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CALIFORNIA COASTAL NATIONAL MONUMENT

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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CALIFORNIA COASTAL NATIONAL MONUMENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Approved by:

Mike Pool
State Director

CORE-MANAGING PARTNERS' SUPPORT:

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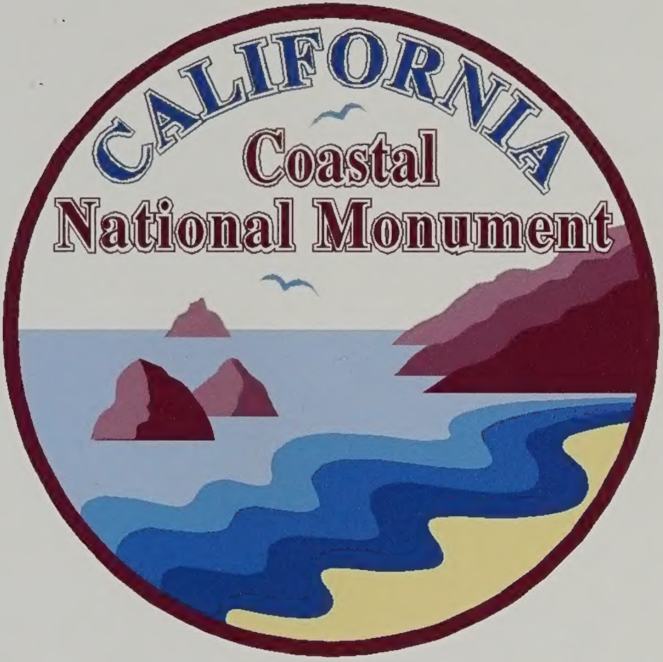
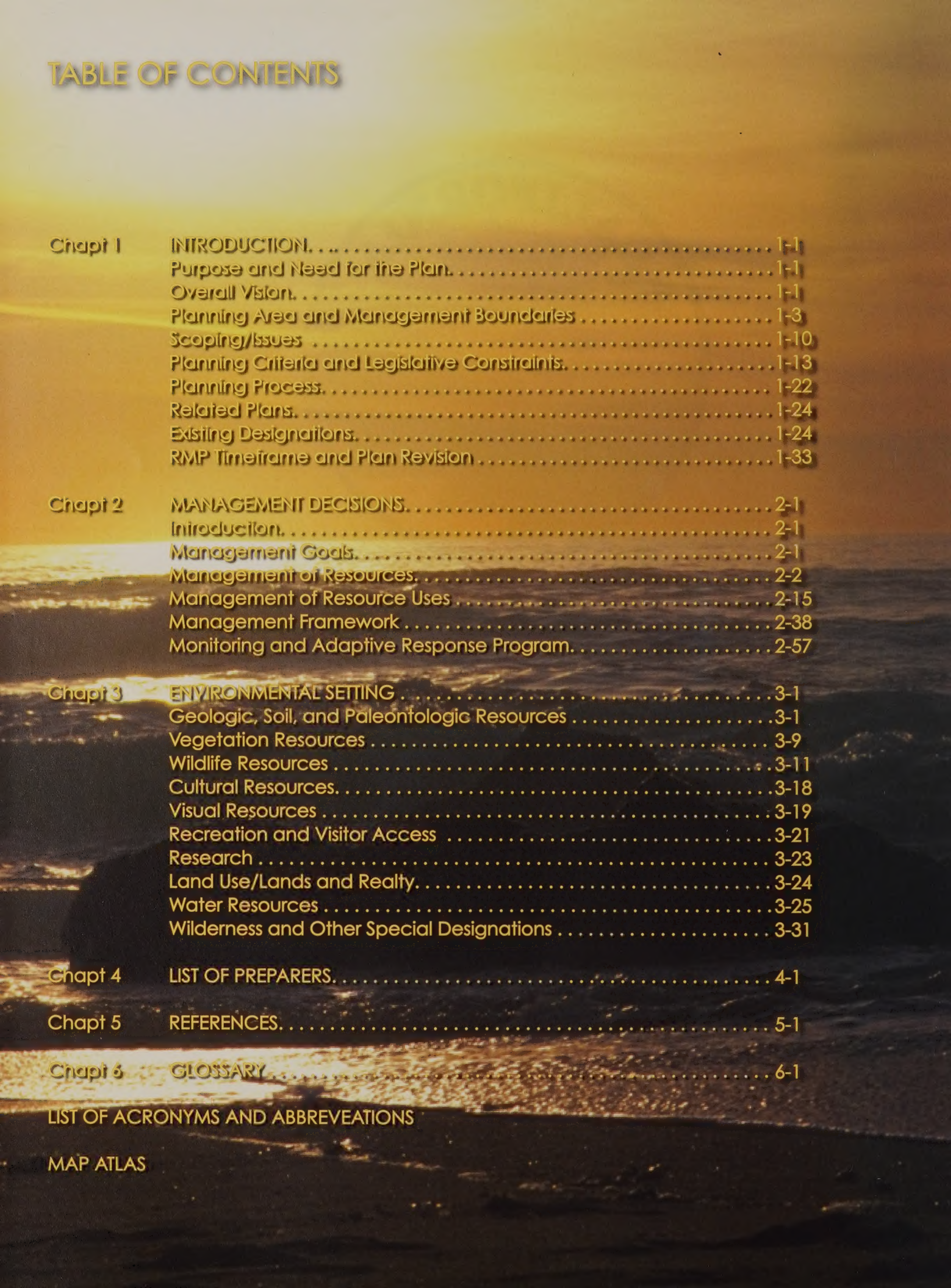
September 2005



The California Coastal National Monument Logo

Designed by Bureau of Land Management illustrator May Wakabayashi in 2000, the logo for the California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) is elegant in its form and simplicity. The center of the logo appropriately depicts three offshore rocks or islets of varying sizes. These three rocks show only the portion above mean high tide, symbolizing what the national monument designation is intended to protect, but it also places them in the larger landscape (or seascape). The three rocks also symbolize the three dimensions--physical (abotic), biological (biotic), and socio-cultural (cultural)--of the ecosystems of the California coast of which the CCNM is an integral part and helps to protect. Two stylized seabirds fly above the rocks as a reminder that the rocks of the CCNM provide key habitat for seabirds, marine mammals (i.e., seals and sea lions), and a wide variety of intertidal species. On the right side of the logo, three aligned mountain ranges come down to the coast and symbolize the three land-based core-managing partners--the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the California Department of Fish and Game, and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (i.e., California State Parks)--who, through a memorandum of understanding, are collectively responsible for the oversight and long-term management of the entire CCNM. And finally, the series of stylized waves that connect the sea and the land on the logo symbolize the numerous partners (i.e., other agencies and organizations) that are key to the CCNM success, both coast-wide as well as locally.



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Ch 1

Introduction

Purpose and Need for the Plan

The purpose of the California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) Resources Management Plan (RMP) is to establish guidance, objectives, policies, and management actions for the public lands of the CCNM administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The RMP attempts to resolve a wide range of natural resource and land use issues within the CCNM area in a comprehensive manner. The document addresses and integrates, where possible, the numerous related management issues of the various current and potential future coastal partners who are included in the planning effort.

Overall Vision

The following statements identify the mission, vision, and management focus for the CCNM, as well as the RMP goals and objectives. These serve to provide overall direction for the CCNM as the planning and management processes continue, both through implementation of this RMP and into the future.

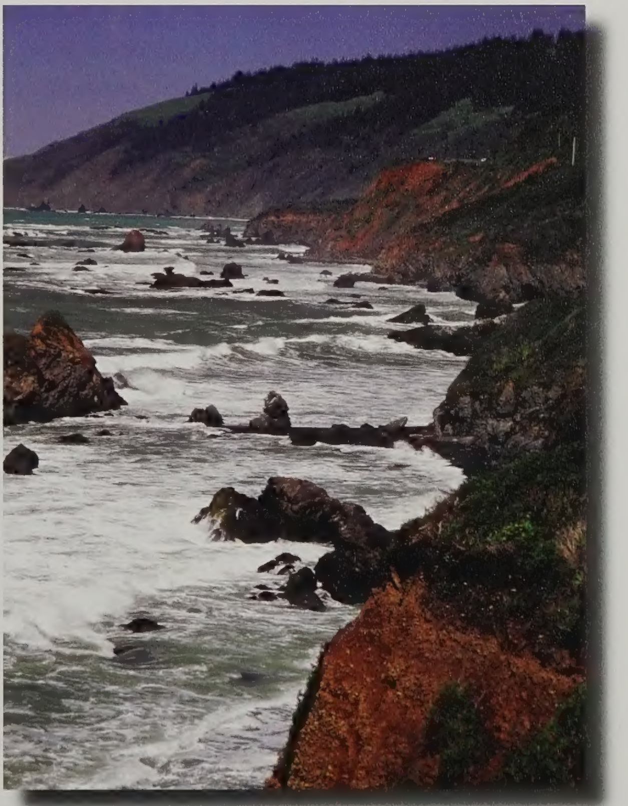
MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the CCNM is to protect and foster an appreciation for and a stewardship of unique coastal resources associated with the California Coastal National Monument.

VISION STATEMENT

The California Coastal National Monument is:

- A spectacular interplay of land and sea,
- A healthy and safe haven for flora and fauna that contributes to the integrity and richness of California's coastal environment,
- An inspiration to visitors to appreciate and protect coastal ecosystems, and
- A catalyst for fostering cooperative stewardship of the monument's resources and California's coastal ecosystems.



MANAGEMENT FOCUS

Management for the CCNM will focus on protection, research, education, and planning through collaboration, cooperation, and coordination with the core-managing partners – California Department of Fish and Game [DFG] and California Department of Parks and Recreation [DPR] (see Appendix C) – and with other collaborative partners and stewards interested in management of California's coastline. BLM's initial efforts will be geared toward education and interpretation to foster an appreciation for the resource.

Management activities involve direct management of the CCNM or indirect management through activities that are not located within the boundaries of the CCNM itself (e.g., landside interpretive facilities). In many cases, management of the CCNM will involve prototyping activities, or implementing management practices in a limited area—followed by adaptive implementation of these practices to a wider area, based on the results of the prototype. This topic is discussed in more detail in Chapter 2.

The management strategy of the CCNM does not include development of another layer of bureaucracy for coastal management. Instead, the strategy focuses on coordination of the many actions already in place that have been designed to protect coastal resources.

The specific management areas and resource elements for the CCNM were developed through the scoping process, which is summarized in the Scoping Report for the California Coastal National Monument Resource Management Plan (Scoping Report) (Jones & Stokes 2003).

MONUMENT PROCLAMATION AND PLAN GOALS

The Presidential Proclamation identified the goal of the CCNM as protection of the resources it contains. To this end, the following goals have been developed for the CCNM, subject to applicable jurisdiction:

Goal 1: Protect the geologic formations and the habitat that they provide for biological resources of the CCNM.

Goal 2: Protect the scenic and cultural values associated with the CCNM.

Goal 3: Provide and promote research opportunities to understand the resources and values of the CCNM.

Goal 4: Provide the public with interpretive information and educational initiatives regarding the values and significance of the CCNM and the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline.

Goal 5: Coordinate planning and management activities with the numerous jurisdictions on and adjacent to the CCNM, and use the CCNM to help enhance cooperative and collaborative initiatives and partnerships with a variety of communities, agencies, organizations, academic institutions, the public, and other stakeholders.

Resource-specific objectives based on these overall goals are presented in Chapter 2.

Planning Area and Management Boundaries

PLANNING AREA AND MAP

President Clinton established the CCNM by Presidential Proclamation No. 7264 on January 11, 2000 (Appendix B), under the discretionary authority given to the President of the United States by Section 2 of the Antiquities Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431). Section 2 authorizes the President to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated on the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments. These national monuments shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

The rocks and islands of the CCNM are "public lands"[1] owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM. All of these lands are "original public domain lands," lands to which title was vested in the U.S. Government by virtue of its sovereignty. As a result of California being ceded to the United States in 1848 after war with Mexico, all of the lands (including the coastal rocks and islands) within California, except for the Spanish and Mexican land grants and private land claims recognized by the U.S. Government, were original public domain lands. Therefore, all of the CCNM rocks and islands, except for one islet,[2] have been in federal ownership since 1848.

The purpose of the CCNM, as stated in the Presidential Proclamation, is to protect and manage geologic and biological resources by protecting "all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interest in the lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide[3] within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California" (see Figures 1-1a and 1-1b). The proclamation also functions to elevate California's offshore lands to a national level of concern, focuses the primary management vision on the protection of geologic features and habitat for biota, and tasks BLM with the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that protection.

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[1] "Public lands" are any land and interest in land owned by the United States that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior through BLM, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership. The two categories of public lands include (1) public domain lands (i.e., lands to which title was vested in the U.S. Government by virtue of its sovereignty), and (2) acquired lands (i.e., lands in federal ownership that were obtained by the U.S. Government through purchase, condemnation, gift, donation, or exchange).

[2] Sea Lion Rock, located south of Point Arena on the Mendocino County coast, had gone out of federal ownership but has recently been reacquired by BLM. Therefore, the islet is now back in the public lands but under the category of acquired lands.

[3] The Presidential Proclamation does not define the terms "islands," "rocks," "exposed reefs," or "pinnacles." However, these terms are interpreted to include, in sum, all lands exposed above mean high tide. "Mean high tide" (also referred to in this document as "mean high tide line" and "mean high water") refers to the average of all observed high tide heights. The observed height varies at different locations along the coast; as a result, the specific tide height that constitutes the boundary of the CCNM will be variable based on location.

For the purposes of the RMP, three categories have been developed to describe the lands and waters discussed in the RMP:

1) California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) – *The more than 20,000 rocks and small islands (i.e., the portion above mean high tide) that make up the CCNM. More specifically, the CCNM is "all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interest in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California." These lands are scattered throughout the CCNM corridor.*

2) ***CCNM Corridor –*** *The geographic area in which the rocks and islands that make up the monument are located. This is the area (delineated by Presidential Proclamation No. 7264 that established the CCNM on January 11, 2000) that extends 12 nautical miles off of the shoreline of the State of California and encompasses more than 14,600 square nautical miles. Also referred to as the "monument corridor," this is not the CCNM.*

3) ***CCNM Planning Area –*** *The geographic area covered by the RMP, including all lands regardless of jurisdiction. This area consists of the CCNM corridor plus the California Coastal Commission's Coastal Zone. Delineation of a planning area extending beyond the CCNM boundary helps ensure that the resource values and public use of the CCNM are considered in their proper context as components of California's coastal ecosystems. BLM planning guidance promotes delineation of planning areas at a geographic scale that ensures issues are addressed in their entirety and to encourage public involvement.*

Notes:

a) The decisions in this RMP will only apply to BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM (i.e., category 1 above). All other plan outcomes (i.e., those affecting lands and waters in categories 2 and 3 above) will serve as recommendations to the appropriate agency or entity having jurisdiction over the respective areas. Similarly, outcomes related to BLM lands outside the CCNM boundary will be carried forward as recommendations for incorporation into the appropriate BLM land use plan.

b) While the Channel Islands themselves are not part of the CCNM, some of the rocks off the coast of the Channel Islands are part of the CCNM.

c) The Coastal Zone is all onshore. It is within the Coastal Zone that the CCNM Gateways and CCNM interpretive/educational facilities will be located.

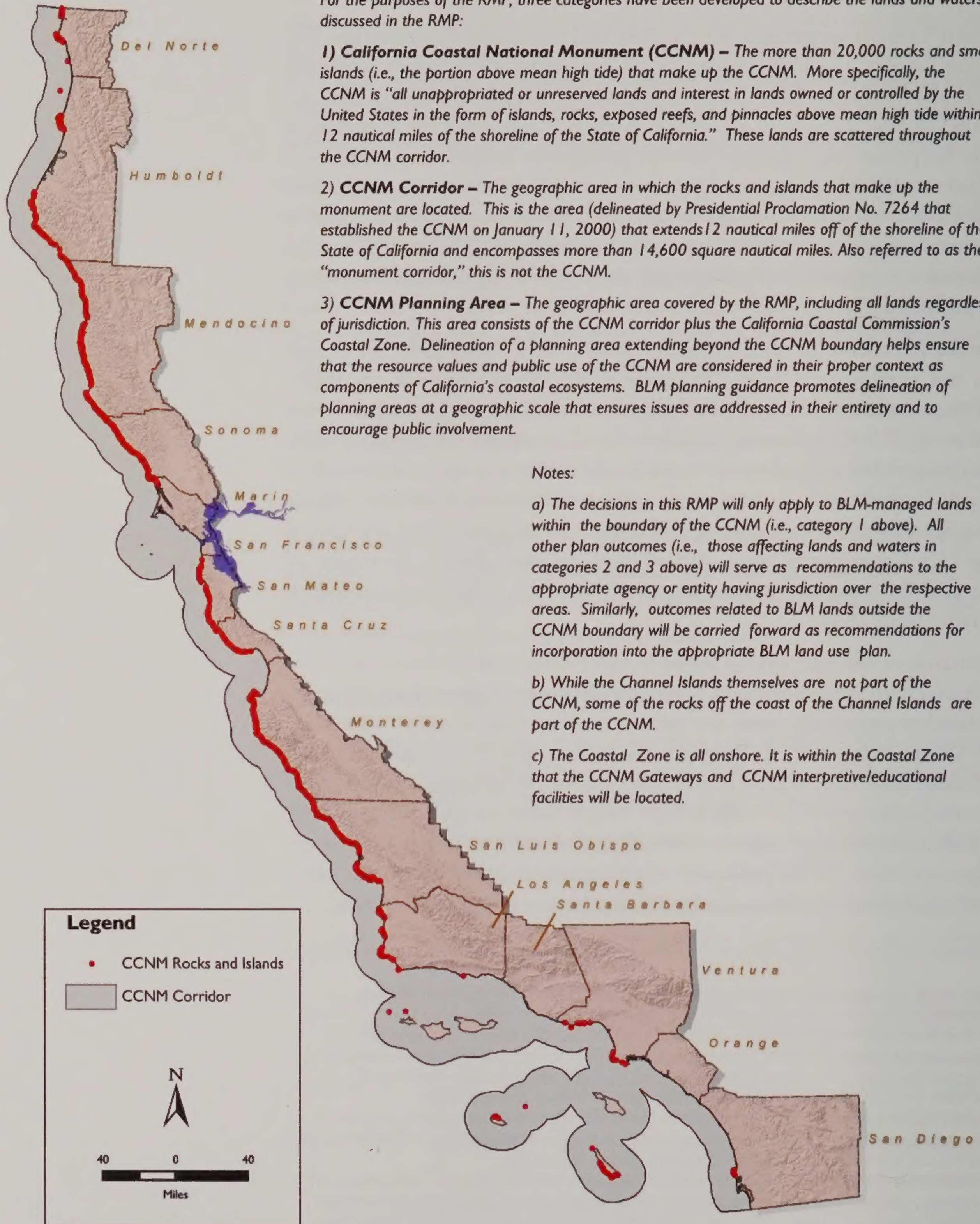

Figure 1-1a
CCNM Relative Location of Rocks, Islands, and Pinnacles

The offshore lands that constitute the CCNM total about 1,000 acres and are in the form of more than 20,000 rocks and small islands[4] (the portion above mean high tide). The largest of these is just over 10 acres, and the smallest may be no larger than a square foot.[5]

Spanning the length of California, the CCNM comprises a variety of geologic and topographic features. Some of the islands off the coast and their surrounding rocks and islands were formed through igneous processes—plutonic and volcanic activity. Other nearshore rocks and islands are sedimentary or metamorphic in formation, the result of deposition of geologic material over time and, in some cases, subsequent modification by pressure and heat. The rocks and small islands contained in the CCNM are always changing due to geologic processes—some of these rocks became separated from the mainland because of erosion from wave, wind, and tidal action. These forces will eventually erode certain islands and rocks below mean high tide, and cause other areas currently attached to the shoreline and larger islands to become separated. These features make up the topmost portion of the outer continental shelf, which extends westward of California from just a few miles to over 30 miles. During the Pleistocene Epoch, the shelf was exposed above sea level, defining California's prehistoric coastline some 20,000 or more years before present (BP).

In general, wind and wave action also have determined the physical characteristics of the coastline and its associated CCNM features. North of Point Conception (in Santa Barbara County), strong waves and wind have worked on the California Coast Ranges formations to form numerous offshore rocks and islands. South of Point Conception, however, the coastline is more protected from the impact of storm waves by large offshore islands (i.e., the Channel Islands). The formations of the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges of the south coast have produced fewer rocks and islands.

The biological resources of the monument are influenced by these physical characteristics, as well as by other processes such as climate and ocean currents. Climate along the coastline of California varies, with cooler temperatures, more rainfall, and more extensive cloud cover in the northern portion of the state. Conditions become milder in a continuum southward. The California current, carrying water cooled by its passage through the northern latitudes, flows southward along the shore from the Washington–Oregon border to Southern California, and brings nutrients and biota into the coastal waters[6] surrounding the CCNM.

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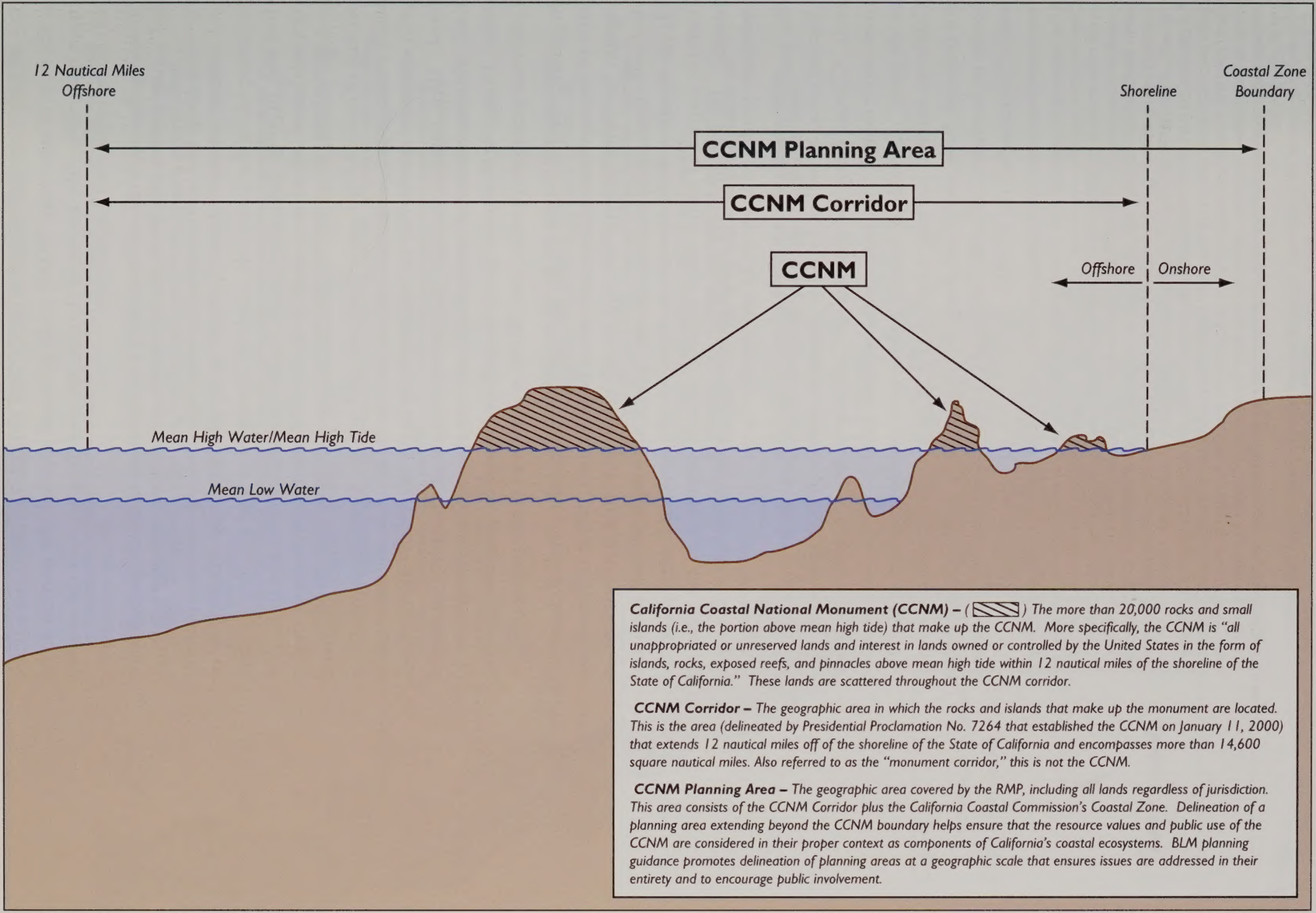
[4] This estimate is based on BLM's initial inventory of the rocks and islands off the shoreline of California that identified more than 12,800 rocks and islands encompassing about 225,000 acres. The smallest consistent rock unit in the data sets used by BLM in the initial CCNM inventory was 4-square meters. Of these, more than 11,000 rocks were identified as being within the CCNM. It can be conservatively estimated that at least another 10,000 rocks less than 4 square meters in size (above mean high tide) are also part of the CCNM. Therefore, it is estimated that more than 20,000 rocks and small islands make up the CCNM.

[5] It also should be noted that over 99 percent of the 225,000 acres of California's offshore rocks and islands is made up of the eight large Channel Islands off the southern California coast and the Farallones cluster off San Francisco Bay that are not part of the CCNM. These larger island clusters, however, represent less than 5 percent of California's total number of offshore rocks and islands. Over 90 percent of California's offshore rocks and islands are within the CCNM.

[6] For the purposes of this document, "coastal waters" refer to those waters within 12 nautical miles of the coast (i.e., those waters that surround the CCNM).



California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) – *(▨) The more than 20,000 rocks and small islands (i.e., the portion above mean high tide) that make up the CCNM. More specifically, the CCNM is "all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interest in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California." These lands are scattered throughout the CCNM corridor.*

CCNM Corridor – *The geographic area in which the rocks and islands that make up the monument are located. This is the area (delineated by Presidential Proclamation No. 7264 that established the CCNM on January 11, 2000) that extends 12 nautical miles off of the shoreline of the State of California and encompasses more than 14,600 square nautical miles. Also referred to as the "monument corridor," this is not the CCNM.*

CCNM Planning Area – *The geographic area covered by the RMP, including all lands regardless of jurisdiction. This area consists of the CCNM Corridor plus the California Coastal Commission's Coastal Zone. Delineation of a planning area extending beyond the CCNM boundary helps ensure that the resource values and public use of the CCNM are considered in their proper context as components of California's coastal ecosystems. BLM planning guidance promotes delineation of planning areas at a geographic scale that ensures issues are addressed in their entirety and to encourage public involvement.*

Figure 1-1b
CCNM Relation to Mean High Water/Mean High Tide

The habitat on and around these rocks, small islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles are the homes and breeding grounds of many marine and terrestrial species—including birds, fish, and marine mammals. The rocks support a diverse assemblage of rocky intertidal zone plant and animal species. In the area spanned by the CCNM, people enjoy recreational activities such as fishing, kayaking, wildlife viewing, scuba diving, and snorkeling. The CCNM is also of aesthetic and economic value to coastal communities because the rocks and islands provide beautiful scenery for local residents and visitors, as well as a focal point in a vast ocean viewscape. While the CCNM comprises, and its direct management addresses, only those portions of the rocks and islands above the mean high tide line, the monument features are a part of a larger coastal and marine ecosystem that both depends on and supports the CCNM.

For the purposes of the RMP, three categories have been developed to describe the lands and waters discussed in the RMP (Figure 1-1b).[7]

> **CCNM:** The more than 20,000 rocks and small islands (i.e., the portion above mean high tide) that make up the CCNM. More specifically, the CCNM is "all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interest in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California." These lands are scattered throughout the CCNM corridor.[8]
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Appendix E provides a description of the 36 individual management sub-units of the CCNM. The Map Atlas, following Chapter 7 of this RMP, maps the approximate location of rocks, islands, and pinnacles along the California coast.

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[7] The decisions in this RMP will apply only to BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM (i.e., category 1 above). All other plan outcomes (i.e., those affecting lands and waters in categories 2 and 3 above) will serve as recommendations to the appropriate agency or entity with jurisdiction over the respective areas. Similarly, outcomes related to BLM lands outside the CCNM boundary will be carried forward as recommendations for incorporation into the appropriate BLM land use plan.

[8] While the Channel Islands themselves are not part of the CCNM, some of the rocks off the coast of the Channel Islands are part of the CCNM.

[9] The Coastal Zone is all onshore. It is within the Coastal Zone that the CCNM Gateways and CCNM interpretive/educational facilities will be located.

MANAGEMENT BOUNDARIES

BLM has jurisdiction over activities and resources on monument lands only. Activities below mean high tide and in lands and waters surrounding the monument are regulated by core-managing partners or other agencies with appropriate jurisdiction. Tables 1-1a and 1-1b clarify the respective jurisdictions and/or regulatory authority of BLM, DFG, DPR, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), U.S. Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service (MMS), California State Lands Commission (SLC), California Coastal Commission, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and others through a listing of potential activities on and adjacent to the monument. BLM's role in management of resources that reside in multiple jurisdictions will be clarified through collaboration between agency staff.

Different sites of the CCNM contain varying portions of the intertidal zone, depending on the level of exposure and wave action. All management actions addressing vegetation and wildlife resources (see Chapter 2) address both the terrestrial and intertidal species contained within the CCNM. BLM will use a tiered adaptive management approach, which includes agency coordination and public involvement, for protecting monument resources.

Agency	**Camping/Hiking**	**Wildlife Viewing**	**Photography/Painting**	**Recreational Fishing**	**Abalone/Seaweed Harvesting**	**Filming**	**Rock Climbing**	**Launching /Receiving for Hang Gliding**	**Hunting**	**Firearms**	**Wildlife Protection/ Management**	**Military Activities**	**Land Development**	**Mining/Mineral Extraction**	**Oil Spill Response**	**Research**
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Core-Managing Partners																
California Department of Fish and Game				x	x				x		x				x	x
California Department of Parks and Recreation																
Federal Agencies																
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [a]					x						x				x	x
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service [b]											x				x	x
U.S. Department of Homeland Security – Coast Guard											x				x	

[a] Federally protected species under federal Endangered Species Act.

[b] Marine mammals protected under federal Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act.

Table 1-1a. Agencies with Jurisdiction over Activities on the CCNM Laws

Agency	Wildlife Protection/Management	Filming	Swimming/Surfing	Kayaking/Sailing/Windsurfing	Recreational Fishing	Hunting	Firearms	Motor Boating/Jet Skiing	Abalone/Seaweed Harvesting	Motorized Aircraft	Military Activities	Land Development/Ocean Floor	Commercial Fishing	Oil and Gas Leasing	Mining/Mineral Extraction	Oil Spill Response	Research
U.S. Bureau of Land Management																	
Core-Managing Partners																	
California Department of Fish and Game	x				x	x	x		x	x		x	x			x	x
California Department of Parks and Recreation (within state park boundaries)		x	x	x			x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x
Federal Agencies																	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	x					x	x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) National Marine Sanctuary Program (within sanctuary boundaries)	x	x						x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x
NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service	x				x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x
U.S. Department of Homeland Security – Coast Guard	x			x	x		x	x			x		x	x	x	x	
U.S. Department of Defense – Air Force, Navy, Marines, and Army (within DoD boundaries)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
U.S. Federal Aviation Administration							x			x	x						
State Agencies (within State Waters)																	
California State Lands Commission												x		x	x		
California State Water Resources Control Board								x			x	x		x	x	x	
California Regional Water Quality Control Boards								x			x	x		x	x	x	
California Department of Boating and Waterways				x				x									
Local Agencies																	
Cities and counties (within city or county limits)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Harbor commissions (within harbor)			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 1-1b. Agencies with Jurisdiction over Activities on Waters, Submerged Lands, or in Air Surrounding the CCNM

Existing federal and state regulatory processes in place to address potential activities on and adjacent to the monument are described below under "Criteria Established by Other Legislative Constraints."

The management actions in this RMP apply only to BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM. Off-monument activities are under other agency's jurisdiction.

Scoping/Issues

The scoping process for the CCNM RMP began on April 24, 2002, when a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an RMP for the CCNM was published in the Federal Register. A notice announcing the time and location of the eight initial public scoping meetings was mailed in early August 2002 to more than 450 individuals, organizations, and government agencies. In addition, a news release announcing the time and location of the meetings was sent to approximately 500 media outlets for the 15 California coastal counties. The public scoping period lasted from April 24, 2002, through October 25, 2003.

Public scoping meetings were held in Bodega Bay, Elk, Trinidad, San Diego, Laguna Beach, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco, California. In addition to the formal public scoping meetings, several independent meetings were held with interested parties to identify issues of importance. During the public scoping period, BLM received 25 letters that provided input for the RMP and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) processes. A full listing of issues raised through the public scoping process is contained in the Scoping Report.

The public was involved again in the planning process through a series of seven meetings on the Draft RMP/Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). These meetings were held in October and November 2004 in the communities of Moss Landing, Point Arena, Elk, Trinidad, Long Beach, La Jolla, and San Francisco, California. The comments received in these meetings and in 174 letters were used to modify the draft documents and prepare the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

A web site (http://www.ca.blm.gov/pa/coastal_monument/) was created to provide general information about the CCNM. The site contains the RMP, a copy of the Presidential Proclamation creating the CCNM, a map of the monument, and other relevant information.

ISSUES ADDRESSED

Based on the direction provided in the Presidential Proclamation and comments received during the scoping process, BLM and its management partners DFG and DPR identified the following issues to be addressed by the RMP/EIS.

Issues Used to Develop Alternatives

- **How will the plan contribute to the protection of biological resources?** The primary focus of the RMP is the protection of biological resources that rely on the rocks and islands in the CCNM for their various life stages. To fully protect these resources, BLM will develop policies and plan elements to address the need for inventories of the various species that inhabit the CCNM. The potential adverse effects of human activities on and adjacent to the rocks and islands of the CCNM will be considered as protective policies and management actions are developed. BLM will develop policies and plan elements that will address the need for monitoring, public interpretation and education, and coordination of management and research relative to the biological resources of the CCNM.

- **How will the plan contribute to the protection of geologic, cultural, and visual resources?** The proclamation that established the CCNM recognized the relationship between the geologic and cultural significance of California's offshore rocks and islands and the biological resources that inhabit them. The RMP considers the full range of values that are represented in the CCNM as it considers the primary function of biological resource protection. The rocks and islands have unique cultural, geologic, and visual significance to the many residents of the state who visit or live along the California coast. BLM will develop policies and plan elements that address the need for further inventory and ongoing protection of these cultural, geologic, and visual resources. Monitoring, interpretation, education, management and research policies, and plan elements also will be developed with this full range of resource values in mind.

- **How will BLM coordinate its CCNM planning and management activities to be consistent with the numerous jurisdictions that have existing plans and policies associated with the coastal zone?** The RMP defines BLM's role with its major partners (DFG and DPR) in managing the resources of the CCNM. It also identifies ways in which the overlapping planning and management responsibilities of numerous other federal, state, and local jurisdictions will be considered and coordinated in the future. This is the major logistical issue surrounding development and implementation of the RMP. Coordination and linkages will go beyond day-to-day resource management and will extend into the recreational, interpretive, educational, and monitoring aspects of the RMP. Key management policies are or will be developed to deal with private property rights, potential effects on communities along the California coast, and special designations that overlap the CCNM.

- **What programs, facilities, infrastructure, and partnerships are needed to provide the public with interpretive and educational material regarding the values and significance of the CCNM?** Principal resource protection strategies of the RMP include development of public education and interpretation materials and programs, as well as support for ongoing research along the coast. The RMP contains policies and plan elements to address BLM's role in encouraging and providing interpretive materials, educational programs, and research support along the entire California coast. A key role includes coordination of others' efforts, and development of program outlines and templates that can be shared by the many coastal entities that can affect the public's awareness of CCNM values. The RMP identifies the types

A Rocky Outlook on Marine Life
Still Lighting the Way
Stormy Weather

and levels of infrastructure, facilities, and partnerships that are needed to properly inform the public.

Issues Addressed in the EIS

- **How will people's activities and uses along the coast be affected by management of the CCNM?** The Presidential Proclamation establishing the CCNM gave BLM the authority to protect rocks, small islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide. The principal protections needed are from human uses of the monument; therefore, all activities that physically disturb these features or that appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of the monument will not be allowed. Where activities in adjacent waters or lands affect CCNM resources, BLM will consult with the appropriate entities (private property owners, local governments, state regulatory agencies, and other federal agencies) to develop and implement appropriate pratices to protect the monument.

ISSUES CONSIDERED BUT NOT FURTHER ANALYZED

Several of the subjects and issues raised by the public through the scoping process have not been addressed by detailed policies or plan elements in the RMP. These issues and subject areas and the reasons they have not been addressed are described below.

- Regulation of mineral extraction on lands below the mean high tide line,
- Regulation of commercial and recreational sport fishing in coastal waters,
- Imposition of fees for use of adjacent lands,
- Regulation of military activities in coastal and nearshore areas, and
- Use of sonar in the coastal area.

The CCNM RMP does not regulate mineral extraction, commercial and recreational fishing, military activities, or use of sonar in the coastal waters adjacent to the CCNM because these activities are not within the CCNM and are regulated by other state and federal agencies. The potential indirect effects of these activities on monument resources are considered in the EIS as part of the existing setting in which the RMP will be implemented.

Planning Criteria and Legislative Constraints

CRITERIA DEVELOPED INTERNALLY

BLM planning regulations were used to develop this RMP. In addition to the planning requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), BLM planning regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1610) require that planning criteria be identified to guide the development of all management plans. Planning criteria ensure that plans address pertinent issues and that unnecessary data collection and analysis are avoided. Planning criteria are based on applicable laws; agency guidance; public comments; and coordination with other federal, state, and local governments and Native American tribes. The following planning criteria were used in developing the CCNM RMP:

- The RMP will establish guidance upon which BLM will rely in managing the CCNM, in cooperation with DFG; DPR; and other federal, tribal, state, and local agencies with land management responsibilities along California's coastline.
- The RMP planning and environmental review processes will be completed cooperatively with BLM partners, including DFG; DPR; and other federal, tribal, state, and local agencies and organizations.
- The RMP will be completed in compliance with FLPMA, NEPA, and all other applicable laws.
- The RMP will conform to the direction included in the Presidential Proclamation of January 11, 2000, which established the CCNM. Specifically, the RMP will give priority to the protection of: (a) geologic features in the CCNM; (b) biological resources supported in the CCNM, including seabirds and pinnipeds; and (c) other natural and cultural resources and resource values, including scientific and aesthetic values, within the monument.
- The RMP will conform to the directive of January 11, 2000, from the Secretary of the Interior that accompanied the Presidential Proclamation, entitled Management of the California Coastal National Monument, and/or any subsequent direction from the Secretary. Specifically, the RMP will respect valid existing rights to the use of or access to the CCNM and surrounding lands and coastal waters.
- The RMP will not regulate or manage resources that are within the existing jurisdiction and regulatory responsibility of other agencies (e.g., fisheries, minerals on the outer continental shelf, and public coastal access).
- The RMP will not consider in detail activities that may indirectly affect the CCNM, including oil drilling, shipping, water-based recreation, and fishing. The RMP may contain action plans, however, for those activities that may result in a significant indirect effect on CCNM resources.

- Economic viability will not be considered in detail in the RMP; economic issues may be discussed and analyzed qualitatively based on activities in the vicinity of the CCNM.
- The lifestyles and concerns of coastal area residents will be recognized in the RMP.
- The planning process will protect Native American traditional uses and cultural resources.
- To the extent feasible without compromising resource protection, the RMP will be consistent with existing management plans, regulations, and laws governing adjacent lands and resources under the jurisdiction of other federal, tribal, state, and local governments.
- The planning period addressed in the RMP will be 20 years.
- RMP decisions will use the best available science and an adaptive management approach.
- The RMP will identify opportunities for education and interpretation regarding coastal values, especially where those opportunities can be shared with BLM partner entities.
- Nothing in the RMP expressly or implicitly precludes, restricts, or requires modification of current or future uses of the lands, waters, or airspace adjacent to the CCNM by the USCG or the Department of Defense (DoD), or their agents, allies, military range and test facilty users, or range service providers.

CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY OTHER LEGISLATIVE CONSTRAINTS

A broad range of federal and state laws guide development of the RMP. Table 1-2 lists federal laws that apply to the monument and its planning process. The responsible governing agency, the trigger that causes the law to apply, the process that is required by the law, and the action required during the RMP preparation process are also included in the table for each law. Key laws with bearing on the planning criteria are discussed in more detail below. Figure 1-2 graphically represents the jurisdictions of several of these laws.

Key Federal Laws

Federal Land Policy and Management Act

Passed in 1976, FLPMA establishes the authority and provides guidance for how public lands are to be managed by BLM. In managing public lands on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield, FLPMA requires that the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values be protected. Nothing in the RMP will have the effect of terminating any validly issued right-of-way or customary operation, maintenance, repair, or replacement activities in existing rights-of-way on BLM lands.

Item	Responsible Governing Agency	Trigger	Process	Action Taken during RMP Preparation/ Approval
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	Federal action (not a categorical exclusion)	Prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS)	Completed EIS
Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)	BLM	Federal action	Provide a statement in the Resources Management Plan (RMP); abide by the provisions of the FLPMA	Prepared RMP
Coastal Zone Management Act	Coastal Programs Division (CPD) within National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM); California Coastal Commission; California Coastal Conservancy	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Assessed impacts of management actions needed to implement the plan decisions. Prepared and submit to the Coastal Commission a consistency determination that evaluates the RMP for consistency with the California Coastal Management Program
Clean Water Act (General Provisions)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps); and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Assessed impacts of management actions needed to implement the plan decisions
Clean Air Act	EPA; Air Quality Management District (AQMD); Air Pollution Control District (APCD)	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Assessed impacts of management actions needed to implement the plan decisions
Endangered Species Act	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS); National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"; conduct Section 7 consultation	(1) Assessed impacts of management actions needed to implement the plan decisions (2) Prepared a Biological Assessment (BA)

Table 1-2. Applicable Federal Laws

Item	Responsible Governing Agency	Trigger	Process	Action Taken during RMP Preparation/ Approval
Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)	FWS; NMFS	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Ensured consistency with MMPA
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act	FWS; NMFS	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Ensured consistency with Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
Migratory Bird Treaty Act	FWS	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Assessed impacts of management actions needed to implement the plan decisions
Federally signed treaties	Bureau of Indian Affairs; Federally Recognized Tribes (e.g., Yurok Tribe and Trinidad Ranchería)	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Treated tribes as consulting parties
National Marine Sanctuaries Act	National Marine Sanctuary Program (within NOAA's National Ocean Service)	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Ensured consistency with National Marine Sanctuaries Act
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)	State Historic Preservation Office	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Comply with Section 106 and Section 110 processes as triggered by NEPA
Rivers and Harbors Act	U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) (U.S. Coast Guard [USCG] and Corps); U.S. Department of Homeland Security; FWS	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Complied with Section 106 and Section 110 processes as triggered by NEPA
Rivers and Harbors Act	U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) (U.S. Coast Guard [USCG] and Corps); U.S. Department of Homeland Security; FWS	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	(1) Control ingress/ egress in the coastal zone. (2) Assessed impacts of management actions and land use allocations needed to implement plan decisions

National Environmental Policy Act

This 1970 legislation established a national policy to maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans. NEPA established the Council on Environmental Quality to coordinate environmental matters at the federal level and advise the President on such matters. The law requires all federal actions that could result in a significant impact on the environment to be subject to review by federal, tribal, state, and local environmental authorities, as well as affected parties and interested citizens.

Endangered Species Act

Management activities on private and public lands are subject to the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended. The ESA directs project proponents or government agencies, as appropriate, to consult with FWS and/or NMFS to address the effects of management activities on threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat.

BLM prepared a biological assessment for the CCNM RMP in May 2005, which included a complete description of the proposed action and its effects on wildlife species. BLM determined that the RMP is not likely to adversely affect wildlife species. BLM's request for concurrence with this determination was submitted to NMFS on June 6, 2005. On June 20, 2005, BLM received a letter of concurrence, dated June 17, 2005, from NMFS. BLM's request for concurrence with this determination was also submitted to FWS on June 7, 2005. On July 11, 2005, BLM received a letter of concurrence from FWS.

National Historic Preservation Act

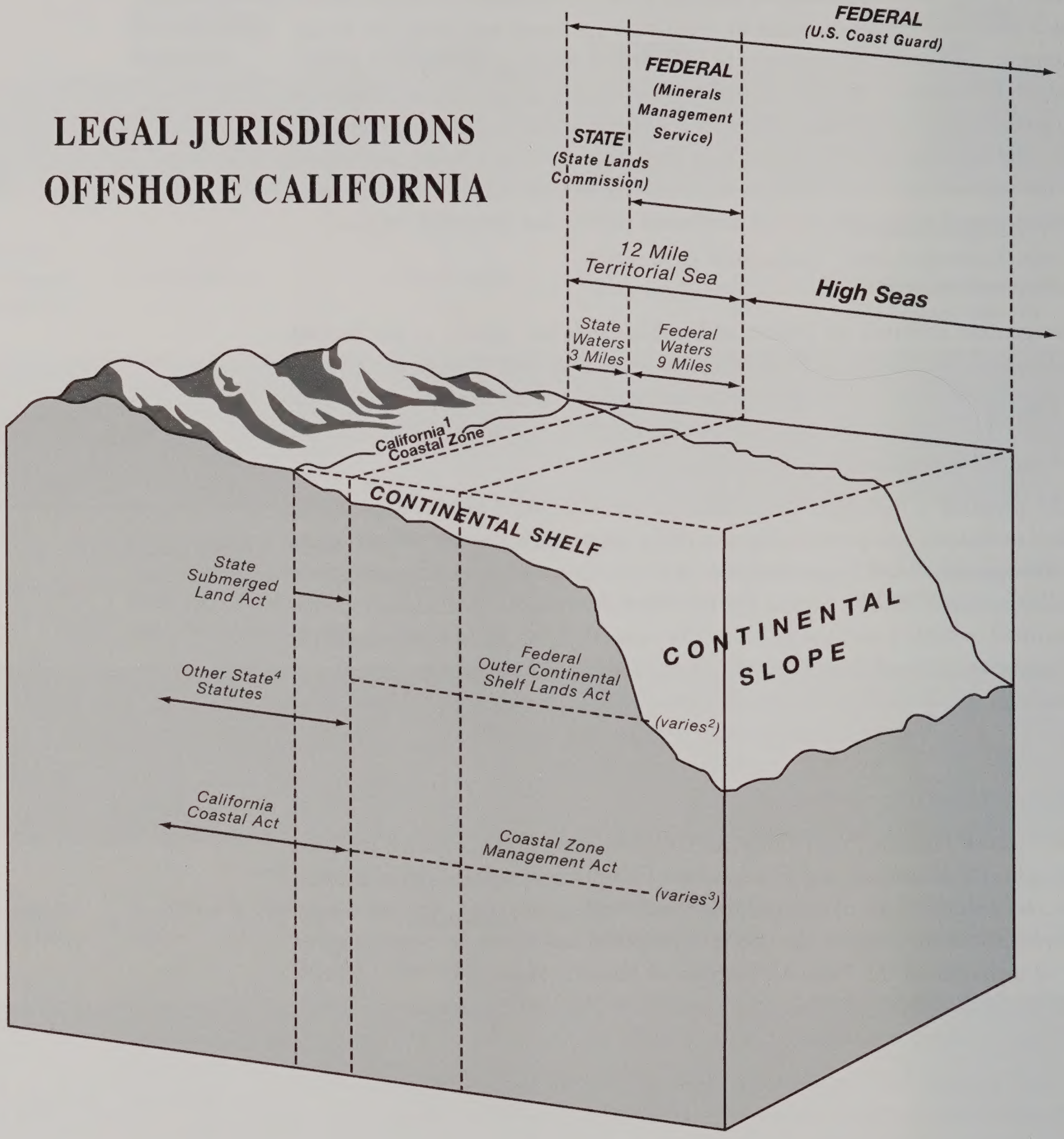
The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is the primary federal law providing for the protection and preservation of historic and archaeological properties, and includes those of national, state, and local significance. The law directs federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). NHPA established the NRHP, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs).

On July 5, 2005, BLM submitted a letter to the SHPO requesting concurrence with a No Adverse Effect finding for the CCNM RMP. On August 9, 2005, BLM received a letter of concurrence from the SHPO.

Marine Mammal Protection Act

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) was passed by Congress to protect the many mammals that live in the world's oceans. This legislation is the basis for policies preventing the harassment, capture, injury, or killing of all species of whales, dolphins, seals, and sea lions—as well as walruses, manatees, dugongs, sea otters, and polar bears.

The law, among other things, sets up a management regime to reduce marine mammal mortalities and injuries in their interactions with fisheries (such as gear


LEGAL JURISDICTIONS
OFFSHORE CALIFORNIA
FEDERAL
(U.S. Coast Guard)
FEDERAL
(Minerals Management Service)
STATE
(State Lands Commission)
12 Mile Territorial Sea
High Seas
State Waters 3 Miles
Federal Waters 9 Miles
California[1] Coastal Zone
CONTINENTAL SHELF
CONTINENTAL SLOPE
State Submerged Land Act
Other State[4] Statutes
California Coastal Act
Federal Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act
(varies[2])
Coastal Zone Management Act
(varies[3])

[1] The Legislature adopted maps defining the inland boundary of the coastal zone.

[2] The seaward reach of the continental shelf cannot be precisely delineated.

[3] The landward and seaward reach of the Coastal Zone Management Act cannot be precisely delineated

[4] Under certain very limited circumstances, the State can enforce some of its laws beyond 3 miles from shore.

Figure 1-2
Legal Jurisdictions Offshore of the California Coast

entanglement), regulates scientific research in the wild, establishes basic requirements for public display of captive marine mammals, and regulates the import and export of marine mammals and their products.

The primary government agency responsible for enforcing the MMPA is NMFS. Under the MMPA, NMFS is responsible for the management and conservation of whales and dolphins (cetaceans) and pinnipeds other than the walrus. Walruses, manatees, and dugongs (sirenians); sea otters; and polar bears are under the jurisdiction of the FWS.

The CCNM provides habitat for a variety of seals and sea lions, as well as the sea otter—all species protected under the MMPA.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) is the domestic law that implements the commitment of the United States to four international conventions (with Canada, Japan, Mexico, and Russia, respectively) for the protection of a shared migratory bird resource. The MBTA decreed that all migratory birds and their parts (including eggs, nests, and feathers) were fully protected. Each of the conventions protects selected species of birds that are common to both countries in the convention in question (i.e., they occur in both countries at some point during their annual life cycle). The MBTA is implemented by the FWS. BLM will be required to manage the bird populations of the CCNM consistent with the requirements of the MTBA.

Coastal Zone Management Act

In 1972, Congress enacted the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) (16 USC. 1451 et seq.), providing a crucial link between coastal states and federal activities. The CZMA encourages management of coastal zone areas and provides grants to be used in maintaining coastal zone areas. As an incentive for states to develop management plans for their coastal resources, Congress granted states the ability to review federal agency activities that affect the coastal zone and, in some circumstances, to stop or modify federally permitted activities that are not consistent with the state coastal program. The Act is intended to ensure that federal activities are consistent with state programs for the protection and, where possible, enhancement of the nation's coastal zones. The CZMA applies to actions initiated, permitted, or funded by federal agencies within the coastal zone. As defined in the Act, the coastal zone includes coastal waters extending to the outer limit of state submerged land title and ownership, adjacent shorelines, and land extending inward to the extent necessary to control shorelines. The coastal zone includes islands, beaches, transitional and intertidal areas, and salt marshes. While the coastal zone by definition does not include federal land, the CZMA nonetheless applies to most federal activities or federally permitted activities that are located adjacent to or near the coastal zone, because such activities often affect the coastal zone and the resources therein—both onshore and offshore.

The Secretary of Commerce can override a state's objection to an applicant's certification if the Secretary of Commerce finds that the federal license or permit activity is consistent with the objectives of the CZMA or is otherwise necessary in the interest of national security. In addition, in the event of a serious disagreement between a federal agency and a state agency regarding the consistency of a proposed federal activity affecting any coastal use or resource, either party may request mediation by the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management in NOAA.

The Federal Consistency Unit of the California Coastal Commission prepared a Consistency Determination (CD-085-04), finding that the Proposed RMP was consistent with the CCMP. On July 12, 2005, the Commission unanimously concurred with the Consistency Determination.

Key State Laws

California Environmental Quality Act

Passed in 1970, the goal of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.) is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment for this and future generations. CEQA requires California's public agencies to identify the significant environmental effects of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those significant environmental effects, where feasible. Through preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), state and local agencies and the general public are provided with information on the potentially significant environmental effects that a proposed project is likely to have, ways that the significant environmental effects may be minimized, and alternatives to the proposed project.

Although no action is anticipated at this time, all development activity along the California coast is subject to CEQA, including potential future development of recreational and educational/interpretive facilities by BLM or core-managing partners.

California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (California Fish and Game Code §2050 et seq.) generally parallels the main provisions of the federal ESA and is administered by DFG. Under CESA, the term "endangered species" is defined as a species of plant, fish, or wildlife that is "in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion of its range" and is limited to species or subspecies native to California. CESA establishes a petitioning process for listing threatened or endangered species. State lead agencies are required to consult with DFG to ensure that a proposed action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species, or result in destruction or adverse modification of essential habitat.

BLM will work closely with DFG to assess the potential impacts on threatened or endangered species of CCNM management actions and land use allocations, and will ensure compliance with Section 2081 of the Fish and Game Code.

California Coastal Act

The California Coastal Act (California Public Resources Code §30000 et seq.) was enacted by the State Legislature in 1976 to provide long-term protection of California's 1,100-mile coastline for the benefit of current and future generations. The Coastal Act created a unique partnership between the State (acting through the California Coastal Commission) and local government (15 coastal counties and 58 cities) to manage the conservation and development of coastal resources through a comprehensive planning and regulatory program. The Coastal Act made permanent the coastal protection program launched on a temporary basis by a citizens' initiative that California voters approved in November 1972 (Proposition 20—the "Coastal Conservation Initiative").

The Federal Consistency Unit of the California Coastal Commission prepared a Consistency Determination (CD-085-04), finding that the Proposed RMP was consistent with the Coastal Act. On July 12, 2005, the Commission unanimously concurred with the Consistency Determination.

Marine Life Protection Act

This 1999 legislation requires that DFG develop a plan for establishing networks of marine protected areas (MPAs) in California waters to protect habitats and preserve ecosystem integrity. The Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) (California Fish and Game Code §2850 et seq.) states that "marine life reserves" (defined as no-take areas) are essential elements of an MPA system because they "protect habitat and ecosystems, conserve biological diversity, provide a sanctuary for fish and other sea life, enhance recreational and educational opportunities, provide a reference point against which scientists can measure changes elsewhere in the marine environment, and may help rebuild depleted fisheries." The MLPA Master Plan includes recommendations for a preferred alternative network of MPAs that takes full advantage of the multiple benefits that can be derived from the establishment of marine life reserves.

BLM will coordinate with DFG to ensure that monument lands within MPAs are managed appropriately.

Governor's Consistency Review

BLM submitted the Draft RMP/Draft EIS to the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit (SCH # 2004014002) on September 16, 2004. No state agencies commented on the Draft RMP/Draft EIS to the Clearinghouse. In accordance with FLPMA and BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.3-2), BLM RMPs must be consistent with officially approved or adopted resource related plans of State and local governments and must identify any known inconsistencies with state or local plans, policies, or programs. BLM also must provide the Governor with up to 60 days in which to identify any inconsistencies and submit recommendations. On June 8, 2005, BLM submitted the Proposed RMP/Final EIS to the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit for review. The BLM received no response within the 60 day period and therefore, pursuant to the BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.3-2(e)) presumes the RMP is consistent with State and local plans, policies, and programs. No inconsistencies have been identified, either by BLM or the Governor, with the RMP.

Planning Process

RELATIONSHIP TO BLM POLICIES, PLANS, AND PROGRAMS

This RMP is consistent with BLM policies and existing BLM plans and programs. Relevant policies include:

- CFR Title 43 (1610) (BLM's planning guidance and regulations) and BLM Manual 1601; and
- Native American consultation per Executive Orders 12866, 13084, et al.

Five BLM field offices have jurisdiction over portions of the California coast (see Figure 1-3). Each of these field offices has a plan that guides policies and land use. Lands under BLM jurisdiction that adjoin the coast are currently divided into nine areas for management; each of these areas is under an RMP or other land-use plan. Table 1-3 lists BLM on-shore coastal units and projects, and the status of their respective plans. This RMP will amend these other BLM plans where inconsistencies exist between the RMP and those plans.

COOPERATING AGENCIES

As part of the process for developing the EIS associated with this RMP, the following agencies signed memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with BLM, agreeing to serve as a "cooperating agency" under the President's Council of Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR 1500–1508) implementing NEPA:

- DFG,
- DPR,
- Trinidad Ranchería, and
- U.S. Air Force.

COLLABORATION

In addition to the officially recognized cooperating agencies under NEPA, the following agencies and entities have participated as "Agency and Organization Contacts" in the planning process:

- California Coastal Conservancy;
- California Coastal Commission;
- SLC;
- City of Laguna Beach;
- City of San Diego;
- Coastal America;
- The Nature Conservancy;
- Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans (PISCO), UC Santa Cruz;
- Pt. Reyes Bird Observatory (PRBO) Conservation Science;
- San Luis Obispo County;
- San Mateo County;
- U.S. Department of Commerce;
- Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary, NOAA;
- Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS), NOAA;
- Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary, NOAA;
- NMFS, NOAA;
- National Marine Protected Areas Center, NOAA;
- National Ocean Service, NOAA;
- Office of Coast Survey, NOAA;
- DoD;
- U.S. Air Force;
- U.S. Navy;
- USCG;
- U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI);
- National Park Service (NPS);
- FWS; and
- MMS.

The following agencies, among others, were consulted during the planning process due to legislative mandates contained in specific federal and state environmental laws (the laws are identified in parentheses below):

- FWS (for ESA, MBTA, MMPA, and Magnuson-Stevens Act),
- NMFS (for ESA and MMPA),
- California Coastal Commission (for CZMA and California Coastal Act),
- Office of the California State Historic Preservation Officer (for NHPA),
- DPR (for CEQA), and
- DFG (for CEQA, CESA, and MLPA).

Related Plans

Fifteen counties; numerous municipalities; and dozens of park units, tribal lands, and other agency holdings are located along the coast of California, within California state waters, within adjacent federal waters, and on offshore land masses. Each of these jurisdictions is governed by a land use or other management plan (e.g., city and county general plans, and parks management plans). Figures 1-4a–e show locations of many of the coastal entities and managed areas.

It is important to note that coastal planning is an ongoing process, with many plans being modified each year. The current state planning process for MPAs is especially important, as it will affect management of resources in the waters surrounding the CCNM. Each state marine managed area is in the process of being reclassified into one of six new classifications, as required under state legislation called the Marine Managed Areas Improvement Act. The six new classifications are state marine reserve, state marine park, state marine conservation area, state marine cultural preservation area, state marine recreational management area, and state water quality protection area.

Existing Designations

AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

In 1990, the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary was designated by BLM as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). This designation highlighted the special values of the rocks and islands, and provided additional protection of the resources found on them. Daily management of the sanctuary continued to be the responsibility of the DFG as prescribed in the Memorandum of Understanding of 1983 (Appendix C).

CALIFORNIA OFFSHORE ROCKS AND PINNACLES ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

On August 27, 1988, the California Fish and Game Commission designated all areas within 0.5 mile of the California coastline as an Ecological Reserve under the authority of the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 630 (Ecological Reserves) and 632 (Marine Protected Areas). As such, the rocks and islands within the California Offshore Rocks and Pinnacles Ecological Reserve are also part of the CCNM. The Ecological Reserve designation was imple

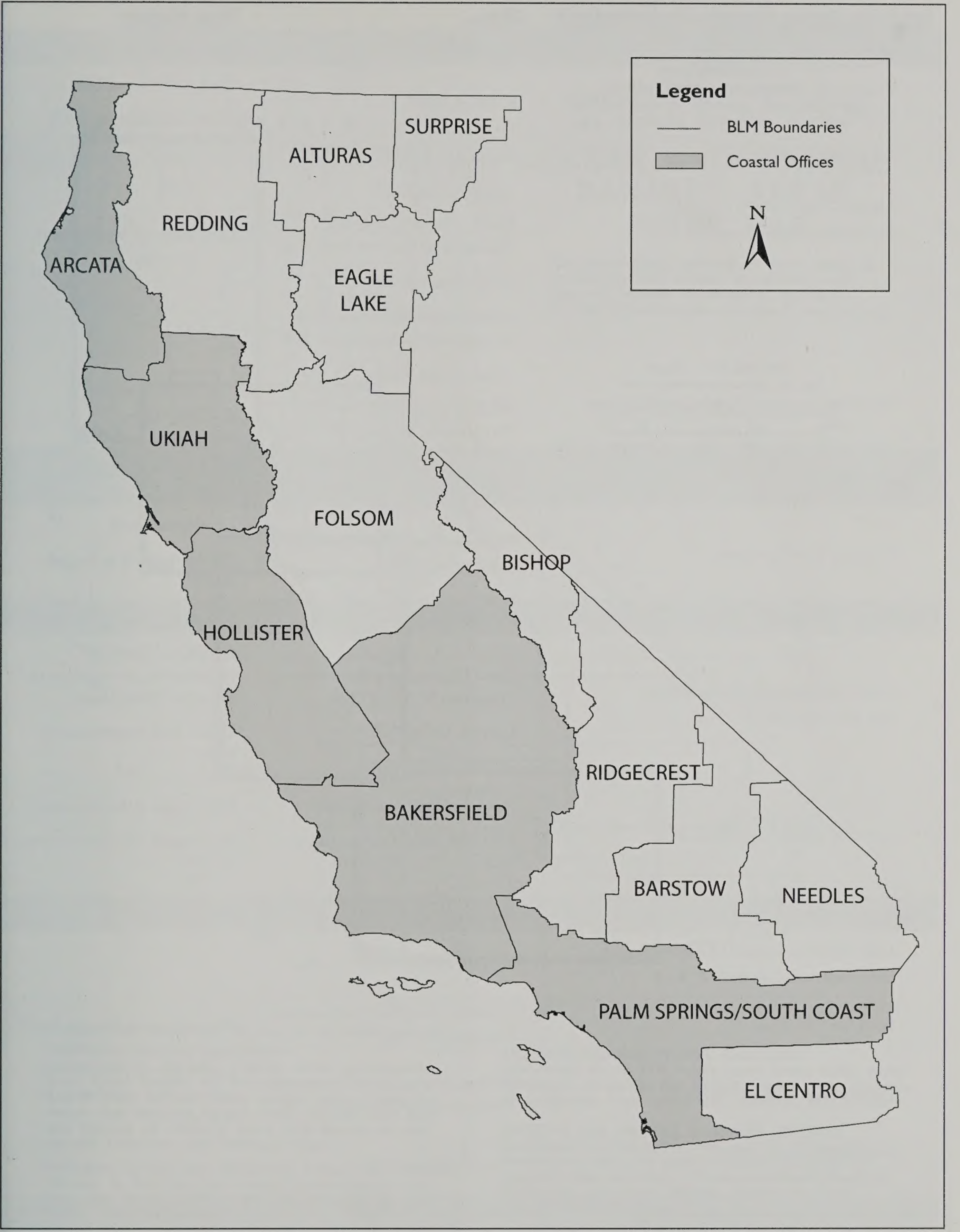
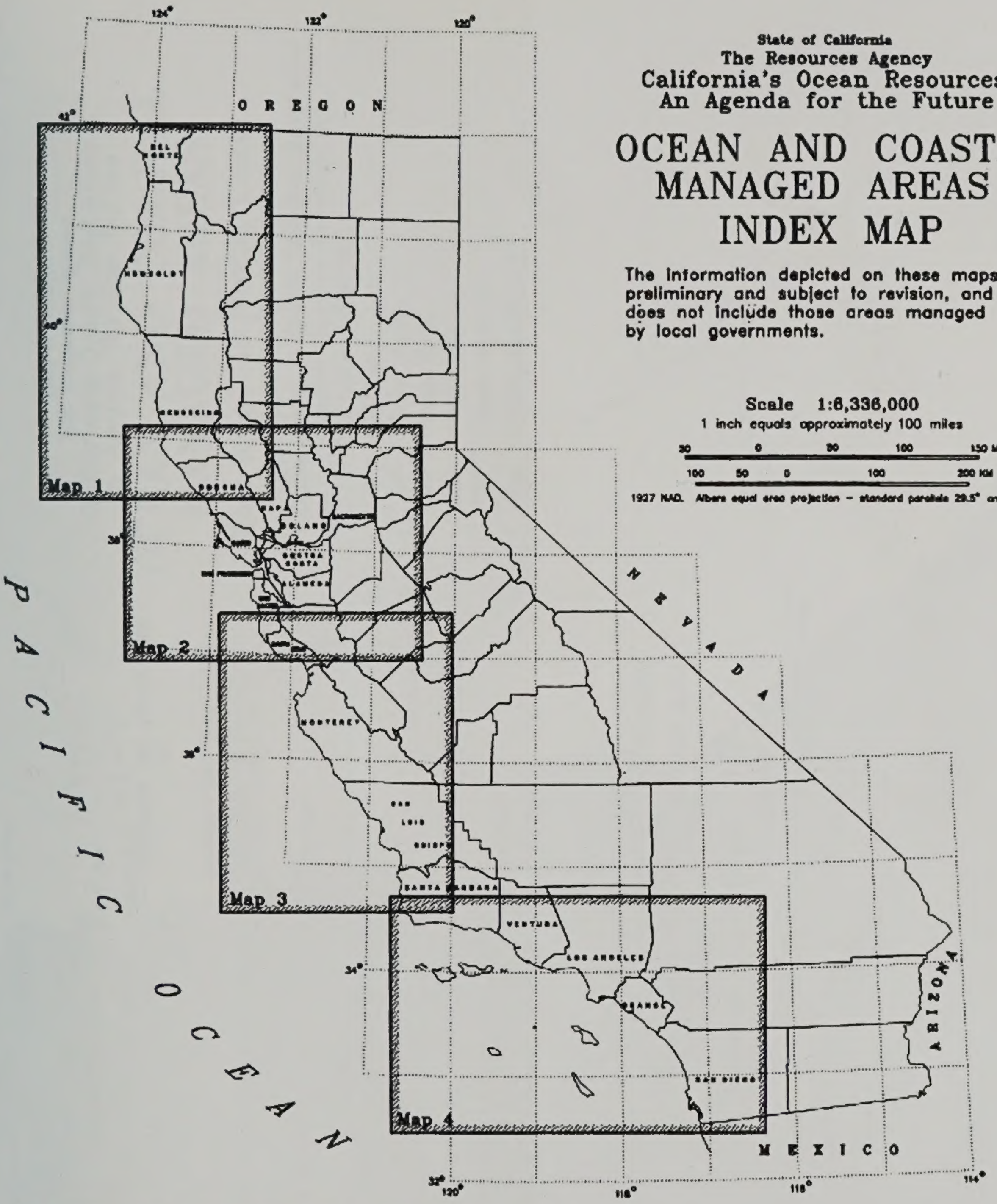

Legend
BLM Boundaries
Coastal Offices
N
SURPRISE
ALTURAS
REDDING
ARCATA
EAGLE LAKE
UKIAH
FOLSOM
BISHOP
HOLLISTER
RIDGECREST
BAKERSFIELD
BARSTOW
NEEDLES
PALM SPRINGS/SOUTH COAST
EL CENTRO

Figure 1-3
BLM Field Office Boundaries

BLM On-Shore Coastal Unit/Project	Plan	Plan Status
Arcata Field Office	***Arcata RMP***	***Approved 1996***
King Range National Conservation Area (KRNCA)	KRNCA RMP	Draft RMP/Draft EIS (Final scheduled for 2/05)
Lost Coast Headlands	Under Arcata RMP	
Manila Dunes Area of Critical Environmental Concern	Under Arcata RMP	
	Manila Dunes Cooperative Management (activity level) Plan	Early stages of development
Samoa Dunes Recreation Area	Under Arcata RMP	
	Samoa Dunes Recreation Area Management (activity level) Plan	Approved 1997
South Spit Cooperative Management Area	Under Arcata RMP	
	South Spit Interim Cooperative Management (activity level) Plan	Approved 2003
Ukiah Field Office	Ukiah RMP	New start-up (selecting contractor)
Stornetta Ranch property	Stronetta Ranch Property Interim Management Plan	Developing Draft (Public meeting in August 2004)
Hollister Field Office	Hollister RMP	Approved 1984
Coast Dairies property acquisition (not yet acquired)	Coast Dairies Long-Term Resource Protection & Access Plan	Completed 2004 (by consultant under contract to Trust for Public Lands)
	Interim Access Plan	Under draft preparation by BLM
Fort Ord Public Lands Project	Hollister RMP Amendment	Early stages of development
	Fort Ord Habitat Management Plan	Accepted by BLM from Army in 1996
Bakersfield Office	Caliente RMP	Approved 1997
Irish Hill/Montaña del Oro State Park cooperative management	Under Caliente RMP	
Los Osos Greenbelt	Los Osos Greenbelt Cooperative Management Plan	May be prepared in the future
Piedras Blancas Light Station	Piedras Blancas Light Station Management (activity level) Plan	Early stages of development (planned for completion by end of FY05)
Point Sal Area of Critical Environmental Concern	Under Caliente RMP	
Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office	South Coast RMP	Approved 1994
San Diego Project	Under South Coast RMP	

Table 1-3. BLM Onshore Coastal Units and Projects, Plans, and Plan Status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120°
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116°
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O R E G O N
DEL NORTE
HUMBOLDT
MENDOCINO
SONOMA
NAPA
SOLANO
SACRAMENTO
MARIN
SAN FRANCISCO
CONTRA COSTA
ALAMEDA
MONTEREY
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SANTA BARBARA
VENTURA
LOS ANGELES
ORANGE
SAN DIEGO
N E V A D A
A R I Z O N A
M E X I C O
P A C I F I C
O C E A N
Map 1
Map 2
Map 3
Map 4

State of California
The Resources Agency
California's Ocean Resources:
An Agenda for the Future

OCEAN AND COASTAL MANAGED AREAS INDEX MAP

The information depicted on these maps is preliminary and subject to revision, and does not include those areas managed by local governments.

Scale 1:6,336,000
1 inch equals approximately 100 miles

50 0 50 100 150 MI
100 50 0 100 200 KM

1927 NAD. Albers equal area projection – standard parallels 29.5° and 45.5°.

Designations not shown on the set of maps include:

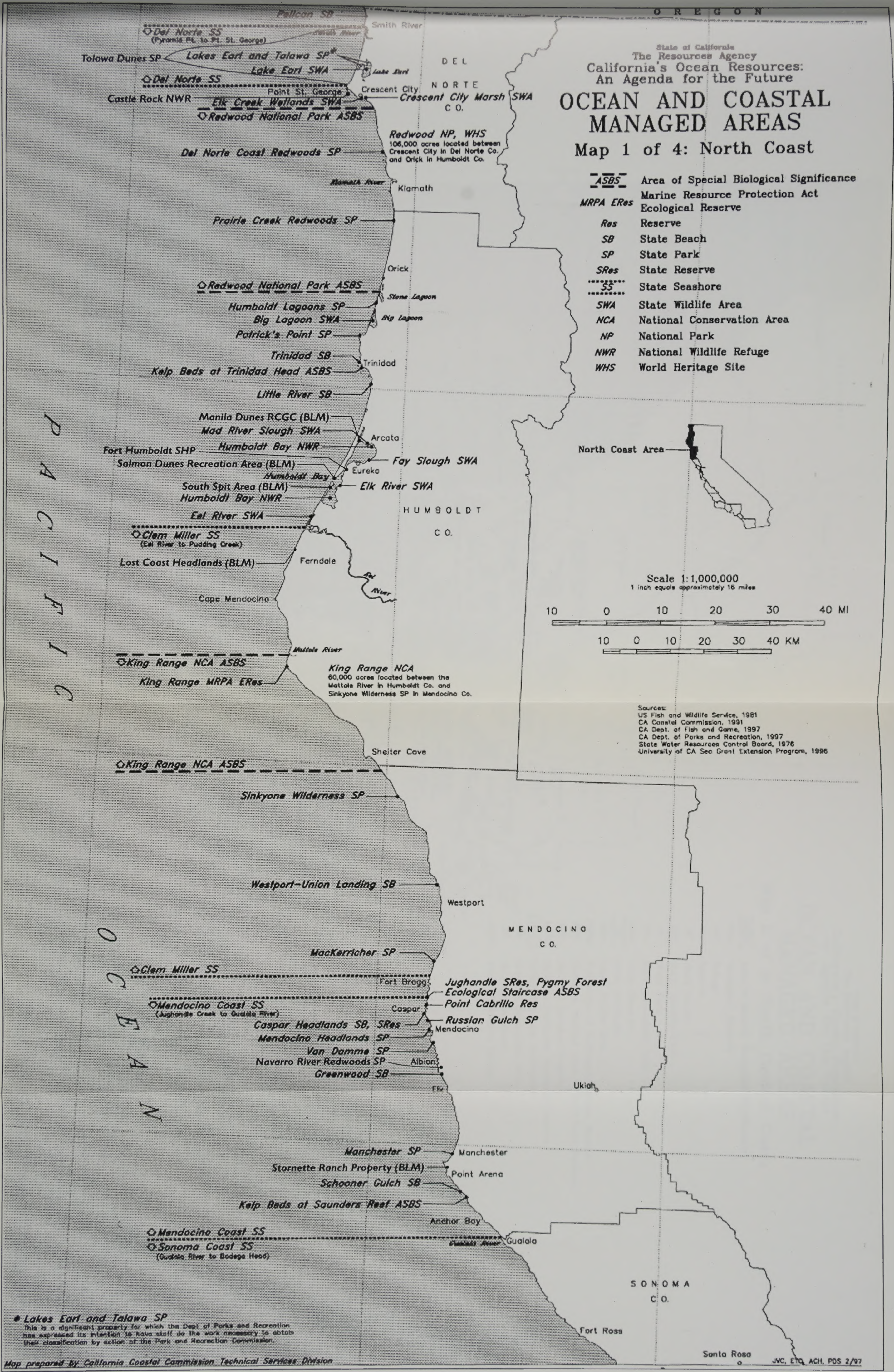
CALIFORNIA COASTAL SANCTUARY
Established by AB 2444 (1994), which permanently bans future leasing for the extractment of oil and gas in state waters. State waters extend from the mean high tide line to the three nautical mile limit and include all offshore rocks and islands as well as San Francisco and Monterey Bays.

OFFSHORE ROCKS AND PINNACLES ECOLOGICAL RESERVE
Granted to the Fish and Game Commission through Fish and Game Code, Division 2, Article 4, Sections 1580, 1581, 1583, and 1907.

CALIFORNIA ISLANDS WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
Established by 43 CFR Public Land Order 6369, which withdraws all unreserved islands, rocks, and pinnacles off California from settlement, location, sale or entry.

UNESCO'S MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE RESERVES
Established by UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) to protect natural diversity for research and education. Three shoreline sites in California: CA Coast Ranges, Central CA Coast, and Channel Islands.

Figure 1-4a
Ocean and Coastal Managed Areas, Index Map



OREGON
Pelican SB
Smith River
Del Norte SS
(Pyramid Pt. to Pt. St. George)
Smith River
Tolowa Dunes SP
Lakes Earl and Talawa SP*
Lake Earl SWA
Lake Earl
Del Norte SS
DEL NORTE CO.
Point St. George
Crescent City
Crescent City Marsh SWA
Castle Rock NWR
Elk Creek Wetlands SWA
Redwood National Park ASBS
Redwood NP, WHS
106,000 acres located between Crescent City in Del Norte Co. and Orick in Humboldt Co.
Del Norte Coast Redwoods SP
Klamath River
Klamath
Prairie Creek Redwoods SP
Orick
Redwood National Park ASBS
Stone Lagoon
Humboldt Lagoons SP
Big Lagoon SWA
Big Lagoon
Patrick's Point SP
Trinidad SB
Trinidad
Kelp Beds at Trinidad Head ASBS
Little River SB
Manila Dunes RCGC (BLM)
Mad River Slough SWA
Arcata
Fort Humboldt SHP
Humboldt Bay NWR
Fay Slough SWA
Salmon Dunes Recreation Area (BLM)
Eureka
Humboldt Bay
South Spit Area (BLM)
Elk River SWA
Humboldt Bay NWR
HUMBOLDT CO.
Eel River SWA
Clem Miller SS
(Eel River to Pudding Creek)
Lost Coast Headlands (BLM)
Ferndale
Eel River
Cape Mendocino
PACIFIC OCEAN
Mattole River
King Range NCA ASBS
King Range NCA
60,000 acres located between the Mattole River in Humboldt Co. and Sinkyone Wilderness SP in Mendocino Co.
King Range MRPA ERes
Shelter Cove
King Range NCA ASBS
Sinkyone Wilderness SP
Westport-Union Landing SB
Westport
MENDOCINO CO.
MacKerricher SP
Clem Miller SS
Fort Bragg
Jughandle SRes, Pygmy Forest
Ecological Staircase ASBS
Mendocino Coast SS
(Jughandle Creek to Gualala River)
Caspar
Point Cabrillo Res
Caspar Headlands SB, SRes
Russian Gulch SP
Mendocino
Mendocino Headlands SP
Van Damme SP
Navarro River Redwoods SP
Albion
Greenwood SB
Elk
Ukiah
Manchester SP
Manchester
Stornette Ranch Property (BLM)
Point Arena
Schooner Gulch SB
Kelp Beds at Saunders Reef ASBS
Anchor Bay
Mendocino Coast SS
Gualala River
Gualala
Sonoma Coast SS
(Gualala River to Bodega Head)
SONOMA CO.
Fort Ross
Santa Rosa
North Coast Area
ASBS Area of Special Biological Significance
MRPA ERes Marine Resource Protection Act Ecological Reserve
Res Reserve
SB State Beach
SP State Park
SRes State Reserve
SS State Seashore
SWA State Wildlife Area
NCA National Conservation Area
NP National Park
NWR National Wildlife Refuge
WHS World Heritage Site
Scale 1:1,000,000
1 inch equals approximately 16 miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 MI
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
JVC, ETG, ACH, PDS 2/97

State of California
The Resources Agency
California's Ocean Resources:
An Agenda for the Future

OCEAN AND COASTAL MANAGED AREAS

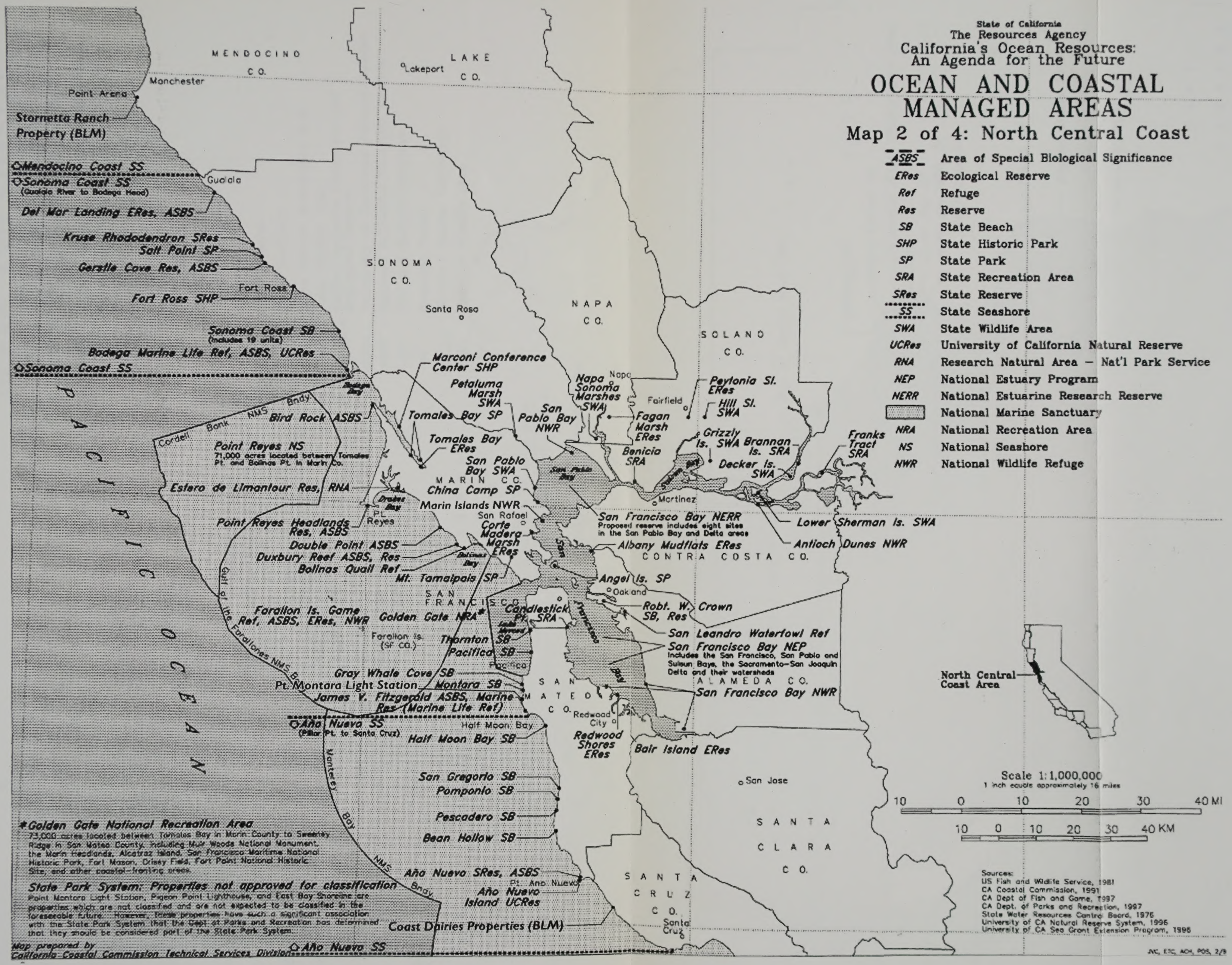
Map 1 of 4: North Coast

Sources:
US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1981
CA Coastal Commission, 1991
CA Dept. of Fish and Game, 1997
CA Dept. of Parks and Recreation, 1997
State Water Resources Control Board, 1976
University of CA Sea Grant Extension Program, 1996

* Lakes Earl and Talawa SP
This is a significant property for which the Dept of Parks and Recreation has expressed its intention to have staff do the work necessary to obtain their classification by action of the Park and Recreation Commission.

Map prepared by California Coastal Commission Technical Services Division

Figure 1-4b
Ocean and Coastal Managed Areas, North Coast


State of California
The Resources Agency
California's Ocean Resources:
An Agenda for the Future
OCEAN AND COASTAL MANAGED AREAS
Map 2 of 4: North Central Coast
ASBS Area of Special Biological Significance
ERes Ecological Reserve
Ref Refuge
Res Reserve
SB State Beach
SHP State Historic Park
SP State Park
SRA State Recreation Area
SRes State Reserve
SS State Seashore
SWA State Wildlife Area
UCRes University of California Natural Reserve
RNA Research Natural Area — Nat'l Park Service
NEP National Estuary Program
NERR National Estuarine Research Reserve
National Marine Sanctuary
NRA National Recreation Area
NS National Seashore
NWR National Wildlife Refuge
MENDOCINO CO.
LAKE CO.
SONOMA CO.
NAPA CO.
SOLANO CO.
MARIN CO.
CONTRA COSTA CO.
SAN FRANCISCO CO.
SAN MATEO CO.
ALAMEDA CO.
SANTA CLARA CO.
SANTA CRUZ CO.
PACIFIC OCEAN
Manchester
Point Arena
Lakeport
Gualala
Fort Ross
Santa Rosa
Napa
Fairfield
Martinez
San Rafael
Oakland
Pacifica
Half Moon Bay
Redwood City
San Jose
Santa Cruz
Pt. Reyes
Pt. Ano Nuevo
Stornetta Ranch Property (BLM)
Mendocino Coast SS
Sonoma Coast SS (Gualala River to Bodega Head)
Del Mar Landing ERes, ASBS
Kruse Rhododendron SRes
Salt Point SP
Gerstle Cove Res, ASBS
Fort Ross SHP
Sonoma Coast SB (includes 19 units)
Bodega Marine Life Ref, ASBS, UCRes
Sonoma Coast SS
Bodega Bay
Cordell Bank NMS Bndy
Bird Rock ASBS
Point Reyes NS
71,000 acres located between Tomales Pt. and Bolinas Pt. in Marin Co.
Estero de Limantour Res, RNA
Drakes Bay
Point Reyes Headlands Res, ASBS
Double Point ASBS
Duxbury Reef ASBS, Res
Bolinas Quail Ref
Bolinas Bay
Mt. Tamalpais SP
Farallon Is. Game Ref, ASBS, ERes, NWR
Farallon Is. (SF CO.)
Gulf of the Farallones NMS Bndy
Golden Gate NRA*
Marconi Conference Center SHP
Petaluma Marsh SWA
Tomales Bay SP
Tomales Bay ERes
San Pablo Bay NWR
San Pablo Bay SWA
China Camp SP
Marin Islands NWR
Corte Madera Marsh ERes
Napa Sonoma Marshes SWA
Fagan Marsh ERes
Benicia SRA
Peytonia Sl. ERes
Hill Sl. SWA
Grizzly Is. SWA
Brannan Is. SRA
Decker Is. SWA
Franks Tract SRA
Suisun Bay
San Pablo Bay
San Francisco Bay NERR
Proposed reserve includes eight sites in the San Pablo Bay and Delta areas
Lower Sherman Is. SWA
Antioch Dunes NWR
Albany Mudflats ERes
Angel Is. SP
Candlestick Pt. SRA
Lake Merced
Robt. W. Crown SB, Res
San Leandro Waterfowl Ref
San Francisco Bay NEP
Includes the San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun Bays, the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta and their watersheds
San Francisco Bay NWR
Thornton SB
Pacifica SB
Gray Whale Cove SB
Pt. Montara Light Station
Montara SB
James V. Fitzgerald ASBS, Marine Res (Marine Life Ref)
Año Nuevo SS (Pillar Pt. to Santa Cruz)
Half Moon Bay SB
Redwood Shores ERes
Bair Island ERes
San Gregorio SB
Pomponio SB
Pescadero SB
Bean Hollow SB
Monterey Bay NMS Bndy
Año Nuevo SRes, ASBS
Año Nuevo Island UCRes
Coast Dairies Properties (BLM)
Año Nuevo SS
North Central Coast Area
Scale 1:1,000,000
1 inch equals approximately 16 miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 MI
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
JVC, ETC, ACH, POS, 2/9

*Golden Gate National Recreation Area
73,000 acres located between Tomales Bay in Marin County to Sweeney Ridge in San Mateo County, including Muir Woods National Monument, the Marin Headlands, Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Maritime National Historic Park, Fort Mason, Crissy Field, Fort Point National Historic Site, and other coastal-fronting areas.

State Park System: Properties not approved for classification
Point Montara Light Station, Pigeon Point Lighthouse, and East Bay Shoreline are properties which are not classified and are not expected to be classified in the foreseeable future. However, these properties have such a significant association with the State Park System that the Dept of Parks and Recreation has determined that they should be considered part of the State Park System.

Map prepared by
California Coastal Commission Technical Services Division

Sources:
US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1981
CA Coastal Commission, 1991
CA Dept of Fish and Game, 1997
CA Dept. of Parks and Recreation, 1997
State Water Resources Control Board, 1976
University of CA Natural Reserve System, 1996
University of CA Sea Grant Extension Program, 1996

Figure 1-4c
Ocean and Coastal Managed Areas, North Central Coast

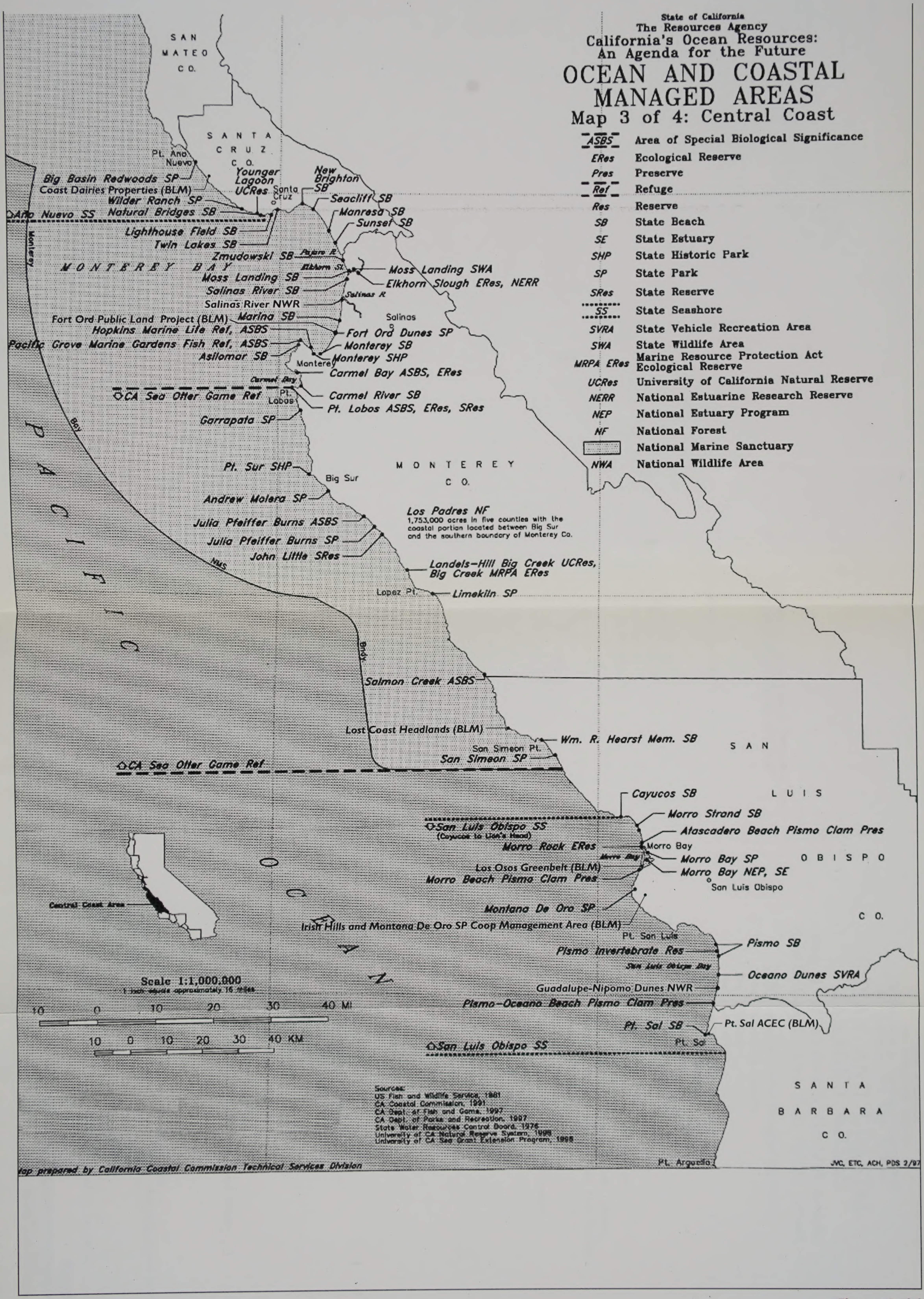

State of California
The Resources Agency
California's Ocean Resources:
An Agenda for the Future
OCEAN AND COASTAL MANAGED AREAS
Map 3 of 4: Central Coast
ASBS Area of Special Biological Significance
ERes Ecological Reserve
Pres Preserve
Ref Refuge
Res Reserve
SB State Beach
SE State Estuary
SHP State Historic Park
SP State Park
SRes State Reserve
SS State Seashore
SVRA State Vehicle Recreation Area
SWA State Wildlife Area
MRPA ERes Marine Resource Protection Act Ecological Reserve
UCRes University of California Natural Reserve
NERR National Estuarine Research Reserve
NEP National Estuary Program
NF National Forest
National Marine Sanctuary
NWA National Wildlife Area
SAN MATEO CO.
SANTA CRUZ CO.
Pt. Ano Nuevo
Big Basin Redwoods SP
Coast Dairies Properties (BLM)
Wilder Ranch SP
Año Nuevo SS
Natural Bridges SB
Younger Lagoon UCRes
Santa Cruz
New Brighton SB
Seacliff SB
Manresa SB
Sunset SB
Lighthouse Field SB
Twin Lakes SB
Zmudowski SB
Pajaro R.
MONTEREY BAY
Elkhorn Sl.
Moss Landing SWA
Elkhorn Slough ERes, NERR
Moss Landing SB
Salinas River SB
Salinas R.
Salinas River NWR
Fort Ord Public Land Project (BLM)
Marina SB
Salinas
Fort Ord Dunes SP
Hopkins Marine Life Ref, ASBS
Pacific Grove Marine Gardens Fish Ref, ASBS
Monterey SB
Asilomar SB
Monterey
Monterey SHP
Carmel Bay ASBS, ERes
Carmel Bay
CA Sea Otter Game Ref
Pt. Lobos
Carmel River SB
Pt. Lobos ASBS, ERes, SRes
Garrapata SP
Monterey Bay
PACIFIC OCEAN
Pt. Sur SHP
Big Sur
MONTEREY CO.
Andrew Molera SP
Los Padres NF
1,753,000 acres in five counties with the coastal portion located between Big Sur and the southern boundary of Monterey Co.
Julia Pfeiffer Burns ASBS
Julia Pfeiffer Burns SP
John Little SRes
NMS
Landels-Hill Big Creek UCRes, Big Creek MRPA ERes
Lopez Pt.
Limekiln SP
Bndy
Salmon Creek ASBS
Lost Coast Headlands (BLM)
Wm. R. Hearst Mem. SB
San Simeon Pt.
San Simeon SP
CA Sea Otter Game Ref
SAN LUIS OBISPO CO.
Cayucos SB
Morro Strand SB
San Luis Obispo SS
(Cayucos to Lion's Head)
Atascadero Beach Pismo Clam Pres
Morro Rock ERes
Morro Bay
Morro Bay
Morro Bay SP
Los Osos Greenbelt (BLM)
Morro Bay NEP, SE
Morro Beach Pismo Clam Pres
San Luis Obispo
Central Coast Area
Montana De Oro SP
Irish Hills and Montana De Oro SP Coop Management Area (BLM)
Pt. San Luis
Pismo SB
Pismo Invertebrate Res
San Luis Obispo Bay
Oceano Dunes SVRA
Scale 1:1,000,000
1 inch equals approximately 16 miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 MI
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes NWR
Pismo-Oceano Beach Pismo Clam Pres
Pt. Sal SB
Pt. Sal ACEC (BLM)
Pt. Sal
San Luis Obispo SS
SANTA BARBARA CO.
Sources:
US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1981
CA Coastal Commission, 1991
CA Dept. of Fish and Game, 1997
CA Dept. of Parks and Recreation, 1997
State Water Resources Control Board, 1976
University of CA Natural Reserve System, 1998
University of CA Sea Grant Extension Program, 1998
Pt. Arguello
Map prepared by California Coastal Commission Technical Services Division
JVC, ETC, ACH, PDS 2/97

Figure 1-4d
Ocean and Coastal Managed Areas, Central Coast

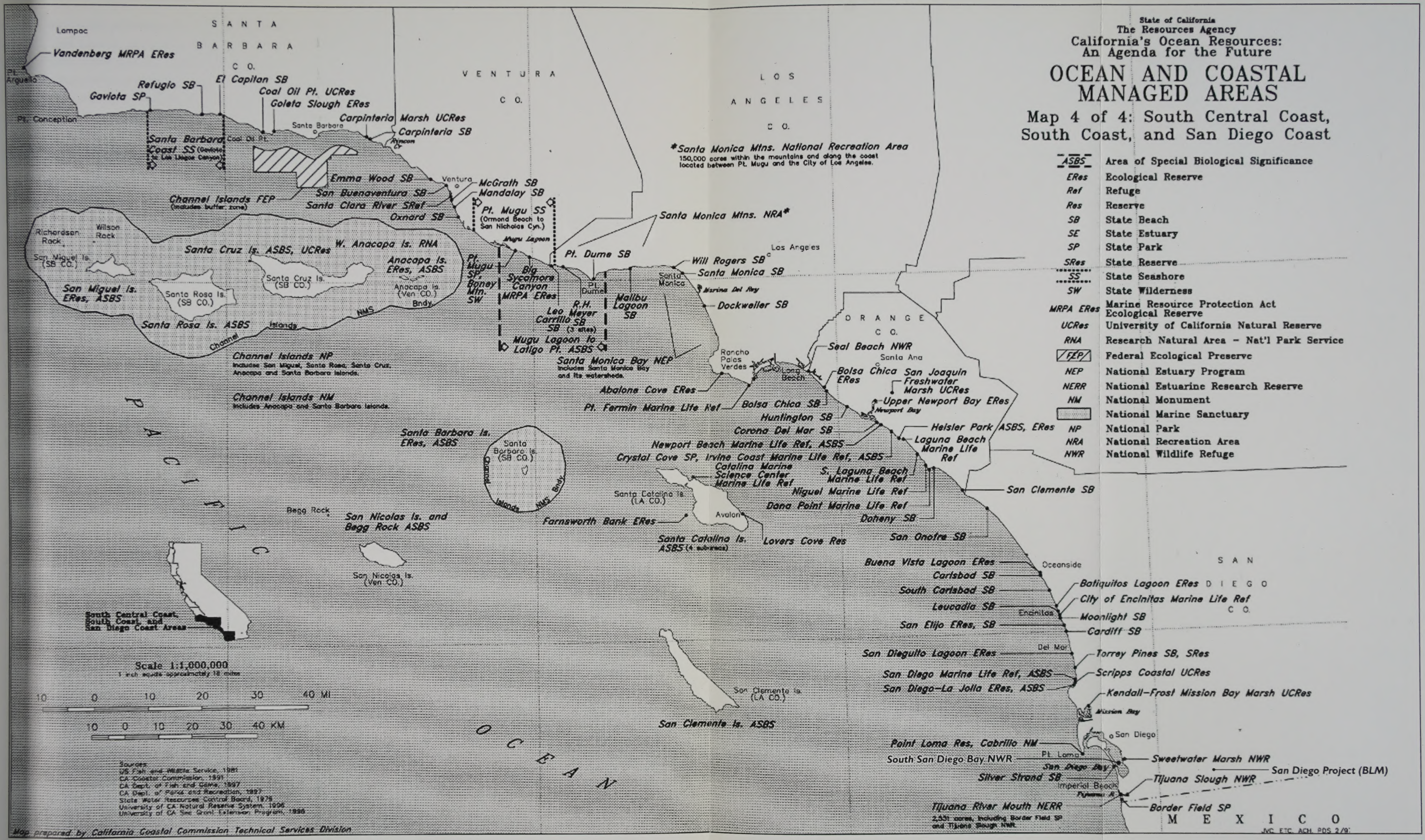

State of California
The Resources Agency
California's Ocean Resources: An Agenda for the Future
OCEAN AND COASTAL MANAGED AREAS
Map 4 of 4: South Central Coast, South Coast, and San Diego Coast
ASBS Area of Special Biological Significance
ERes Ecological Reserve
Ref Refuge
Res Reserve
SB State Beach
SE State Estuary
SP State Park
SRes State Reserve
SS State Seashore
SW State Wilderness
MRPA ERes Marine Resource Protection Act Ecological Reserve
UCRes University of California Natural Reserve
RNA Research Natural Area – Nat'l Park Service
FEP Federal Ecological Preserve
NEP National Estuary Program
NERR National Estuarine Research Reserve
NM National Monument
National Marine Sanctuary
NP National Park
NRA National Recreation Area
NWR National Wildlife Refuge
SANTA BARBARA CO.
VENTURA CO.
LOS ANGELES CO.
ORANGE CO.
SAN DIEGO CO.
MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
Lompoc
Vandenberg MRPA ERes
Pt. Arguello
Refugio SB
Gaviota SP
El Capitan SB
Coal Oil Pt. UCRes
Goleta Slough ERes
Pt. Conception
Santa Barbara
Carpinteria Marsh UCRes
Carpinteria SB
Rincon Cr.
Santa Barbara Coast SS (Gaviota to Las Llagas Canyon)
Coal Oil Pt.
Emma Wood SB
Ventura
San Buenaventura SB
Santa Clara River SRef
Oxnard SB
McGrath SB
Mandalay SB
Pt. Mugu SS (Ormond Beach to San Nicholas Cyn.)
Mugu Lagoon
Channel Islands FEP (includes buffer zone)
Richardson Rock
Wilson Rock
San Miguel Is. (SB CO.)
Santa Cruz Is. ASBS, UCRes
W. Anacapa Is. RNA
Anacapa Is. ERes, ASBS
Santa Cruz Is. (SB CO.)
Anacapa Is. (Ven CO.)
Bndy.
San Miguel Is. ERes, ASBS
Santa Rosa Is. (SB CO.)
Santa Rosa Is. ASBS
NMS
Channel Islands
Pt. Mugu SP, Boney Mtn. SW
Big Sycamore Canyon MRPA ERes
Pt. Dume SB
Pt. Dume
R.H. Meyer SB
Leo Carrillo SB (3 sites)
Malibu Lagoon SB
Mugu Lagoon to Latigo Pt. ASBS
Santa Monica Mtns. NRA*
*Santa Monica Mtns. National Recreation Area
150,000 acres within the mountains and along the coast located between Pt. Mugu and the City of Los Angeles.
Los Angeles
Will Rogers SB
Santa Monica SB
Santa Monica
Marina Del Rey
Dockweiler SB
Channel Islands NP
Includes San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands.
Channel Islands NM
Includes Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands.
Santa Monica Bay NEP
Includes Santa Monica Bay and its watersheds.
Rancho Palos Verdes
Long Beach
Abalone Cove ERes
Pt. Fermin Marine Life Ref
Seal Beach NWR
Santa Ana
Bolsa Chica ERes
San Joaquin Freshwater Marsh UCRes
Upper Newport Bay ERes
Newport Bay
Bolsa Chica SB
Huntington SB
Corona Del Mar SB
Newport Beach Marine Life Ref, ASBS
Crystal Cove SP, Irvine Coast Marine Life Ref, ASBS
Heisler Park ASBS, ERes
Laguna Beach Marine Life Ref
Catalina Marine Science Center Marine Life Ref
S. Laguna Beach Marine Life Ref
Niguel Marine Life Ref
Dana Point Marine Life Ref
Doheny SB
San Clemente SB
San Onofre SB
Santa Barbara Is. ERes, ASBS
Santa Barbara Is. (SB CO.)
Channel Islands NMS Bndy.
Santa Catalina Is. (LA CO.)
Avalon
Farnsworth Bank ERes
Santa Catalina Is. ASBS (4 subareas)
Lovers Cove Res
Begg Rock
San Nicolas Is. and Begg Rock ASBS
San Nicolas Is. (Ven CO.)
San Clemente Is. (LA CO.)
San Clemente Is. ASBS
Oceanside
Buena Vista Lagoon ERes
Carlsbad SB
South Carlsbad SB
Leucadia SB
Encinitas
San Elijo ERes, SB
Batiquitos Lagoon ERes
City of Encinitas Marine Life Ref
Moonlight SB
Cardiff SB
Del Mar
San Dieguito Lagoon ERes
Torrey Pines SB, SRes
Scripps Coastal UCRes
San Diego Marine Life Ref, ASBS
San Diego–La Jolla ERes, ASBS
Kendall–Frost Mission Bay Marsh UCRes
Mission Bay
San Diego
Point Loma Res, Cabrillo NM
Pt. Loma
South San Diego Bay NWR
San Diego Bay
Sweetwater Marsh NWR
San Diego Project (BLM)
Silver Strand SB
Imperial Beach
Tijuana Slough NWR
Tijuana River Mouth NERR
2,531 acres, including Border Field SP and Tijuana Slough NWR.
Border Field SP
South Central Coast, South Coast, and San Diego Coast Areas
Scale 1:1,000,000
1 inch equals approximately 16 miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 MI
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
Sources:
US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1981
CA Coastal Commission, 1991
CA Dept. of Fish and Game, 1997
CA Dept. of Parks and Recreation, 1997
State Water Resources Control Board, 1976
University of CA Natural Reserve System, 1996
University of CA Sea Grant Extension Program, 1996
Map prepared by California Coastal Commission Technical Services Division
JVC ETC ACH PDS 2/97

Figure 1-4e
Ocean and Coastal Managed Areas,
South Central Coast, South Coast, and San Diego Coast

mented to provide protection for rare, threatened, or endangered native plants, wildlife, and aquatic organisms; and specialized terrestrial or aquatic habitat types. Public entry and use under this designation are required to be compatible with these purposes and are subject to rules and regulations as provided for in the regulations identified above. The Ecological Reserve will continue to be managed by DFG under the California Code of Regulations, Title 14.

RMP Time Frame and Plan Revision

This plan is intended to provide the basis for long-term management of the CCNM. In analyzing the environmental effects of land use plan decisions, BLM assumed a 15- to 20-year time frame for analysis. Management must be adaptive, and management of the CCNM will occur in the context of changing human and natural conditions. The managing agencies recognize that the plan must be able to adapt to changing circumstances, such as new scientific information, new environmental laws, changing public demands, new management opportunities, or additions of rocks and islands to the CCNM. For this reason, plan monitoring and evaluation will be established as RMP implementation actions to ensure that the effects of planning decisions are tracked and reviewed on a regular basis. Evaluations will determine whether specific planning decisions remain valid or need to be revised.

The RMP will be evaluated about once every 4–6 years to determine the need for significant management modifications or amendments to the plan. Data from the resource monitoring and other sources will serve as input for the evaluation of the planning decisions to determine progress in implementation and determine whether any amendments or revisions to the RMP are necessary.

A plan amendment normally involves changing or adding management decisions that do not change the fundamental character of the overall plan or any of its major elements. A plan revision is made in response to significant new information or issues that warrant a major change in the management direction of the plan or one of its major elements. BLM planning guidelines specify that plan revisions may be considered in the following instances:

- In response to an evaluation of consistency with new laws, regulations, and policies;
- Upon determination that implementing the plan's decisions is not achieving the desired outcomes or meeting the plan's goals;
- When new science, data, or other information indicate a need to change decisions;
- Upon determination that the plan no longer provides adequate management direction; or
- When new proposals or actions not evaluated in the plan are put forth.

Both plan revisions and amendments require compliance with NEPA. Future plan revisions and amendments will be conducted in accordance with adopted BLM guidelines for community and stakeholder participation.

Management Decisions

Introduction

This chapter presents the management strategy for the CCNM. The strategy was formulated through an analysis of current management practices; an issue-identification process directed at affected agencies and the public; and an interdisciplinary development effort involving the core BLM planning team and agencies and organizations that cooperated with BLM in the RMP process.

The strategy described in this chapter is capable of achieving the overall vision as outlined in the Presidential Proclamation and the management goals discussed in Chapter 1. A detailed description of the management decisions is followed by an overview of the management approach for the monument. The management decisions within each program area include objectives, management actions, allowable uses, and a description of the operating framework, where applicable. A summary of management decisions in the RMP is provided in Table 2-1 (at the end of the chapter).

Management Goals

The goals for management of the CCNM are as follows:

Goal 1: Protect the geological formations and the habitat that they provide for biological resources of the CCNM.

Goal 2: Protect the scenic and cultural values associated with the CCNM.

Goal 3: Provide and promote research opportunities to understand the resources and values of the CCNM.

Goal 4: Provide the public with interpretive information and educational initiatives regarding the values and significance of the CCNM and the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline.

Goal 5: Coordinate planning and management activities with the numerous jurisdictions on and adjacent to the CCNM and use the CCNM to help enhance cooperative and collaborative initiatives and partnerships with a variety of communities, agencies, organizations, academic institutions, the public, and other stakeholders.

Management of Resources

A discussion of management decisions for the following resources is provided:

- Geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources;
- Vegetation resources;
- Wildlife resources;
- Intertidal resources;
- Cultural resources; and
- Visual resources.

GEOLOGIC, SOIL, AND PALEONTOLOGIC RESOURCES

The “Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources” management actions in this RMP apply only to BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM.

Objectives

OJ-GEO-1 Maintain the natural quality and integrity of geologic and soil resources.

OJ-GEO-2 Restore the quality and integrity of these resources to natural conditions where they have been impaired as a result of human activities.

OJ-GEO-3 Allow for excavation and data recovery where unique resources exist that are threatened by natural processes or human activity.

Management Actions

MA-GEO-1 **Data Recovery.** Where unique paleontologic resources exist that are threatened by natural processes or human activity, allow for excavation and data recovery, if it is determined that this action will not adversely affect sensitive biological, physical, or cultural resources or resource values.

MA-GEO-2 **Education and Interpretation.** Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of physical resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the resource use “Education and Interpretation”).

MA-GEO-3 **Management Criteria.** Develop criteria for identifying resources requiring protection. Criteria will include, but not be limited to, the unique nature of the resource in question, the sensitivity of the resource to disturbance, and the threat or potential threat to the resource. Identify areas requiring additional management based on the above criteria. This process will be ongoing as information becomes available through research and inventory.

MA-GEO-4 **Research.** Following any research, maintain an inventory of monument resources.

Allowable Uses

AU-GEO-1 **Protection of Resource.** Allow on-monument activities that would not harm the physical resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the resource uses "Recreation" and "Land Use Authorizations").

AU-GEO-2 **Mineral Removal.** Specific resource protections contained in existing BLM land withdrawals and guidance contained in the Presidential Proclamation prohibit removal of minerals with commercial value from the CCNM.

Operating Framework

FR-GEO-1 **Research.** Encourage research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of physical resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category).

VEGETATION RESOURCES

The "Vegetation Resources" management actions in this RMP apply only to BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM. This discussion addresses both the terrestrial and intertidal vegetation contained within the CCNM.

Objectives

OJ-VEG-1 Maintain the natural quality and integrity of native vegetation on the CCNM.

OJ-VEG-2 Restore the quality and integrity of native vegetation where it has been determined to be impaired as a result of human activities or non-native invasive species.

Management Actions

MA-VEG-1 Criteria for Management. Documentation that harm to a listed plant species is occurring will be an overriding criterion for implementing management action. As an initial step in RMP implementation, additional criteria will be developed for identifying the plant species and communities requiring management and protection. Criteria will include, but not be limited to, the unique nature of the resource in question, the sensitivity of the resource to disturbance, and the threat or potential threat to the resource.

MA-VEG-2 **Site Inventory.** An inventory of vegetation and vegetation communities will be maintained. As part of the site inventory, BLM will make elimination of the identified gaps in knowledge about the distribution and status of plant species a primary goal (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category).

On the basis of the above activities and the criteria developed under MA-VEG-1, BLM will work cooperatively with DFG, DPR, FWS, and other agencies to identify rocks and islands in need of management attention. This identification process will be a dynamic one. As new information comes to light, site status will be changed appropriately.

MA-VEG-3 **Adaptive Management.** A variety of management activities may be implemented in the specific areas identified for management under MA-VEG-2, including but not limited to:

- Targeted education to make CCNM users aware of existing or potential conflicts associated with important native plant communities in specific monument locations.
- Enforcement actions.
- Active management, including restoration or other forms of management intervention.
- Use restrictions, as described below under AU-VEG-1.

MA-VEG-4 **Invasive Non-Native Species Control.** Develop an invasive non-native plant species management and eradication program, consistent with the long-term protection of native plant communities. This program will be designed to reduce competition from non-native plants and encourage the long-term survival of native plant communities.

An Integrated Pest Management approach will be applied to invasive non-native species infestations. Control measures primarily will consist of manual and mechanical removal, and use of fire. Removal of invasive plant species by manual means is the preferred method of eradication and will be used wherever possible. The use of herbicides will be restricted to specific situations when other alternatives are determined to be infeasible or ineffective. Any proposed use of herbicides will be conservative and will target specific weed individuals for a given species. Any herbicide use will be assessed using the NEPA process and will be made available for public comment.

Control measures will incorporate best management practices (BMPs) and other strategies to protect air quality, protect water quality, avoid adverse noise effects, and minimize erosion.

Measures taken to remove or control invasive species will be planned carefully to ensure that no major adverse effects on native organisms or important monument resources will result (e.g., activities would be conducted outside relevant breeding seasons for seabirds and marine mammals). Other measures will be implemented to minimize any adverse effects on non-target species. Disturbed areas will be replanted with native plant species where natural recruitment is not expected. This replanting will be designed to reduce erosion and protect visual quality. Temporary degradation of visual resources also will be avoided through screening of ground disturbance activities where possible.

MA-VEG-5 **Education and Interpretation.** Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of vegetation resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Education and Interpretation").

MA-VEG-6 **Research.** Following any research, maintain an inventory of monument resources.

Allowable Uses

AU-VEG-1 **On-Monument Activities.** On-monument activities that would result in loss of native plants will not be allowed on the monument, unless otherwise permitted through BLM's normal procedures for granting access for research or other activities (specific activities are discussed in more detail under the resource uses "Recreation" and "Land Use Authorizations"). Management intervention normally will begin with the least restrictive approach (e.g., use ethics education), with access limitations implemented on the CCNM as a last resort. Such use limitations will be implemented only on a site-specific basis where known resource impacts exist and will use a science-based process to determine what limits are appropriate. In cases where initial surveys determine that the risk of resource damage is high, temporary closures or use limitations may be instituted immediately while further information is collected and long-term solutions determined. These will be the exception to normal management practices, however, and will be implemented only in situations where the potential for immediate and significant threats is identified. Temporary closures or limitations will be followed by a process (including public involvement) to determine long-term management solutions.

Operating Framework

FR-VEG-1 **Tiered Adaptive Management Approach.** BLM will use a tiered approach to adaptive management of native vegetation. The first tier will be to develop criteria for identification of locations that should receive management attention, including both the vegetation resources present and the existence of or potential for use conflicts. The second tier will involve performing a site inventory and monitoring vegetation and human use of the CCNM, as well as applying the criteria developed in the first tier, to identify the sites in need of management attention. The final tier will be implementing management actions as needed.

In cases where initial information determines that the risk of resource damage is high, management action may be instituted immediately while further information is collected and long-term solutions are determined. This will be the exception to normal management practices, however, and will be implemented only in situations where the potential for immediate and significant threats is identified. Temporary management actions will be followed by a process (including public involvement) to determine long-term management solutions.

FR-VEG-2 **Research.** Encourage research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of vegetation resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category).

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The "Wildlife Resources" management actions in this RMP apply only to BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM. This discussion addresses both the terrestrial and intertidal wildlife habitat contained within the CCNM.

Objectives

OJ-WLD-1 Maintain habitat for native populations of seabirds, pinnipeds, and intertidal species throughout the monument.

OJ-WLD-2 Restore habitat that has been adversely affected by human activity or non-native invasive species.

Management Actions

MA-WLD-1 **Criteria for Management.** Documentation that harm to a listed wildlife species is occurring will be an overriding criterion for implementing management action. As an initial step in RMP implementation, additional criteria will be developed for identifying the wildlife species and habitat types requiring management and protection. Criteria will include, but not be limited to, the unique nature of the resource in question, the sensitivity of the resource to disturbance, and the threat or potential threat to the resource.

MA-WLD-2 **Site Inventory.** An inventory of wildlife and wildlife habitat will be maintained. As part of the site inventory, BLM will make elimination of the identified gaps in knowledge about the distribution and status of seabirds and pinnipeds a primary goal (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category). Other inventory priorities will be established and promoted at the outset, including:

- A monument-wide survey of seabird and pinniped populations coordinated with researchers studying marine birds and mammals. Surveys will occur at minimum 10-year intervals, using appropriate protocols, such as those developed by Sowls et al. (1980) and Carter (pers. comm.), that include recently developed survey techniques. The modifications of this survey protocol will preserve the ability to compare future data with these earlier benchmarks.
- Annual photographic documentation of conspicuous colonies of seabirds, such as cormorants, western gulls, and common murres. These annual photographs will be taken at an established time and under defined conditions each year so that the data are comparable over years and reflect, to the best extent possible, the maximum number of nesting birds.
- Focused surveys (especially in northern California and at sites in southern California potentially hosting Xantus' murrelets) for populations of nocturnal and burrow- and crevice-nesting species such as storm-petrels and the small alcids, as well as widespread species that nest in small numbers at any one site. Criteria for identifying inventory sites will include such characteristics as:

  - Δ Rocks and islands with soil or extensive cavities that provide potential nesting sites for storm-petrels and burrowing alcids;
  - Δ Cliffs that are inaccessible to terrestrial predators and have niches or crevices that are suitable nesting sites for pelagic cormorants and pigeon guillemots; and
  - Δ Mussel flats adjacent to or part of rocks and islands that project above high waves sufficiently to allow oystercatcher nests.
- Additional focused annual surveys on selected species and sites based on partnership/stakeholder interest and abilities. For example, local groups or individuals could perform valuable long-term monitoring projects at sites where seabird and pinniped populations are visible from the mainland and counts of pinnipeds and nesting birds or assessments of their reproductive status can be conducted easily.
- Surveys to determine status regarding invasive wildlife species and their effects on native populations. Inventory efforts will include surveying for invasive species such as rodents (e.g., Rattus sp. and Mus musculus).
- Surveys to determine status regarding human use of the CCNM and its effects on wildlife habitat and populations.
- Surveys for intertidal species.

The inventory will be accomplished through BLM activities and through partnerships. The task will be to identify specific data gaps, publicize the need for specific survey and status investigations, and cooperate with appropriate groups to enhance their ability to perform the necessary projects. Academic institutions, professional conservation organizations, private consultants, and local Audubon or docent/steward groups will be potential participants in these efforts—depending on the scope and the nature of the projects. Protocols for research will be carefully developed to ensure that they are cost effective and repeatable. Further, these protocols will specify who is qualified to perform the various types of research and surveys.

On the basis of the above activities, and the criteria developed under MA-WLD-1, BLM will work cooperatively with DFG, DPR, FWS, and other agencies and partners to identify rocks and islands in need of management attention. This identification process will be a dynamic one. As new information comes to light, site status will be changed appropriately. Appendix F provides preliminary lists of known seabird and marine mammal sites on the CCNM.

MA-WLD-3 **Adaptive Management.** A variety of management activities may be implemented in the specific locations identified for management under MA-WLD-2, including but not limited to:

- Targeted education to make CCNM users aware of existing or potential conflicts associated with wildlife habitat in specific monument locations, as part of MA WLD 6.
- Enforcement actions, as described above under FR-WLD-3.
- Active management, including restoration or other forms of management intervention, including but not limited to the actions described below under MA WLD-4 and MA-WLD-5.
- Use restrictions, as described below under AU-WLD-1.

MA-WLD-4 **Invasive Non-Native Species Control.** A program for control and eradication of invasive wildlife species on the CCNM rocks and islands will be developed and implemented where effects on native populations of seabirds and pinnipeds, and on other monument resources, have been documented or are suspected. Priorities for implementation will be given to areas where problems are most acute (e.g., areas where native populations are shown to be in decline as a result of invasive species). This effort will be designed to reduce competition with native wildlife, predation on native vegetation, and degradation of habitat—and will encourage the long-term survival of native or unique monument communities and habitat.

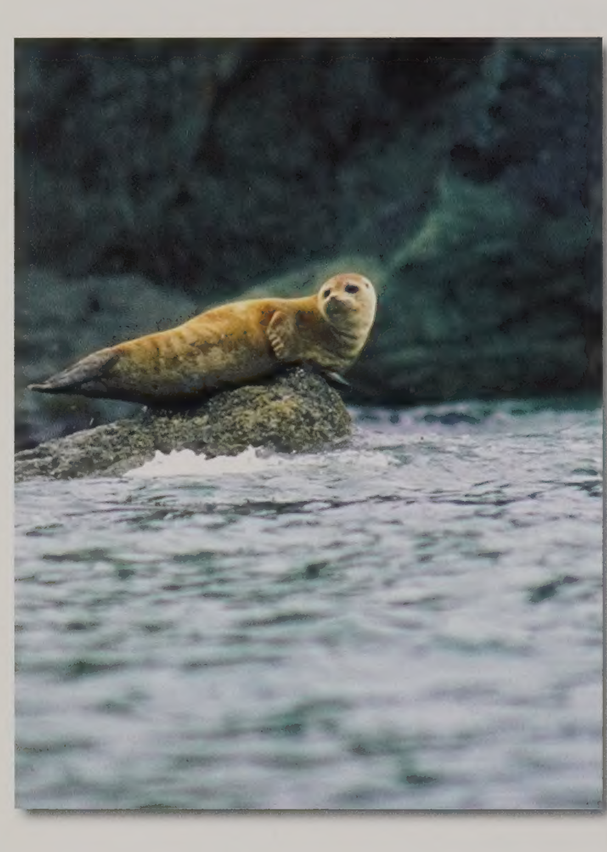
Measures taken to remove or control invasive species will be planned carefully to ensure that no major adverse effects on native organisms or important monument resources would result (e.g., activities will be conducted outside relevant breeding seasons for seabirds and pinnipeds). BMPs and other measures will be implemented to minimize any adverse effects on non-target species, natural resources, and the human environment (including noise and air quality). Disturbed areas will be replanted with native plant species where natural recruitment is not expected. This replanting will be designed to reduce erosion and protect visual quality. Temporary degradation of visual resources also will be avoided through screening of ground disturbance activities where possible.

MA-WLD-5 **Restoration Measures.** BLM, in cooperation with its core-managing partners, will develop and implement measures to restore or improve habitat and to control predators.

MA-WLD-6 **Education and Interpretation.** Educational and interpretive materials will be developed that identify the nature and value of wildlife resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Education and Interpretation"). Signs and educational materials will be made available to the public near important marine mammal haul-outs, major tidepool areas, and marine bird nesting sites and at access points. A particular focus will be tidepools, as described in more detail below under "Key Management Initiatives—Tidepool Connections."

Allowable Uses

AU-WLD-1 **On-Monument Activities.** As described above, where known conflicts with wildlife exist, activities that harm wildlife resources or access to particular sites may be restricted on the monument. Restrictions of access to the CCNM will be made considering local knowledge of seabird and pinniped use (e.g., known nesting and pupping seasons), existing and potential use conflicts, and enforcement considerations. Activities that will be closely managed during seasonal restrictions include those with the potential to disturb wildlife.



Management intervention normally will begin with the least restrictive approach (e.g., use ethics education), with seasonal access limitations implemented on the CCNM as a last resort. Such use limitations will be implemented only on a site-specific basis where known resource impacts exist and will use a science-based process to determine what limits are appropriate, for example known roosting, nesting, and pupping seasons for seabirds and marine mammals on that site. In cases where initial surveys determine that the risk of resource damage or significant wildlife disturbance is high, temporary closures or use limitations may be instituted immediately while further information is collected and long-term solutions are determined. These will be the exception to normal management practices, however, and will be implemented only in situations where the potential for immediate and significant threats is identified. Any temporary closures or limitations will be followed by a process (including public involvement) to determine long-term management solutions.

Operating Framework

FR-WLD-1 **Agency Coordination.** BLM will work with federal, state, and local partners to minimize or eliminate the need for additional listing of species under the ESA and to contribute to the recovery of the species already listed as such. Management actions for the CCNM have been designed and will be conducted in cooperation with other government agencies, in particular those with jurisdictional authority over the wildlife resource in question (e.g., DFG, NMFS, and FWS), as well as universities and colleges, non-profit groups, consultants, and volunteers.

FR-WLD-2 **Pre-Existing Regulations.** Management actions will be implemented within the framework of pre-existing regulations (e.g., ESA and MMPA).

FR-WLD-3 **Enforcement.** Enforcement of any use restrictions and the existing laws protecting wildlife will be conducted in cooperation with a range of law enforcement agencies, including—but not limited to—BLM, FWS, NOAA, USCG, DFG, and DPR; and cities and counties. Initial enforcement efforts will be targeted at sites with important wildlife habitat that experience documented use conflicts, as described in the management actions below.

FR-WLD-4 **Tiered Adaptive Management Approach.** BLM will use a tiered approach to adaptive management of wildlife habitat. The first tier will be to develop criteria for identification of locations that should receive management attention. The criteria will take into consideration both the resources present and the existence of or potential for use conflicts. The second tier will involve performing a site inventory that characterizes wildlife habitat and populations, as well as human use of the CCNM. The third tier will involve applying the criteria developed in the first tier in order to identify the sites in need of management attention. The final tier will be to implement management actions as needed.

In cases where initial information determines that the risk of resource damage or significant wildlife disturbance is high, management action may be instituted immediately while further information is collected and long-term solutions are determined. This will be the exception to normal management practices, however, and will be implemented only in situations where the potential for immediate and significant threats is identified. Temporary management actions will be followed by a process (including public involvement) to determine long-term management solutions.

INTERTIDAL RESOURCES

Different sites in the CCNM contain varying portions of the intertidal zone, depending on level of exposure and wave action. Portions of the CCNM include the uppermost horizon and the high and middle intertidal zones. Management of intertidal resources is addressed under the "Vegetation Resources" and "Wildlife Resources" programs above.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The "Cultural Resources" management actions in this RMP apply only to BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM.

Objectives

OJ-CUL-1 Protect NRHP-eligible and potentially eligible cultural resources from human-caused disturbance or destruction, and from natural disturbance and destruction when appropriate.

OJ-CUL-2 Obtain scientifically and ethnographically relevant information from the resources to inform us about past human activities, to evaluate cultural resources, and for site characterization.

OJ-CUL-3 Offer ongoing interpretation of cultural resources as a means of enhancing public appreciation.

Management Actions

MA-CUL-1 **Initial Management.** As an interim management action while NRHP determinations are in process, cultural resources will be managed for their information, public, or conservation values per BLM Manual 8100, FLPMA, and NHPA. Until formal NRHP eligibility determinations are made in consultation with the SHPO, each known resource will be managed as if it were a significant cultural resource.

MA-CUL-2 **Eligibility of CCNM** Properties for Listing in the NRHP. Prepare nominations as appropriate for cultural resources in the CCNM that are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Obtain a determination of which cultural resources are suitable for listing.

MA-CUL-3 **Cultural Resources Management Plans (CRMPs).** CRMPs that address preservation actions may be prepared for cultural resources as determined to be appropriate for management purposes, including management of site visitation.

MA-CUL-4 **Consultation with Tribes.** BLM will consult further with Native American tribes to gather information about traditional use areas and activities that may include elements of the CCNM in order to support the allowable uses as identified below under AU-CUL-1.

MA-CUL-5 **Education and Interpretation.** An education and interpretation program will be developed around the CCNM's significant cultural properties (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Education and Interpretation"). The program may include printed and web-based material and also may involve public events organized around historic and/or prehistoric themes at or near significant coastal sites.

MA-CUL-6 **Research.** Research for the purposes of evaluation, site characterization, and scientific investigation is encouraged when such research is consistent with the objectives of the RMP, the BLM Statewide Protocol Agreement, and CRMPs developed under the umbrella of the Protocol.

Allowable Uses

AU-CUL-1 **Native American Uses.** Native American requests to practice traditional activities or participate in interpretive activities on the CCNM will be welcomed and will be approved on a case-by-case basis, consistent with the overriding purpose of monument management—which is preservation of biological, physical, and cultural resources contained on the rocks and islands of the monument.

AU-CUL-2 **On-Monument Activities.** On-monument activities that would harm the cultural resources of the monument will be limited or prohibited as appropriate (specific activities are discussed in more detail under the resource uses "Recreation" and "Land Use Authorizations"). Inadvertent or unanticipated discoveries will be treated according to the terms of the State Protocol Agreement.

Operating Framework

FR-CUL-1 **Management Guidelines.** The primary source for guidance of management activities concerning cultural resources is the BLM Statewide Protocol Agreement and its associated appendices, amendments, and plans. The BLM 8100 Series Manual, incorporated within the State Protocol Agreement, provides detailed management guidelines.

FR-CUL-2 **Consultation with Tribes.** Establish a program of government-to-government consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes. Involving tribal governments and the SHPO closely at the outset of planning will facilitate coordination and consultation at later stages of planning and management of local rocks and islands of interest to these tribes. Develop relationships with non-federally recognized Native American groups who may have an interest in stewardship of offshore traditional cultural properties (TCPs).

FR-CUL-3 **Monitoring and Protection.** Enforce laws against damage and theft of cultural resources. Administrative and physical measures to protect historic properties in the CCNM will include monitoring of resource condition, surveillance by law enforcement personnel in potential problem areas, public education, and involvement of interested parties in conformance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

FR-CUL-4 **Education and Interpretation.** Collaboration with various entities will be undertaken to provide interpretive opportunities.

FR-CUL-5 **Research.** Encourage research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of cultural resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category). Cooperate with DPR, regional information centers of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), and Native American groups represented along the coast. Additional collaborators may be engaged, including faculty, graduate students, and research associates of the University of California and the California State University systems—and private universities that conduct anthropological research off California's mainland. For example, the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UC Los Angeles sponsors archaeological research on the Channel Islands and Farallones and the UC Davis Bodega Bay Marine Laboratory sponsors research related to Coast Miwok intertidal resource procurement. Partnering with academic institutions to facilitate and encourage research opportunities will help to fill cultural resource data gaps in the CCNM.

VISUAL RESOURCES

The "Visual Resources" management actions in this RMP apply only to BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM.

Objectives

OJ-VRM-1 Manage all monument lands as Visual Resources Management (VRM) Class I, except where safety requirements for navigational aid visibility would conflict with this objective.

OJ-VRM-2 Enhance opportunities for visitors and residents to view the outstanding scenic landscapes characteristic of the CCNM.

Management Actions

MA-VRM-1 **Visual Contrast Ratings.** Complete visual contrast ratings for existing CCNM facilities and identify opportunities to reduce existing visual impacts through modifications (e.g., removing unused non-historic navigational devices and rehabilitating landscape scars).

Complete visual contrast ratings for all proposed surface-disturbing projects to ensure that they meet VRM class objectives.

MA-VRM-2 **Inventory of Vista Points.** Complete an inventory of existing and potential key scenic vista points along road and trail corridors adjoining the CCNM, and identify opportunities to work with core-managing and collaborative partners to improve these locations as overlooks and interpretive sites available to the public.

Allowable Uses

AU-VRM-1 **On-Monument Developments.** Any new site developments on BLM lands will be located and designed so that they do not detract from coastal vistas. New facilities will be constructed so that no or minimal impacts occur to the immediate coastal viewshed.

AU-VRM-2 **Aids-to-Navigation.** In areas where coastal rocks present navigation hazards, any analysis of safety/navigation aids will consider opportunities for placing aids in adjoining waters or land. Only where it is determined that these aids will not be effective elsewhere, or will cause greater impacts on the coastal landscape, will they be considered for on-monument placement. Where on-monument (i.e. on-rock) navigation aids are determined to be the only reasonable solution, efforts will be made to balance the need to provide for navigational safety while minimizing visual impacts.

Operating Framework

FR-VRM-1 **Agency Coordination.** Work with county governments, the California Coastal Commission, the USCG, and other agencies with management jurisdiction to ensure that coastal developments do not detract from the scenic integrity of the area.

FR-VRM-2 Mainland Facilities. Locate and design any new CCNM-related facilities on the mainland (for instance, on BLM partner lands) so that these facilities do not detract from coastal vistas. New facilities will be constructed so that no or minimal impacts occur to the immediate coastal viewshed.

Management of Resource Uses

Management of resource uses includes a discussion of management decisions for the following:

- Recreation,
- Education and interpretation,
- Research,
- Land tenure adjustments,
- Land use authorizations,
- Special management, and
- Cadastral support.

RECREATION

The "Recreation" management actions in this RMP apply only to uses on BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM. The discussion of recreation management is limited to recreational activities that occur on the CCNM itself. BLM does not have jurisdiction to regulate activities in the water, land, or airspace surrounding the CCNM.

Objectives

OJ-REC-1 Provide a use strategy with an appropriate level of recreational access to the CCNM.

OJ-REC-2 Provide for non-mechanized, minimal-impact recreational opportunities.

OJ-REC-3 Construction of recreational facilities on the CCNM will be minimal, and limited to those necessary for public safety or protection of monument resources.

Management Actions

MA-REC-1 **User Experience.** The recreation approach for the monument will consist of primitive non-motorized, non-mechanized activities.

MA-REC-2 **Recreational Facilities.** BLM will place recreation facilities on the monument only when consistent with the resource protection goals of the plan.

MA-REC-3 **Signage.** Signage will be installed at key locations along the mainland regarding the allowed and prohibited recreational uses of the CCNM (discussed in more detail under "Allowable Uses" below). Warning signs will be provided in hazardous areas with high visitation or acute risks.

MA-REC-4 **Research.** An inventory will be maintained for information generated by any recreation-related research.

MA-REC-5 **Educational Materials.** Educational and interpretive materials will be developed that identify the nature and value of recreational opportunities of the monument (see the "Education and Interpretation" program below). Printed and web-based resources will be generated that publicize the encouraged and prohibited recreational uses of the CCNM. The location of key recreation access points to the monument also will be described. Training materials, brochures, and educational information regarding protection of CCNM resources will be provided to other entities offering recreation along the coast (e.g., county parks employees and kayak rental companies).

Allowable Uses

AU-REC-1 **General.** Recreational uses of the monument will be allowed when consistent with the primitive non-motorized, non-mechanized goals and when consistent with proclamation goals and public safety concerns. The allowable uses described below further elaborate on allowed and restricted uses. Management intervention normally will begin with the least restrictive approach (e.g., use ethics education), with access limitations implemented on the CCNM as a last resort. Such use limitations will be implemented only on a site-specific basis where known resource impacts exist and will use a science-based process to determine what limits are appropriate. In cases where initial surveys determine that the risk of resource damage is high, temporary closures or use limitations may be instituted immediately while further information is collected and long-term solutions determined. These will be the exception to normal management practices, however, and will be implemented only in situations where the potential for immediate and significant threats is identified. Temporary closures or limitations will be followed by a process (including public involvement) to determine long-term management solutions.

AU-REC-2 **Recreational Facilities.** BLM will consider placing recreation facilities on the monument only when consistent with the resource protection goals of the plan.

AU-REC-3 **Organized Activities and Events.** Organized recreational activities and events will be allowed only through issuance of a special use permit and only when consistent with the plan's resource protection goals.

AU-REC-4 **Fishing.** Any recreational fishing from the CCNM will be consistent with the State of California recreational fishing regulations. No person fishing from the CCNM shall take fish for commercial purposes except by permit from the California Fish and Game Commission.

AU-REC-5 **Motor Vehicles and Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Use.** No person shall drive, operate, leave, or stop any motor vehicle, bicycle, or other type of vehicle on the CCNM. The entire CCNM is designated as closed to vehicle travel under the BLM OHV regulations.

AU-REC-6 **Firearms.** No person shall fire or discharge any firearm, bow and arrow, air or gas gun, spear gun, or any other weapon of any kind within or into the CCNM—or possess such weapons within the CCNM, except law enforcement personnel and as provided for in individual area regulations that allow for hunting.

AU-REC-7 **Camping.** No person shall camp within the boundaries of the CCNM, for both public safety and resource protection reasons, unless authorized by special permit or within specific areas identified through site specific planning and analysis.

AU-REC-8 **Use of Fire.** No person shall light fireworks or other explosive or incendiary devices, or start or maintain any fire within the boundaries of the CCNM, except for management purposes as provided for in other portions of this plan.

AU-REC-9 **Aircraft.** No person shall use the CCNM as a launching or landing point for hang gliders, paragliders, ultralights, or any other motorized or non-motorized aircraft.

AU-REC-10 **Pets.** Pets, including dogs and cats, are prohibited from entering the CCNM unless they are retained on a leash of less than 10 feet.

AU-REC-11 **Rock Climbing.** Rock climbing using assistive devices is prohibited within the boundaries of the CCNM, unless authorized in association with research, restoration, or public health and safety purposes (e.g., aids-to-navigation).

AU-REC-12 **Non-Traditional and Newly Emerging Recreational Uses.** Non-traditional and newly emerging recreational uses will be allowed as long as they are consistent with CCNM goals (see AU-REC-1). Such uses will be monitored to assess potential conflicts, impacts on resources, or visitor safety issues.

Operating Framework

FR-REC-1 **Resource Protection.** Coastal visitors will be encouraged to participate in recreational pursuits on the CCNM that are respectful of the biological, cultural, physical, and scenic values of the monument.

FR-REC-2 **Public Safety.** The health and safety of coastal visitors is a central theme in managing recreation on the CCNM.

FR-REC-3 **Recreation Outside of CCNM Boundaries.** BLM does not plan to regulate recreation that is not within the boundaries of the CCNM. Because recreation in adjacent areas could in some instances affect monument resources, however, BLM will work with those entities already responsible for management of recreation access to the coast, including its core-managing partner DPR, NPS, and other entities as appropriate, to participate in decisions regarding recreation adjacent to monument lands.

FR-REC-4 **Research.** Research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of recreational opportunities of the monument will be encouraged (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category).

EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION

The "Education and Interpretation" management actions in this RMP apply only to uses on BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM.

Objectives

OJ-EDU-1 Provide opportunities for year-round, outstanding environmental interpretation and education at the CCNM.

OJ-EDU-2 Leverage partnerships and integrate with existing educational and interpretive programs to foster an understanding, appreciation, and stewardship of CCNM and California coastal ecosystems resources.

OJ-EDU-3 Use existing mainland facilities to support education and interpretation programs to the maximum extent feasible, to minimize the need for additional mainland facilities.

OJ-EDU-4 Enable frequent contact between visitors and managing agency personnel to promote environmental education and protection of CCNM resources and resource values.

OJ-EDU-5 Offer a continuing program of outreach to foster environmental education and stewardship for CCNM protection and enhancement.

OJ-EDU-6 Increase the opportunities for socio-cultural and educational experiences by visitors.

Management Actions

MA-EDU-1 **Educational and Interpretive Facilities.** BLM will place educational and interpretive facilities on the monument only when consistent with the resource protection goals of the plan. New mainland facilities will be constructed in a manner consistent with the existing visual character of the coastal environment so as not to detract from existing scenic resources. These facilities will be located to the maximum extent practicable to protect the quality of the scenic values of the CCNM and adjacent lands for persons traveling along coastal routes.

MA-EDU-2 **Educational and Interpretive Plan(s).** Management of education and interpretation at the CCNM will be achieved through the development of an Education and Interpretation Plan, or a series of regional or site-specific plans, that will identify goals, themes, general guidelines, and an action plan for CCNM education and interpretation. As part of this plan, the following actions will be taken in coordination with the core-managing partners and other partnering entities, as appropriate:

- Expand on preliminary data to complete an inventory of existing coastal facilities that could serve as visitor gateways. The inventory will address the criteria given below for selection of gateways.
- Identify mainland gateways where visitors will be able to receive educational and interpretive materials regarding the CCNM.
- Develop educational and interpretive programs at these visitor gateways, using existing or new BLM or partner facilities and infrastructure, as funding permits.
- Generate and distribute printed and web-based resources regarding the CCNM, using the guidance in the discussions below of "Virtual Monument" and "Interpretive Themes." Educational and interpretive materials will be offered in multiple languages, as appropriate, to allow greater accessibility by non English-speaking populations.

BLM or its partners will organize or sponsor educational and interpretive activities on a regular basis, either on their own initiative or in response to requests from interested organizations. Activities will include opportunities for docent-led exploration. The purpose of these activities will be to impart environmental knowledge, foster respect for ecological systems, and nurture support for protection and enhancement of the CCNM's unique ecological resources.

One of the initial implementation priorities for the Education and Interpretation program will be Tidepool Connections as described below under "Key Management **Initiatives—Tidepool Connections.**"

MA-EDU-3 **CCNM Gateways.** A series of CCNM Gateways will be developed to provide a sense of place for the monument, serve as visitor contact points, and link the CCNM with local communities and local initiatives. These mainland visitor gateways have been identified (see list below under "Key Management Initiatives—CCNM Gateways") and additional visitor gateways will be identified using the following criteria:

- Presence of appropriate pre-existing visitor facilities and infrastructure to accommodate CCNM educational exhibits and interpretation (e.g., visitor centers and parking and day use areas);

- Sensitivity of CCNM resources in the vicinity (e.g., proximity and sensitivity to disturbance from shoreline);
- Size and number of rocks and islands in the vicinity;
- Proximity to well traveled roads and frequently visited coastal public properties;
- Visual accessibility from nearby vistas, roads, and other coastal access points;
- Local community interests and concerns;
- Costs associated with establishing visitor contact and availability of funds; and
- Participation by partnering entities.

The CCNM Gateways will include a hosted site. Hosting will be performed by BLM and/or its partners, depending on the site. Examples include areas with visitor centers, nature centers, entrance kiosks, park or facility offices, or other appropriate types of visitor use facilities. Each CCNM Gateway will provide information regarding the specific gateway, including the various CCNM features associated with that specific portion of the CCNM. Information regarding the other established CCNM Gateways should also be available to the visitor. In addition, each gateway can develop educational initiatives specific to its unique resources and thematic focus. Each gateway is expected to develop its own local partnership and community outreach initiatives. Details regarding implementation of the CCNM Gateways program are discussed below under "Key Management Initiatives—CCNM Gateways."

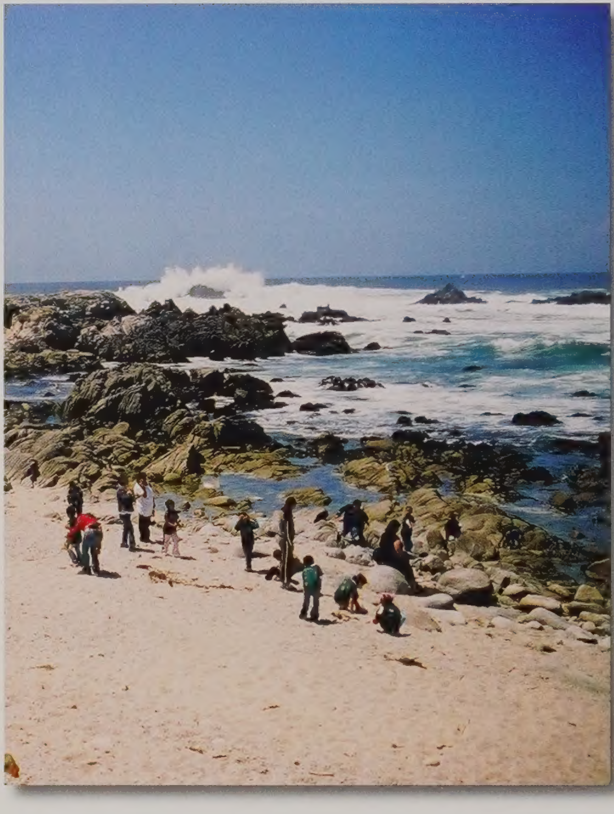
MA-EDU-4 **Un-Hosted Visitor Sites.** A number of un-hosted visitor sites or "CCNM waysides" may be developed. These could include informational or interpretive kiosks or panels, as well as nature or viewing trails, if appropriate. Some of these sites may be directly associated with a CCNM Gateway, while others may not be. In all cases, they are intended to provide individuals and organizations opportunities for nature study and photography, interpretive sessions and walks, school and community outreach programs, and special thematic events related to the unique resources of the CCNM.

MA-EDU-5 **Provisions for Facility Construction.** Any facilities to be constructed will be built to applicable standards; BMPs and other measures will be implemented to avoid adverse effects on natural resources and the human environment. Any new facilities with potential for adverse effects will be subject to additional environmental review under NEPA.

Operating Framework

FR-EDU-1 **Mainland Focus.** BLM intends to use mainland facilities to the maximum extent and only conduct educational and interpretive programs on the monument lands where their use is integral to program effectiveness. BLM will work with DPR, Caltrans, and local counties and cities along the coast, as appropriate to ensure that educational and interpretive facilities along scenic routes (e.g., SR 1) preserve coastal vistas.

FR-EDU-2 **Virtual Monument.** An important component of the Education and Interpretation Plan for the CCNM is the Virtual Monument. This will be comprised of educational materials developed using a variety of media (e. g., internet and CD-ROM) that provides information about the monument's natural and cultural resources, its recreational amenities and access points, and travel information. The Virtual Monument programs will be targeted to specific user groups, including individuals planning a trip to the monument, those interested in learning about the monument and its related resources and resource values, and curriculum-based programs for school groups. Interactive maps and web-based geographic information systems (GIS) will allow users to browse the CCNM. Live cameras stationed along the coast may be installed or links with existing live cameras established to allow people to observe various sites of the CCNM in real time, and archives of photos and research reports will allow students to study the CCNM from their home or classroom. Travel planning calendars will highlight the seasonal viewing opportunities, scheduled programs, and special events along the coast. The Virtual Monument also will inform the public of habitat destruction that could occur if CCNM resources are accessed anywhere other than the designated interpretive points.



FR-EDU-3 **Interpretive Themes.** Interpretive themes are written statements that guide the design and written message of various products that may include wayside exhibits, visitor center exhibits, brochures, audiovisual presentations, and web sites. For the purposes of this plan, these themes are proposed for the development of a series of wayside interpretive panels that could be duplicated and installed at the CCNM visitor gateways (discussed in more detail under MA-EDU-3). Not every gateway will need all interpretive panels. It is anticipated that some of these themes will be presented in a statewide brochure and in a series of web pages to promote visitation to the monument.

Interpretive themes will be divided into three categories: general information about the CCNM, specific information about resources found within the monument, and information about recreational uses and limitations. Interpretive themes also will be further developed on a site-specific basis, with local messages that fit with the overall themes given below. A preliminary list of themes includes the following (a more detailed list is included in Appendix G):

- The CCNM is a refuge from mainland activities.
- The CCNM is a major migration corridor that is composed of all of the rocks and islands.
- The CCNM is the last land-based frontier for research on coastal resources.
- The CCNM represents the connection between land and sea on California's coast.
- All elements of CCNM management are achieved through partnerships.
- The CCNM is a unique recreational opportunity.
- Views of the CCNM represent the vastness of the ocean.
- The CCNM's rocks and islands have historically been and will continue to be used by people.

Research

The "Research" management actions in this RMP apply only to uses on BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM.

Objectives

OJ-RSR-1 Manage a broad range of research efforts in the CCNM to achieve a balance between gathering important scientific data needed to understand and protect the ecological integrity (including the physical, biological, and socio-cultural dimensions) of the CCNM and protecting that integrity from intrusion of the research process.

OJ-RSR-2 Consolidate the existing research permitting processes administered by multiple agencies into a single process. Specifics of the research/monitoring permit system will be determined through collaboration with DFG and DPR.

Management Actions

MA-RSR-1 **Research/Monitoring Permit System.** Research will be permitted throughout the CCNM. Permits will be required for scientific studies on CCNM land that involve field work or specimen collection with the potential to disturb resources.

In coordination with the core-managing partners, BLM will develop research/ monitoring permit stipulations that will be used by all three agencies in permitting and sharing research

related to the CCNM. The core-managing partners will coordinate and consult on all major research permit decisions. The permit stipulations for on-monument use will also be consistent with current BLM requirements under 43 CFR 2920, "Leases, Permits, and Easements through Issuance of a Special Use Permit." When permits are required for scientific activities pertaining solely to cultural and paleontological resources, including archaeology, ethnography, history, museum objects and collections, cultural landscapes, and historic and prehistoric structures, other permit procedures will apply pursuant to applicable regulations. Permits from other agencies besides the core-managing partners may be recognized, subject to notification and consultation with these agencies.

BLM and its core-managing partners will approve or deny a research/monitoring permit based on an evaluation of favorable and unfavorable factors and on an assessment of perceived risks and benefits. BLM and its core-managing partners will develop and finalize a set of criteria to be applied when considering research permits. BLM and its core-managing partners will consider multiple factors in approving or denying research at the CCNM. Although BLM staff will work with applicants to arrive at a mutually acceptable research design, for some activities, no acceptable mitigating measures may be possible; and the application may be denied. Where specific criteria for approval have not been developed, decisions to issue research permits on monument lands will be made on a case-by-case basis. Preliminary criteria for approval of research proposals are given below under AU-RSR-1.

BLM will require the submittal of specific information with research proposals. This information will include, but will not be limited to the following:

- Power equipment or potentially hazardous materials to be used;
- Numbers of staff entering the CCNM;
- Duration and frequency of field visits;
- Degree of staff intrusion and conformance with seasonal and other closures due to presence of species of concern;
- Proposed flagging, marking of survey stations, and other intrusions; and
- Description of actions to minimize effects on visitors, wildlife, and ecosystems (e.g., food storage and trash storage).

Allowable Uses

AU-RSR-1 **Research/Monitoring Permit Evaluation Criteria.** The following criteria will be used to evaluate research proposals on an interim basis while final criteria are in development.

The suitability of proposed research will increase when the following conditions are met:

- The research addresses missing or incomplete data regarding the CCNM's resources and the uses of those resources.
- The information is useful to an increased understanding of the CCNM's resources and thereby contributes to effective management and/or interpretation of resources.
- The collected information, including manuscripts, publications, maps, and databases, will be shared with CCNM managers.
- Problems or questions posed by the research are of importance to science or society and show promise of making an important contribution to knowledge of the subject matter.
- A principal investigator and support team with a record of accomplishment in the proposed field of investigation have demonstrated their ability to work cooperatively and safely and to accomplish the desired tasks within a reasonable time frame.
- The investigators prepare occasional summaries of findings for public use, such as seminars and brochures.
- Natural and cultural resources, operations, and visitors are not disrupted.
- The safety of researchers and others is not compromised.
- Cataloging and care of collected specimens are planned.
- Details about provisions for meeting logistical needs are provided.
- The research is supported academically and financially.
- All field work, analyses, and reporting will be completed within a reasonable time frame.

The suitability of proposed research will diminish under the following conditions:

- Activities will adversely affect the experiences of visitors to the monument.
- Activities may directly or indirectly adversely affect seabird or pinniped colonies during the nesting/pupping or rearing seasons.
- The potential exists for an adverse effect on natural, cultural, or scenic resources—particularly on nonrenewable resources such as archaeological and fossil sites or geologic formations.
- The research conflicts with any nearby military activities.
- The research is redundant to previous research conducted in the CCNM or in other similar ecosystems (unless designed to corroborate studies in other areas).

- The potential exists for creating a risk of hazard to the researchers, visitors, or ecosystem integrity.
- Extensive collecting of natural materials is planned or unnecessarily replicates existing voucher collections.
- Substantial logistical, administrative, curatorial, or project monitoring support by BLM staff is required.
- Time is insufficient to allow necessary review and consultation.
- The principal investigator lacks scientific institutional affiliation or recognized experience in conducting scientific research.
- Scientific detail and justification are inadequate to support achieving the study objectives.

AU-RSR-2 **Core-Managing Partner Activities.** BLM may authorize partner staff to carry out official duties without requiring a permit. BLM and partner staff will need to comply with professional standards and conditions normally associated with scientific research/monitoring permits issued by BLM.

Operating Framework

FR-RSR-1 **Resource Characterization.** No comprehensive inventory has been conducted to determine the extent and status of many CCNM resources. The data gaps that exist for the coastal rocks and islands make identifying management goals and strategies difficult. To improve this situation, BLM will seek the partnerships and funding needed to undertake detailed characterizations of monument resources. The goal of resource characterization efforts will be to provide the information on resource distribution, condition, sensitivity, threats, and trends that will allow managers to focus their efforts to the greatest benefit of resource conservation.

FR-RSR-2 **Research Coordination.** The Presidential Proclamation emphasizes that the CCNM offers irreplaceable scientific values. Indeed, the monument serves as a platform for a wide variety of scientific research throughout the entire California coast. Entities conducting research along the coast are summarized in Table 2-2.

BLM intends to take an active role in promoting and coordinating research related to developing a better understanding of the coastal resources under its stewardship and their relationship to human activity. In coordination with its core-managing partners, BLM will attempt to focus the research to achieve these ends through its permitting process. Specific focus will be placed on the ways in which research can contribute to the resource characterization efforts identified in FR-RSR-1, and to the understanding of human activity effects on coastal resources.

Institution
COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONS
Bodega Bay Marine Lab (UC Davis and UC Berkeley)
Hancock Institute for Marine Studies (University of Southern California)
Hopkins Marine Station (Stanford)
Long Marine Lab (UC Santa Cruz)
Marine Science Center (UCLA)
Moss Landing Marine Laboratories (consortium of seven CSU campuses)
Romberg Tiburon Centers (San Francisco State University)
Santa Barbara Marine Science Institute (UC Santa Barbara)
Scripps Institution of Oceanography (University of California [UC] San Diego)
Southern California Marine Institute (Occidental College, University of Southern California, and multiple campuses of California State University[CSU])
Telonicher Marine Laboratory (Humboldt State University)
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
California Department of Fish and Game (including the California Department of Fish and Game Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response)
California Oceans Resource Management Program (California Resources Agency)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
State Water Resources Control Board
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Minerals Management Service
MUSEUMS AND AQUARIUM
Aquarium of the Pacific (Long Beach)
Cabrillo Marine Aquarium (San Pedro)

Table 2-2. Organizations Conducting Research along the California Coast

Institution
Humboldt Bay Maritime Museum (Eureka)
Los Angeles Maritime Museum
Maritime Museum of Monterey
Monterey Bay Aquarium
National Maritime Museum (San Francisco)
Ocean Institute (Dana Point)
San Diego Maritime Museum
Santa Barbara Maritime Museum
Sea World, San Diego
Steinhart Aquarium, California Academy of Science (San Francisco)
Stephen Birch Aquarium, Scripps Institution of Oceanography (La Jolla)
Ventura County Maritime Museum
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (INCLUDING NONPROFITS)
California Coastal Coalition
California Sea Grant
Center for Integrated Coastal Observation, Research and Education (CI-CORE)
Communication Partnership for Science and the Sea (COMPASS)
Coastal Ocean Currents Monitoring Program
Multi-Agency Rocky Intertidal Network (MARINe)
Ocean Conservancy
The Otter Project, Inc.
Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans (PISCO)
PRBO Conservation Science
Save Our Shores
Southern California Coastal Water Research Project
Surfrider Foundation

	Education and Interpretation	Inventory and Mapping	Research	Enforcement	Plan Coordination	Land Acquisition	Publicity	Sponsorship
CORE-MANAGING PARTNERS								
California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) (Marine Region and Office of Spill Protection and Response)	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
FEDERAL AGENCIES								
U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI):								
National Park Service (NPS)	x	x	x		x		x	
Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Geological Survey (Biological Services and Coast and Marine Geology Program)		x	x					
Minerals Management Service (MMS)	x	x	x		x			
U.S. Department of Commerce – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA):								
National Ocean Service	x	x	x		x		x	
Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management		x	x		x			
National Marine Sanctuary Program								
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS)	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Cordell Banks National Marine Sanctuary	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary	x	x	x	x	x		x	
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	x	x	x	x	x			
National Marine Protected Areas	x	x	x		x		x	
Office of Coastal Mapping		x						
U.S. Department of Homeland Security – Coast Guard (USCG)				x	x	x		

Table 2-3. Potential and Existing Partnerships for the CCNM

	Education and Interpretation	Inventory and Mapping	Research	Enforcement	Plan Coordination	Land Acquisition	Publicity	Sponsorship
National Science Foundation			x					x
U.S. Department of Defense – Air Force, Navy, Marines, and Army (DoD)			x		x			
U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service (Los Padres National Forest) (USFS)	x	x	x		x	x		
STATE AGENCIES								
Resources Agency – California Ocean Resources Management Program		x	x		x		x	
California Coastal Commission		x	x		x		x	
California Coastal Conservancy	x				x		x	
California State Lands Commission (SLC)		x	x		x			
California State Water Resources Control Board		x	x	x	x			
California Regional Water Quality Control Boards		x	x	x	x			
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)		x						
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	x	x			x		x	
California Department of Boating and Waterways				x	x			
LOCAL AGENCIES								
Cities and counties	x	x			x	x	x	
Law enforcement				x				
City and county parks and beaches	x			x	x		x	
Harbor commissions	x				x			
Beach Erosion Authority for Clean Oceans and Nourishment		x	x					
MARINE RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND LABORATORIES								
Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California (UC) San Diego (La Jolla)	x	x	x				x	
Marine Science Institute, UC Santa Barbara (Goleta)	x	x	x				x	
Bodega Marine Laboratory, UC Davis (Bodega Bay)	x	x	x				x	
Institute of Marine Sciences, UC Santa Cruz (including Long Marine Laboratory and Seymour Marine Discovery Center)	x	x	x				x	

	Education and Interpretation	Inventory and Mapping	Research	Enforcement	Plan Coordination	Land Acquisition	Publicity	Sponsorship
Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, The California State University	x	x	x				x	
Humboldt State University Telonicher Marine Laboratory (Trinidad)	x	x	x				x	
Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University (Pacific Grove)	x	x	x				x	
Catalina Marine Science Center, University of Southern California (Catalina Island)	x	x	x				x	
Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (Moss Landing)	x	x	x				x	
Orange County Marine Institute (Dana Point)	x	x	x				x	
Hancock Institute for Marine Studies (University of Southern California)	x	x	x				x	
Southern California Marine Institute (Occidental College, University of Southern California, and California State University)	x	x	x				x	
Marine Science Center (UCLA)	x	x	x				x	
Hubb-Sea World Marine Laboratory (San Diego)	x	x	x				x	
Romberg Tiburon Center for Environmental Studies (San Francisco State University)	x	x	x				x	
Island Conservation and Ecology Group		x	x				x	
MARINE AQUARIUMS								
Monterey Bay Aquarium	x	x	x				x	
Cabrillo Marine Aquarium (San Pedro)	x	x	x				x	
Stephen Birch Aquarium, Scripps (La Jolla)	x	x	x				x	
Steinhart Aquarium, California Academy of Science (San Francisco)	x	x	x				x	
Aquarium of the Pacific (Long Beach)	x	x	x				x	
Sea World, San Diego	x	x	x				x	x
MARITIME AND OTHER MUSEUMS								
Santa Barbara Maritime Museum	x	x	x				x	
National Maritime Museum, NPS (San Francisco)	x	x	x				x	
San Diego Maritime Museum	x	x	x				x	

	Education and Interpretation	Inventory and Mapping	Research	Enforcement	Plan Coordination	Land Acquisition	Publicity	Sponsorship
Los Angeles Maritime Museum (San Pedro)	x	x	x				x	
Ventura County Maritime Museum (Oxnard)	x	x	x				x	
Maritime Museum of Monterey	x	x	x				x	
Humboldt Bay Maritime Museum (Eureka)	x	x	x				x	
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History	x	x	x				x	
OTHER NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS, GRANT-MAKING FOUNDATIONS, AND COLLABORATIONS								
Point Reyes Bird Observatory (PRBO) Conservation Science	x	x	x		x		x	
Ocean Conservancy	x	x	x				x	
Pacific Seabird Group	x	x	x				x	
The Otter Project, Inc.	x	x	x				x	
Save Our Shores	x	x	x	x			x	
Bay Keepers				x			x	
Surfrider Foundation	x	x	x	x			x	
Other Non-Profit Organizations, Grant-Making Foundations, and Collaborations (continued)								
Coastwalk								
California Coastal Coalition								
California Sea Grant	x	x	x					x
Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans (PISCO)	x	x	x				x	
Communication Partnership for Science and the Sea (COMPASS)		x	x				x	
Southern California Coastal Water Research Project		x	x				x	
Center for Integrated Coastal Observation, Research and Education (CI-CORE), The California State University	x	x	x				x	
Coastal Ocean Currents Monitoring Program		x	x					
Recreational Fishing Alliance (RFA)	x						x	
Mendocino Seaweed Stewardship Alliance	x	x					x	
Ocean Laguna Foundation	x	x	x	x			x	
Yurok Tribe	x	x	x					

BLM will promote sharing research information to prevent unnecessary overlap of data collection. Information sharing programs such as NOAA's SIMoN (the Sanctuary Integrated Monitoring Program) may be used as models for coordinating research throughout the coast.

Potential research collaborators include California's ten primary marine laboratories, six marine aquariums, and seven maritime museums—as well as various federal and state agencies, non-profit organizations, and research collaborations (e.g., PISCO and Multi-Agency Rocky Intertidal Network [MARINe]). (For a more complete list, please refer to Table 2-3 in Chapter 2, "Key Aspects of the Management Approach—Partnerships [Collaboration Focus]".)

LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENTS

The "Land Tenure Adjustments" management actions in this RMP apply only to uses on BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM.

Objectives

OJ-LTA-1 Pursue acquisition of rocks and islands within the monument corridor that are currently held outside BLM jurisdiction but are made available for transfer or acquisition, where those rocks and islands support the resources for which the monument was established.

Management Actions

MA-LTA-1 **Disposal.** No monument lands are identified for disposal under this RMP.

MA-LTA-2 **Exchange.** Exchange will be considered where it will further the resource protection purposes of the CCNM and meets the criteria discussed below.

MA-LTA-3 **Acquisition.** Acquisition of additional properties will be considered where it will further the resource protection purposes of the CCNM and meets the criteria discussed below. During the plan implementation, preliminary lists of possible acquisitions will be reviewed and prioritized in cooperation with other resource management agencies along the coast.

MA-LTA-4 **Decision Criteria.** Land tenure adjustments will be considered on a case-by-case basis, using criteria that will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Value or significance of biological, cultural, and geologic resources;
- Threat level to the resources;
- Opportunity;

- Cost/funding availability; and/or
- Participation of partnering entities.

Operating Framework

FR-LTA-1 **Approach.** Land tenure decisions will be made consistent with Section 205 of FLPMA. Land acquisition and exchange actions will be performed consistent with federal statutes, regulations, and directives and with willing private or government parties.

FR-LTA-2 **Presidential Proclamation.** The Presidential Proclamation permits acquisition or exchange of private property and other lands to further protect the resources for which the monument was designated. Acquired lands will become part of the CCNM and will be subject to the decisions in this RMP.

Lands may come under BLM administration within the monument coastal corridor established in the Presidential Proclamation through exchange, donation, purchase, revocation of withdrawals of other federal agencies, or relinquishment of existing leases. Newly acquired or administered lands, or interest in lands, will be managed for their highest potential—or for the purposes for which they are acquired. Lands acquired with no identified special values or management goals will be managed in the same manner as surrounding or compatible monument land.

LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS

The Land Use Authorizations management actions in this RMP apply only to uses on BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM.

Objectives

OJ-LUA-1 Authorize rights-of-way, land use permits, and easements on the monument consistent with protection of the monument resources and public health and safety.

Management Actions

MA-LUA-1 **Consideration of Applications.** Each application for use of CCNM lands will be considered on a case-by-case basis, considering the potential for the use to affect CCNM resources and the consistency of the use with the goals and policies of this RMP.

MA-LUA-2 **Provisions for Facility Construction.** Any facilities to be constructed will be built to applicable standards. BMPs and other measures will be implemented to avoid adverse effects on natural resources and the human environment. Any new facilities with potential for adverse effects will be subject to additional environmental review under NEPA.

Allowable Uses

AU-LUA-1 **General.** Uses of the monument will be allowed consistent with proclamation goals and public safety concerns. The descriptions below further elaborate on allowed and prohibited uses.

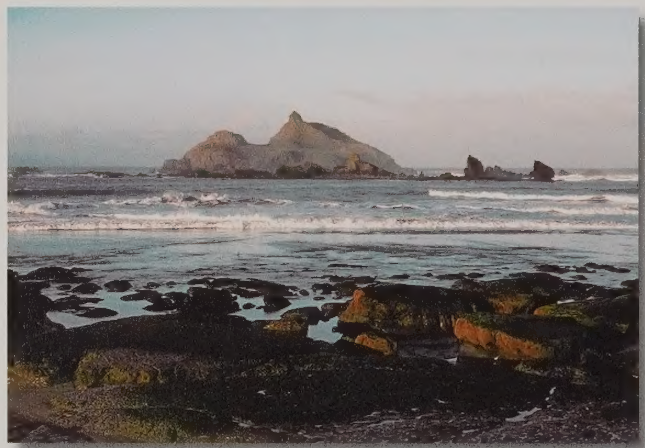
AU-LUA-2 **Allowed Uses.** The following uses will be allowed on the monument:

- Valid existing rights.
- Emergency uses of the CCNM, such as response to oil spills or hazardous materials releases (including staging for cleanup operations) and search-and-rescue operations. Law enforcement operations, including enforcement of federal laws within the monument, migrant interdiction, fisheries enforcement, drug interdiction, and national defense, are also permissible uses. Consideration of the environmental sensitivity of CCNM resources shall be taken into account when operating on or over lands within the monument for such purposes.
- Filming, if the activity complies with plan provisions. Permits for commercial filming will be required, and the preparation of a NEPA document may be required.
- Special events, if the event meets plan provisions. Permits will be required.

- Other land uses, such as construction and maintenance of aids-to-navigation facilities necessary for protection of human health and saftey on lands subject to BLM jurisdiction (also see "Visual Resources—Allowable Uses"). These land uses will require a land use or encroachment permit or right-of-way, except in cases of emergency.

AU-LUA-3 **Prohibited Uses.** The following uses will not be allowed on the monument:

- All forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing—other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument. This includes coal, oil shale, fluid mineral (including oil and gas, tar sands, geothermal resources, and coal bed methane), locatable mineral, mineral material, and nonenergy leasable mineral exploration and extraction.
- Forest resource extraction.
- Livestock grazing.
- Appropriation, injury, destruction, or removal of any feature of this monument. Exceptions could include uses authorized by permit in association with research or management activities, collection of seaweed and invertebrates consistent with the State of California recreational fishing regulations, and collection of certain natural materials by Native Americans under BLM permit and consistent with agreements between DFG and Native Americans for harvest of marine plants. Exceptions will be allowed only when not in violation of the California Code of Regulations and other federal and state restrictions, or for emergency or management purposes.



Operating Framework

FR-LUA-1 **Granting Land Use Authorizations.** BLM will grant land use authorizations in coordination with the core-managing partners, per the MOU, and following standard agency operating procedures. The core-managing partners, where possible, will coordinate to develop a combined process for authorization of activities that occur on the CCNM as well as activities that span multiple jurisdictional boundaries.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT

The "Special Management" actions in this RMP apply only to uses on BLM-managed lands within the boundary of the CCNM. Special management includes ACECs, back-country byways, national recreation areas, national trails, and lands recognized as having wilderness characteristics.

Objectives

OJ-SMA-1 Maintain special designations on the monument consistent with protection of the monument resources.

OJ-SMA-2 Maintain the existing wilderness characteristics associated with the rocks, islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles so long as they are consistent with the overall management objectives of the CCNM.

Management Actions

MA-SMA-1 **California Coastal ACEC.** After careful evaluation of the resources recognized by the 1990 designation of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary as an ACEC, it was determined that their protection would be enhanced by maintaining the ACEC designation. The name of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary ACEC will be changed to the California Coastal ACEC, and the ACEC designation will be maintained.

MA-SMA-2 **Other Designations.** Other special designations may occur in the future as warranted, following standard BLM procedures.

MA-SMA-3 **Wilderness Characteristics.** The monument will be managed to protect its wilderness characteristics. Appendix H provides the management direction for protecting these wilderness characteristics. The management prescriptions to protect wilderness character are consistent with the direction found in the Presidential Proclamation designating the CCNM.

CADASTRAL SUPPORT

Objectives

OJ-CAD-1 Conduct cadastral surveys in support of new land exchanges or other changes in ownership.

Management Actions

MA-CAD-1 **Clarification of Ownership.** BLM will continue efforts to clarify land ownership where ownership is unknown, believed to be inaccurate, or in dispute.

MA-CAD-2 **Changes in Ownership.** Changes in land ownership status of rocks and islands under CCNM jurisdiction will be documented through surveying so that the geographic extent of land use decisions in this plan is clearly understood.

MA-CAD-3 **Survey Strategy.** A survey strategy will be developed to guide cadastral work for the CCNM. Priority areas for surveying and mapping will be developed, and a time frame for completion will be specified.

Operating Framework

FR-CAD-1 **Approach.** Many small rocks and islands under BLM jurisdiction along California's coast are not fully recorded and mapped. In some areas, jurisdiction between various federal, state, and local entities overlaps and land ownership is in question. Resolving these jurisdictional uncertainties will be a long-term goal of BLM, as it will help to improve long-term management of coastal resources.

Management Framework

Typically, an action for which an RMP is prepared involves two levels of management: a level that is represented by the detailed areas of allocation and management actions, and a second level that forms an overarching umbrella of management for the proposed action. This overarching level is described in this section. The following discussion describes the elements constituting this level of management and represents the basic operating procedures for the monument.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVES

President Clinton's Proclamation establishing the CCNM (Appendix B) provides the basic framework for management of the monument. The Presidential Proclamation directs that the Secretary of the Interior manage the CCNM through BLM, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of the proclamation. The central purpose is clearly stated as protection of the monument's physical, biological, and socio-cultural resources and values. The Presidential Proclamation does not revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation of BLM lands along California's coast; however, the CCNM is identified as the dominant reservation of these lands. Finally, the Presidential Proclamation does not enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction or authority of the State of California or the United States over submerged or other lands within the territorial waters off the coast of California. The Presidential Proclamation, while not specifying management, does establish the context within which the specific management for the monument will be defined.

KEY ASPECTS OF THE MANAGEMENT APPROACH

To carry out the mission and accomplish the overall vision for the CCNM, attention will be paid to four equally important aspects of the management approach—preservation, landscape, partnerships, and communities. Figure 2-1 summarizes the key aspects and focus of the management approach to the CCNM.

Preservation (Management Focus)

Preservation is the primary management focus for the CCNM. This focus applies directly to the more than 20,000 rocks and small islands that make up the CCNM (i.e., the portion above mean high tide). Four major elements constitute this management focus: protection, research, education, and planning. These elements and their interrelationships are described below.

Protection

As stated earlier, the primary focus of the CCNM is the protection of rocks and islands, and their geologic, biological, and cultural resources and related values as identified in the Presidential Proclamation. For this reason, other management priorities as established by BLM's multiple-use mandate under FLPMA have been determined to be secondary to this purpose.

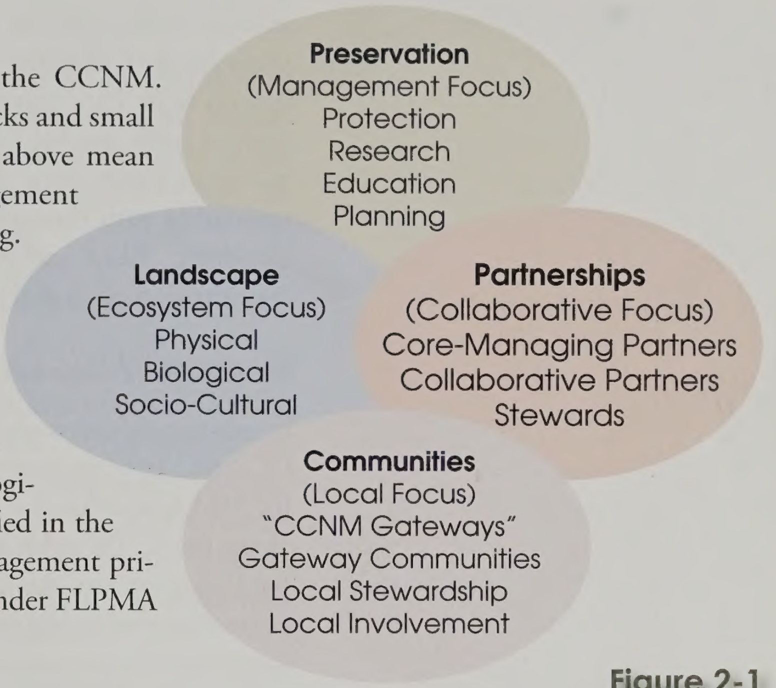

Preservation
(Management Focus)
Protection
Research
Education
Planning
Landscape
(Ecosystem Focus)
Physical
Biological
Socio-Cultural
Partnerships
(Collaborative Focus)
Core-Managing Partners
Collaborative Partners
Stewards
Communities
(Local Focus)
"CCNM Gateways"
Gateway Communities
Local Stewardship
Local Involvement

Figure 2-1
Major Aspects and Focus of the CCNM

Research

Research and scientific monitoring are critical elements in management of the CCNM, as they are the first steps to more clearly understanding the significance and extent of the resources that the CCNM is intended to protect. Agencies, public interest groups, and coastal researchers have emphasized the importance of the research aspect of CCNM management and have indicated interest in being actively involved in covering the gaps in the understanding of coastal resources and resource issues. Encouraging and coordinating research related to the coast and ocean interface (i.e., the "sea-land connection") will be a key aspect of implementing the CCNM RMP. Coordination with the collaborative partners listed under "Partnerships" will help to develop long-term monitoring strategies that are compatible with existing databases and that encourage better understanding of the coastal ecosystems.

Education

Education and associated public outreach form an important element around which effective management of the CCNM has been developed. The first task of this element is the continual effort to increase awareness of the CCNM, including what it is and what it is not. A second task of this element is linking CCNM education efforts with the numerous education initiatives that already exist regarding the various coastal and marine resources of California. The third task is to take advantage of existing and future partnerships and infrastructure, as well as cost-sharing opportunities, to provide for cost-effective interpretation of CCNM resources.

Planning

Implementation of the RMP will involve development of additional, much more specific activity plans. A major challenge to implementing these plans will be coordinating with the wide range of other agencies whose jurisdictions overlap or are adjacent to the lands of the CCNM. With 15 general land use plans for the California coastal counties, over two dozen local coastal programs, various State Park general plans, the marine protected areas anticipated to be derived from the MLPA process, four National Marine Sanctuary plans, and numerous other plans affecting activities along the California coast, simply coordinating with these plans and planning initiatives will result in a substantial workload. BLM and its core-managing partners are dedicated to making the coordination of coastal plans a part of their CCNM management approach.

Landscape (Ecosystem Focus)

Landscape is the ecosystem focus of the second management aspect of the CCNM. It is the more than 14,600 square nautical miles within which the CCNM is located (i.e., from the mean high tide line out 12 nautical miles along the 1,100 miles of the California coastline). As stated in the Presidential Proclamation, the CCNM contains "irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline." It is the landscape aspect that connects the CCNM with the various ecosystems of which its rocks and small islands are an important part, and links the CCNM with the many jurisdictions and management responsibilities that together ensure the proper management and long-term protection of the California coastal and marine resources and values. This landscape also links the CCNM with its current and future partners, as well as with the public. In addition, it is this landscape that provides the opportunity for using the CCNM as a focal point for the sea-land connection that can help link coastal initiatives with marine initiatives.

To provide a complete ecological perspective to the landscape aspect of the CCNM and effectively manage the monument, all three of the basic dimensions of an ecosystem—physical, biological, and socio-cultural—need to be taken into account. Working to understand the interconnectedness of all three of these dimensions and to continue to apply the growing knowledge of this interconnection will be a key aspect to successfully managing the CCNM. Anything within the landscape can be placed within one of these three ecosystem dimensions. Each of these ecosystem dimensions (based on P. N. Manley et al. 1995) is briefly discussed in the following text.

Physical (Abiotic)

The physical dimension is made up of all of the non-organic, abiotic elements of an ecosystem. This consists of the non-living material components of the environment, such as rocks, water, and air; and can include the topography, geology, climate, nutrients, and hydrology.

Biological (Biotic)

The biological dimension is made up of all the living or biotic elements of an ecosystem. This includes all plants and animals, and involves food webs, microbes, and diseases.

Socio-Cultural (Cultural)

The socio-cultural dimension consists of those elements of an ecosystem dealing with the origin, development, organization, and functioning of human societies and cultures. This includes all human-made modifications of the environment, current and past; and involves land uses, economics, beliefs, life style, and social groups.

Partnerships (Collaboration Focus)

Partnerships provide the collaboration focus for the CCNM. Because the CCNM spans the length of California's coastline, management of the CCNM provides unique opportunities and challenges. The CCNM is located adjacent to or embedded within many jurisdictions, including lands and waters reserved, owned, or administered by DoD; USCG; NPS; NOAA (which manages the four offshore marine sanctuaries); U.S. Forest Service (USFS); FWS; DPR; SLC; private landholdings; 15 coastal counties; and numerous cities, communities, municipalities, and tribal jurisdictions.

The Presidential Proclamation makes it clear that the CCNM will remain under federal ownership and directs the Secretary of the Interior to manage the CCNM through BLM. Nevertheless, BLM needs to continue existing partnerships with other governmental agencies and private entities, while also pursuing new collaborations, to effectively implement management of the CCNM. To address the wide array of partnership opportunities, both existing and potential, three basic partnership categories have been established: core-managing partners, collaborative partners, and stewards. A list of potential partnering agencies, and their potential role, is provided in Table 2-3.

Core-Managing Partners

BLM, DFG, and DPR serve as CCNM's core-managing partners. These agencies are responsible for the oversight and day-to-day management of the entire CCNM. Through the interim MOU signed in spring 2000 (Appendix C), BLM extended its partnership with DFG and added DPR, the state agency that administers more than 25 percent of the California's mainland coast. Other partners may have specific interests and involvement in specific parts or program aspects of the CCNM, but the core-managing partners are responsible for the overall management of the entire CCNM. In concurrence with the interim MOU and the Presidential Proclamation that established the CCNM, BLM will function in a primary role in administration of the CCNM; but the intent is to involve DFG and DPR in management of the entire CCNM as much as possible and appropriate to their authorities.

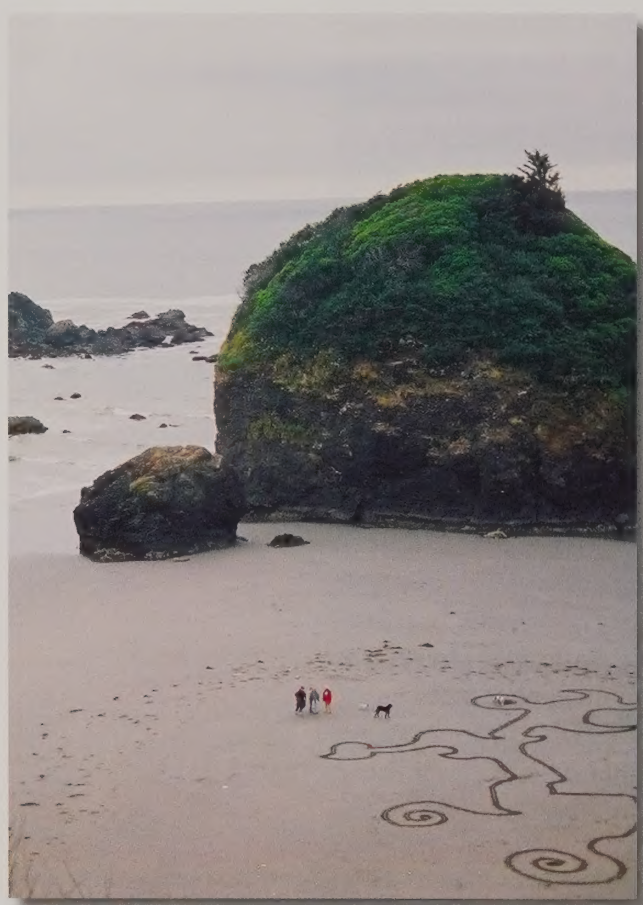
The MOU under which this management partnership operates specifically states that the three agencies will:

- Collaborate in management of the CCNM,
- Authorize uses in the CCNM only following consultation among the parties,

- Work as partners in preserving the objects of historic and scientific interest for which the CCNM was established,
- Work on mapping and understanding the resources in the CCNM, and
- Work with the public to explain the values of the CCNM.

Although BLM, DFG, and DPR will work collaboratively as core-managing partners to manage the physical, biological, and cultural resources of the CCNM, all staffing and budget resources decisions will be made individually by each government agency.

All three core-managing partners are resource management agencies with statutory and regulatory authority that allows them to operate within the entire area of the CCNM. Although each of the agencies has its own unique authorities, collectively these three agencies can provide the needed management for the CCNM. BLM does not anticipate adding any other core-managing partners. The involvement of other entities with management of the CCNM will be formalized through the use of the other two partnership categories.



It is anticipated that, as the planning and management for the CCNM moves into the implementation stage, the field-level involvement of and coordination among the core-managing partners—as well as the other CCNM partners—will become progressively more active. Local involvement of the CCNM's partners will be a key to the monument's future success.

Collaborative Partners

Collaborative partners will help to implement particular resource/use program areas throughout the monument. Most of the partnerships related to the CCNM will fall into this category. Collaborative partnerships will be developed with a wide variety of governmental, tribal, and private agencies and entities. These partners have specific interests or responsibilities that, when linked with the CCNM, enhance both the monument's purpose and the mission, goals, and purpose of the collaborative partner. These partnerships will include entities that oversee similar resources (e.g., seabirds or tidepools), have program-related interests (e.g., maritime heritage or marine protected species), are involved in a related activity (e.g., research or education), or oversee adjacent locations (e.g., an area within a National Marine Sanctuary). Collaborations could take the form of joint ventures with multiple participating partners.

When the RMP was printed, collaborative partnership agreements had been developed with two NOAA organizations (i.e., MBNMS and the National Marine

Protected Areas Center) and two non-profit membership organizations (i.e., PRBO Conservation Science and the Recreational Fishing Alliance).

Other potential collaborative partners include, but are not limited to: USCG, NOAA's NMFS, FWS, NPS, MMS, USGS, DoD, SLC, the California Coastal Conservancy, California Coastal Commission, Santa Barbara Maritime Museum, University of California (UC) Davis Bodega Marine Laboratory, UC San Diego Scripps Institution of Oceanography, California State University Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, Monterey Bay Aquarium, PISCO, Point Arena Lighthouse Keepers, the Ocean Conservancy, the Surfriders Foundation, and Save Our Shores.

Stewards

This partnership category is for select entities with ownership and management responsibility for a specific portion of the coast that adjoins part of the CCNM. These partners agree to serve as stewards for that portion of the CCNM. Stewards will work with BLM and other partners to help in management of a portion of the CCNM that is offshore of the steward's onshore property. Examples of other potential stewardship partners include the U.S. Air Force became the first stewardship partner with the signing of an MOU to assist with the Management of the portion of the CCNM off the Vandenberg Air Force Base in Santa Barbara County, the Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria (Humboldt County), Crescent City Harbor District (Del Norte County), the Pebble Beach Company (Monterey County), and possibly some individual private landowners or landowner associations.

A stewardship agreement will be developed with each approved steward. Each agreement will identify the specific portion of the CCNM for which the steward will assist in long-term management, as well as outline the expected roles and responsibilities of a steward while working with BLM and its various CCNM partners.

Communities (Local Focus)

The final focus on communities has been chosen to help develop community involvement and a sense of community "ownership," which will aid in effectively managing the CCNM. As part of this focus, the establishment and initiation of a series of "CCNM gateways" will be completed. CCNM gateways are sections of the California coast that serve as focal points or visitor contact locations for the CCNM—areas, towns, cities, communities, or various locations that are ideal for providing visitor information and services—and have the infrastructure and interest in serving in this capacity. CCNM gateways also will be the vehicle to establish a local "flavor" for a specific portion of the CCNM, provide local stewardship, and create a sense of place for the monument. A more detailed discussion of "CCNM Gateways" is provided below under "Key Management Initiatives."

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES

Key Priorities for Management

The following three priorities for management of the CCNM have been identified:

- Protecting CCNM Resources and Resource Values. As directed by the Presidential Proclamation, protection is the primary reason for establishing the CCNM. Although the CCNM manager has the overall responsibility of overseeing the management of the entire monument, the five BLM coastal field office (i.e., Arcata, Ukiah, Hollister, Bakersfield, and Palm Springs/South Coast) managers have the day-to-day responsibility carrying out the resource protection of their respective portions of the CCNM. In addition, assistance in protection will be provided from BLM's core-managing partners, DFG and DPR, as well as from some of the CCNM's other partners (e.g., the "stewards").
- Developing and Maintaining Partnerships. With a national monument that is as extensive as the CCNM, as well as being connected to so many varied jurisdictions, the opportunities for partnerships are enormous; and such partnerships are necessary. BLM needs to continue existing CCNM partnerships and establish new ones with other governmental agencies and other entities in order to effectively administer the CCNM. This effort will help support and be linked with all other aspects of CCNM management.
- CCNM Site Characterization. A comprehensive site characterization will be critical to identifying the resources that comprise the CCNM as well as the important locations, resources, and values that the monument aims to protect. It also will enable BLM to organize research and monitoring needs, gaps, and opportunities; discuss the CCNM in terms of its physical, biological, and socio-cultural demensions; begin developing the CCNM's public education and interpretive initiatives; and establish a public accessible web-based site.

Key Management Initiatives

BLM has identified a number of topics that could serve as focal points for its initial management efforts on the CCNM. These topics include scenic values, the sea-land connection, geologic formations, seabirds (including coastal, offshore, or pelagic birds and their associated habitats), marine mammals (pinnipeds and sea otters and their associated habitats), intertidal vegetation, terrestrial vegetation, special-status species, invasive species, the nearshore ocean zone, tidepools, lighthouses, historic and prehistoric use, shipwrecks, paleontological values, CCNM Gateways, and the virtual monument.

Of these topics, three have been selected for immediate attention to ensure that the RMP implementation contains specific actions that begin to produce visible results: (1) CCNM Gateways, (2) Seabird Conservation, and (3) Tidepool Connections. Although initial management may not focus exclusively on these three areas, they represent the initial priorities and will override other potential initiatives until additional funding and staffing becomes available for CCNM management. The CCNM gateway initiative is critical to providing a sense of place to the CCNM and involving the local communities, our partners, and five BLM coastal field offices. Seabird conservation initiates the research aspect of the CCNM. Finally, the tidepools initiative provides an education and outreach focus area needing attention, and will provide the vehicle to connect with all of the current CCNM partners—along with a tangible goal and purpose that will connect the CCNM with a large number of other potential partners (i.e., a "tidepool network").

Each of these three initiatives is described in more detail below. In addition, the descriptions under "Key Management Initiatives" below contain additional information about CCNM management that is relevant to the three initiatives.

CCNM Gateways

CCNM visitor gateways will be located at various points along the California coast; they are intended to provide a sense of place for this unique monument, bring the monument into focus, and link the CCNM with local communities and initiatives. Of the CCNM's 36 sub-units (described in more detail below under "Sub-Unit Identification"), 12 lend themselves to serve as the initial CCNM gateways and provide the primary contact locations for the CCNM. These 12 potential CCNM gateways are (from north to south) the following: (1) Crescent City, (2) Trinidad, (3) Shelter Cove (Lost Coast), (4) Mendocino (Fort Bragg/Mendocino), (5) Elk, (6) Point Arena, (7) Sonoma Coast, (8) Pigeon Point (San Mateo/Santa Cruz Coast), (9) Monterey Peninsula, (10) Big Sur, (11) Piedras Blancas/San Simeon (San Luis Obispo north), and (12) Palos Verdes Peninsula. These locations provide multiple opportunities with a variety of partners and potential partners to serve as the CCNM's key contact points. As an important part of the implementation of this key aspect of the long-term management of the CCNM, three to five CCNM gateways could be rolled-out per year over the first 3–5 years of implementing the CCNM RMP.

The first five priority CCNM Gateways include one in each of the five BLM coastal field offices. A proposed implementation schedule is as follows:

2006	Piedras Blancas/San Simeon (Bakersfield Field Office [FO]), Point Arena (Ukiah FO), Pigeon Point (Hollister FO), Lost Coast/Shelter Cove (Arcata FO), and Palos Verdes Peninsula (Palm Spring/South Coast FO)
2007	Monterey Peninsula (Hollister FO), Elk (Ukiah FO), Trinidad (Arcata FO), and Sonoma Coast (Ukiah FO)
2008	Big Sur (Hollister FO), Mendocino (Ukiah FO), and Crescent City (Arcata FO)

For each CCNM gateway, the following steps will be completed: (1) identification and initiation of the key local partnerships; (2) development of an implementation strategy and/or plan; (3) identification, enhancement, and/or development of the initial infrastructure for interpretation and visitor contact; (4) development of visitor contact information and media packets; (5) planning and carrying out a roll-out ceremony; and (6) long-term implementation. Each of these steps will be tailored to the specific CCNM Gateway and handled as appropriate for the specific location, partners, and facilities.

Seabird Conservation

Seabirds, shorebirds, and pinnipeds are the most prominent wildlife on the CCNM. Of these, seabirds have received the least attention. As used here, seabirds are those species—whether coastal, offshore, or pelagic—whose normal habitat and food source is the sea. This term includes species (e.g., pelicans) for which, at certain times of the year, the sea provides their habitat and principal source of food (Harrison 1983). For the CCNM, these species include, but are not necessarily limited to, Leach's storm-petrel, ashy storm-petrel, black storm-petrel, fork-tailed storm-petrel, brown pelican, pelagic cormorant, Brandt's cormorant, common murre, pigeon guillemot, Xantus's murrelet, Cassin's auklet, rhinoceros auklet, tufted puffin, and western gull.

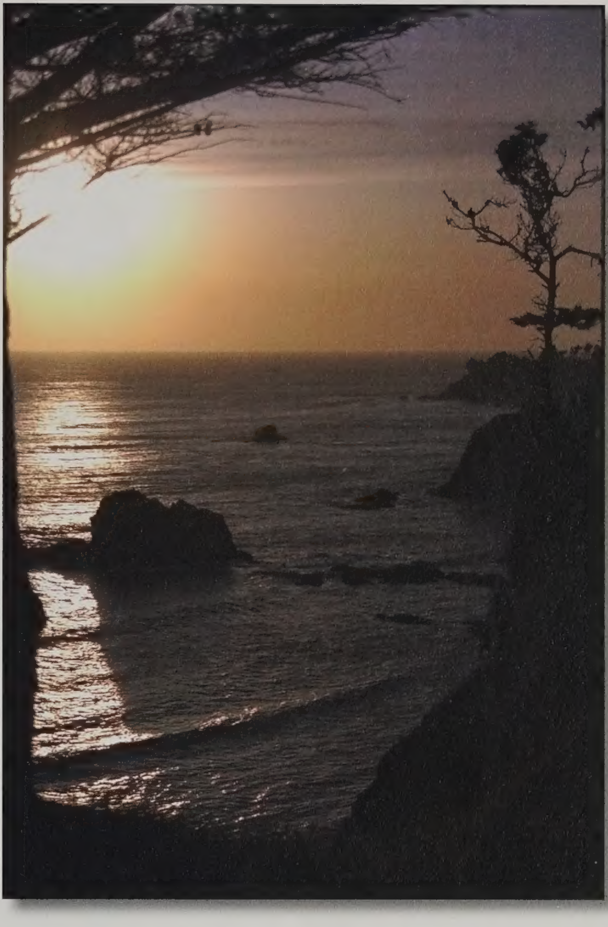
While seabird research has increased significantly over the past 40 years, information is limited. Research has significantly increased knowledge about some species (e.g., common murre and Brandt's cormorant), but little is known about such things as the pelagic dispersal and the breeding areas for some of these species.

The most recently available inventory of seabirds on the islands and rocks of California was compiled in 1980 (Sowls et al.), although data gathered in the early 1990s by Harry Carter and others may be available sometime in 2005 (Carter pers. comm.). These surveys, while comprehensive, are critically in need of updating. Populations of some of the larger seabirds (e.g., common murre and Brandt's cormorant) have been surveyed from the air, but many small breeding populations of seabirds have not been surveyed since the 1970s (Manuwal et al. 2001). There is very little information on the status of most of the seabird colonies in the CCNM. This is especially true for nocturnal and burrow- or crevice-nesting seabirds, for which the above inventories were not designed to survey, and for the smallest colonies. Future surveys likely will document more nesting sites than previously recorded because new technology now enables surveyors to better detect some of the more secretive birds (e.g., storm-petrels and small auklets) that are active mostly at night. As more is known about seabirds, conservation efforts can be developed and implemented that will help to ensure the survival of these species.

Because the rocks and small islands of the CCNM provide important habitat to seabirds for roosting, resting, nesting, breeding, and brooding, the CCNM can help to fill the gaps in the seabird inventories along the California coast and can serve as a focal point for seabird conservation initiatives. This could include working with various CCNM partners to coordinate seabird monitoring, research, protection, and public outreach initiatives.

Tidepool Connections

With more than 20,000 offshore rocks and small islands spread along the 1,100 miles of the California coastline, the monument is associated with much of the state's rocky intertidal coastal zone. Therefore, the monument is connected with many of California's unique tidepool areas. Although tidepools exist primarily below mean high tide and are therefore outside the CCNM, some of the pools' features extend above mean high tide and are part of the monument. This linkage demonstrates the interconnecting relationship the CCNM has with the various coastal ecosystems of which it is a part.



Tidepools are pools left behind when the ocean water recedes at low tides. Because some parts of the beach and some rocks are higher than others, the water reaches some parts of them during high tides but not other parts, and some parts may be below the water except during minus tides. This creates four "intertidal zones" of the beaches and rocks that are affected by the water in different ways. These four zones are the splash zone, high tide zone, middle tide zone, and low tide zone.

Depending on whether the tidepools are in a sheltered or exposed part of the intertidal zone, the amount of intertidal area within the monument will vary considerably. In sheltered areas, the CCNM area (i.e., above mean high tide) may include only the uppermost portion of the high tide zone and the splash zone above it. In exposed areas, the CCNM area may include the entire portion of the high tide zone and even part of the middle tide zone. In exposed coastal areas, the intertidal zones tend to spread wider and higher due to heavier wave action (Ricketts et al. 1985).

Connection with a wide variety of California's tidepools provides the CCNM with the opportunity to serve as the vehicle to help develop and coordinate a California coast-wide initiative related to tidepool education and protection. This may include development and dissemination of a "tidepool etiquette" applicable to the entire coast, common tidepool public education materials, and appropriate signage wording and formats; and establishing a communication network.

CCNM rocks are associated with many of California's best tidepool areas, including Trinidad State Beach and the King Range National Conservation Area in Humboldt County, MacKerricher State Park in Mendocino County, Sea Ranch's Shell Beach in Sonoma County, Fitzgerald Marine Reserve in San Mateo County, Point Pinos in Monterey County, Leo Carrillo State Beach and Rancho Palos Verdes' Abalone Cove Ecological Reserve in Los Angeles County, and La Jolla Cove in San Diego County.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Monument Administration

BLM will use its existing operating procedures and guidance documents, and its MOU with DFG and DPR (Appendix C) as a base to administer the CCNM. Administration by BLM is currently performed through the CCNM Manager, stationed in Monterey, California, and working under the Deputy State Director, Natural Resources in the BLM's California State Office in Sacramento. The CCNM Manager works closely with the managers of the five California BLM field offices with coastal responsibilities (i.e., the Arcata, Ukiah, Hollister, Bakersfield, and

Palm Springs/South Coast FOs). These field office managers have the day-to-day operational responsibilities related to their respective portion of the CCNM. The CCNM Manager has support from various BLM staff members from the five BLM coastal field offices, as well as from BLM California State Office staff members for a variety of resource and administrative functions.

The interim MOU for the core-managing partners identifies that DFG and DPR will work as partners with BLM in preserving monument resources identified in the Presidential Proclamation, as well as mapping, evaluating, and communicating with the public regarding these resources. The MOU also requires consultation between the agencies before authorizing uses of the CCNM. To this extent, DFG and DPR also will participate in monument administration. In concordance with the Presidential Proclamation and the MOU, BLM will function in a primary role in monument administration.

Role and Responsibilities of Core-Managing Partners

As mentioned above, BLM has ultimate responsibility for the CCNM and its management. As such, it will serve as the final decision-making authority for actions on the monument, with consultation on major decisions to be conducted with DFG and DPR. DFG and DPR, while being involved in all aspects of CCNM management, will take more significant roles for managing individual elements of the CCNM as dictated by their respective agency missions and areas of expertise, at a level commensurate with available funding. To this end, DFG will provide support for biological resources management actions. DPR will provide significant support for recreation and education/interpretation management actions.

Direct and Indirect Management

The RMP identifies management actions that apply only to the individual rocks and islands of the CCNM. Because the rocks and islands are elements of a larger, closely connected coastal ecosystem, activities in the waters and lands adjacent to the CCNM also have the potential to affect monument resources. Consequently, in addition to describing the management to be carried out within the CCNM, the RMP includes management direction for participation in activities that could indirectly affect CCNM resources. This direction is expressed primarily through recommendations for coordination with other coastal initiatives and programs (e.g., DFG's Office of Spill Prevention and Response [OSPR] program), as well as active participation in mainland education, interpretation, and recreation opportunities.

Specific Management Approaches

Sub-Unit Identification

Due to the sheer geographic spread and the substantial variability in physical, biological, and jurisdictional conditions along the length of California's coast, the CCNM corridor has been subdivided into 36 sub-units. These sub-units were developed as preliminary divisions to facilitate tailored management based on region-specific management issues. The sub-units have been distinguished using a variety of factors, including physiographic variability, presence and absence of CCNM properties, distance relationships between adjacent rock and island groups, and existing management jurisdiction boundaries. Sub-units were developed to serve as the basic unit for planning for the long-term management and use of the CCNM and to allow for distinctions in planning and management approaches, as well as providing the opportunity to create larger sub-units if desired for implementation of RMP actions. These sub-units are shown in Figures 2-2a–c and are described in Table 2-4. The sub-units are also shown in the Map Atlas, following Chapter 7 of this RMP. While some of the sub-units identified do not contain rocks or islands that are part of the CCNM, they were designated to ensure comprehensive coverage of the entire coastline. The sub-units are considered preliminary; and the number, location, and definitions of these sub-units may be altered in the future through the RMP's adaptive management approach. The results of resource and public use inventories recommended in this plan will play a significant role in future adjustments to management boundaries in the CCNM.

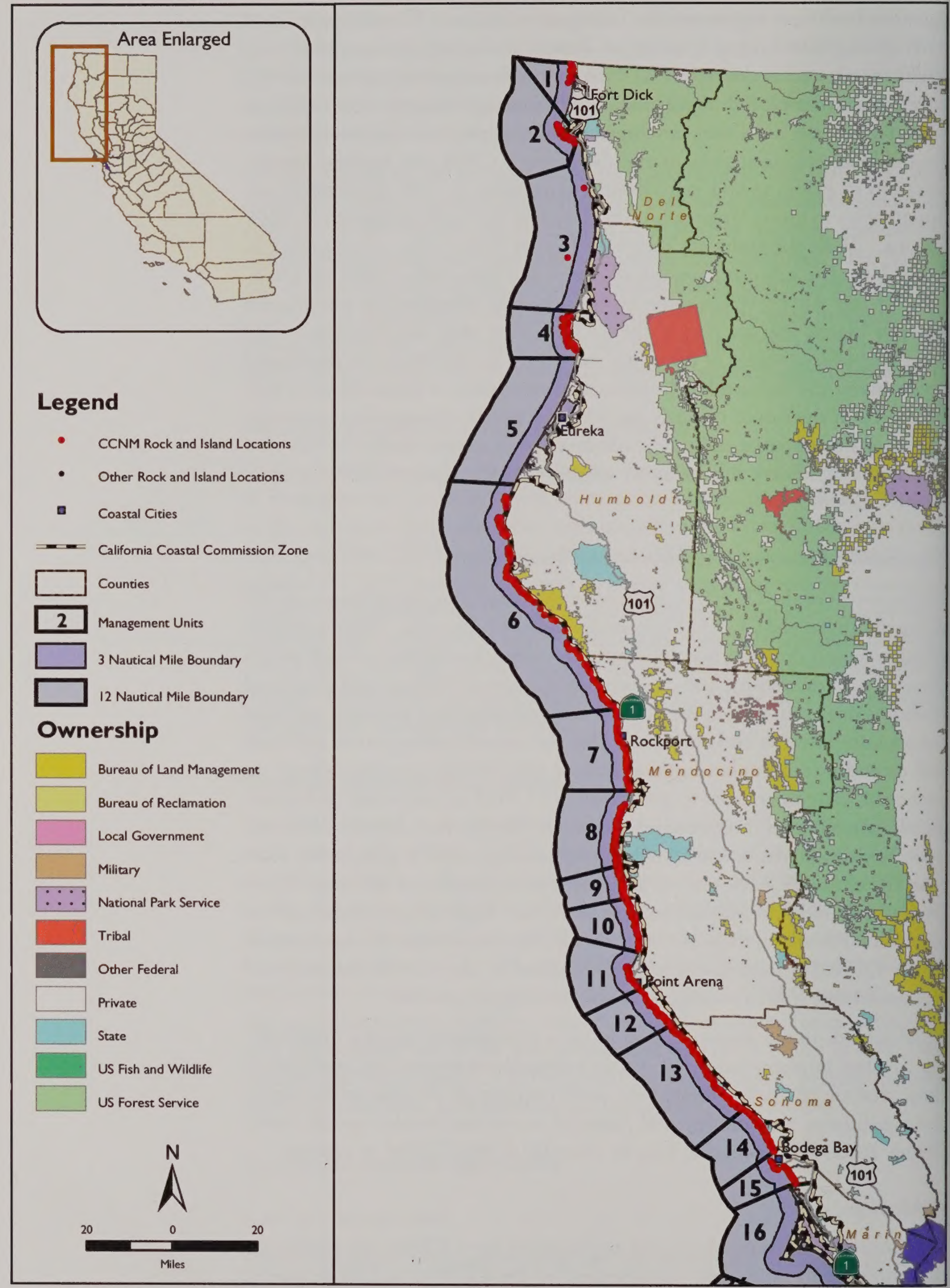
Regionalized Management Approaches and Prototyping

Management of the CCNM is intended to be tailored to coastal locations. As discussed above, the CCNM has been divided into sub-units. These sub-units or other logical divisions may be subject to varying management based on the geographic area, density, and character of monument features and associated resources in a given region; the number and engagement of partners; and local community interests and concerns. This site-specific management approach will extend to the implementation actions identified in the plan below—in particular, activities related to protection of CCNM resources and recreational, educational, and interpretative programs. To this end, activity plans and associated implementation activities may address smaller geographic areas than the entire CCNM, such as an individual field office or sub-unit. These "area plans" may also address multiple resources. Regional approaches will be implemented only to the extent that they do not undermine the core purpose of the CCNM (protection of objects of scientific and historic interest) and remain feasible from a management and funding perspective.

BLM intends to use prototyping in its early management actions. Prototyping involves implementation of certain management approaches, particularly those that are relatively untested, on small portions of the coast to determine their usefulness, applicability, and potential for success in other specific areas. Highly successful approaches may be extended to the CCNM as a whole.

Public Role

In addition to learning about and appreciating the CCNM, the public has the potential to assist with management of the CCNM and its resources. This assistance may include participating in public advisory groups that may be formed as necessary and appropriate; participating in existing BLM Resource Advisory Committees (RACs); undertaking management roles as part


Area Enlarged
Legend
CCNM Rock and Island Locations
Other Rock and Island Locations
Coastal Cities
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
2 Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
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Miles
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2
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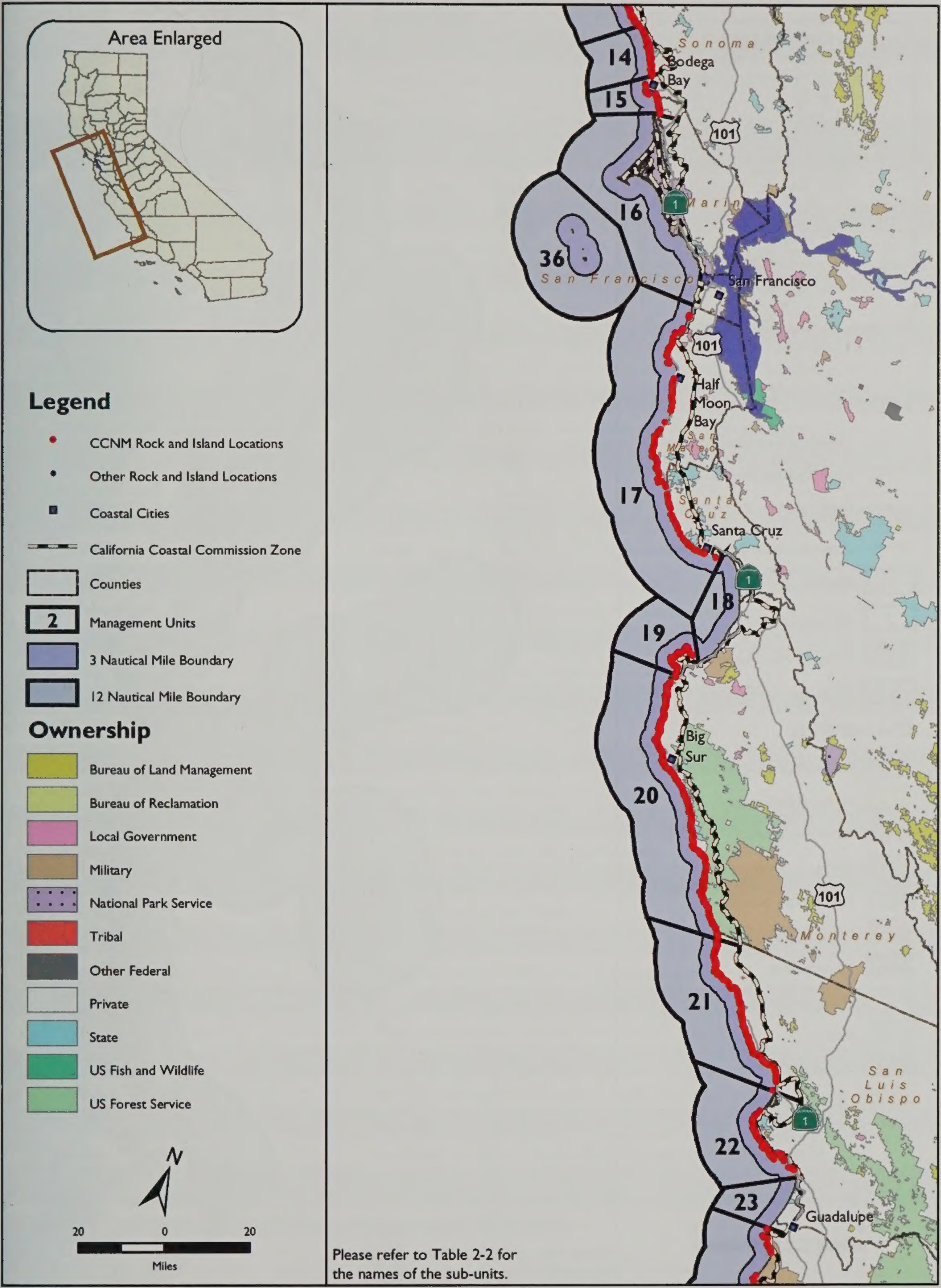
13
14
15
16
Fort Dick
101
Del Norte
Eureka
Humboldt
101
1
Rockport
Mendocino
Point Arena
Sonoma
Bodega Bay
101
Marin
1

Figure 2-2a
CCNM Sub-Units, North Region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CCNM Rock and Island Locations
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Coastal Cities
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
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20
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20
Miles
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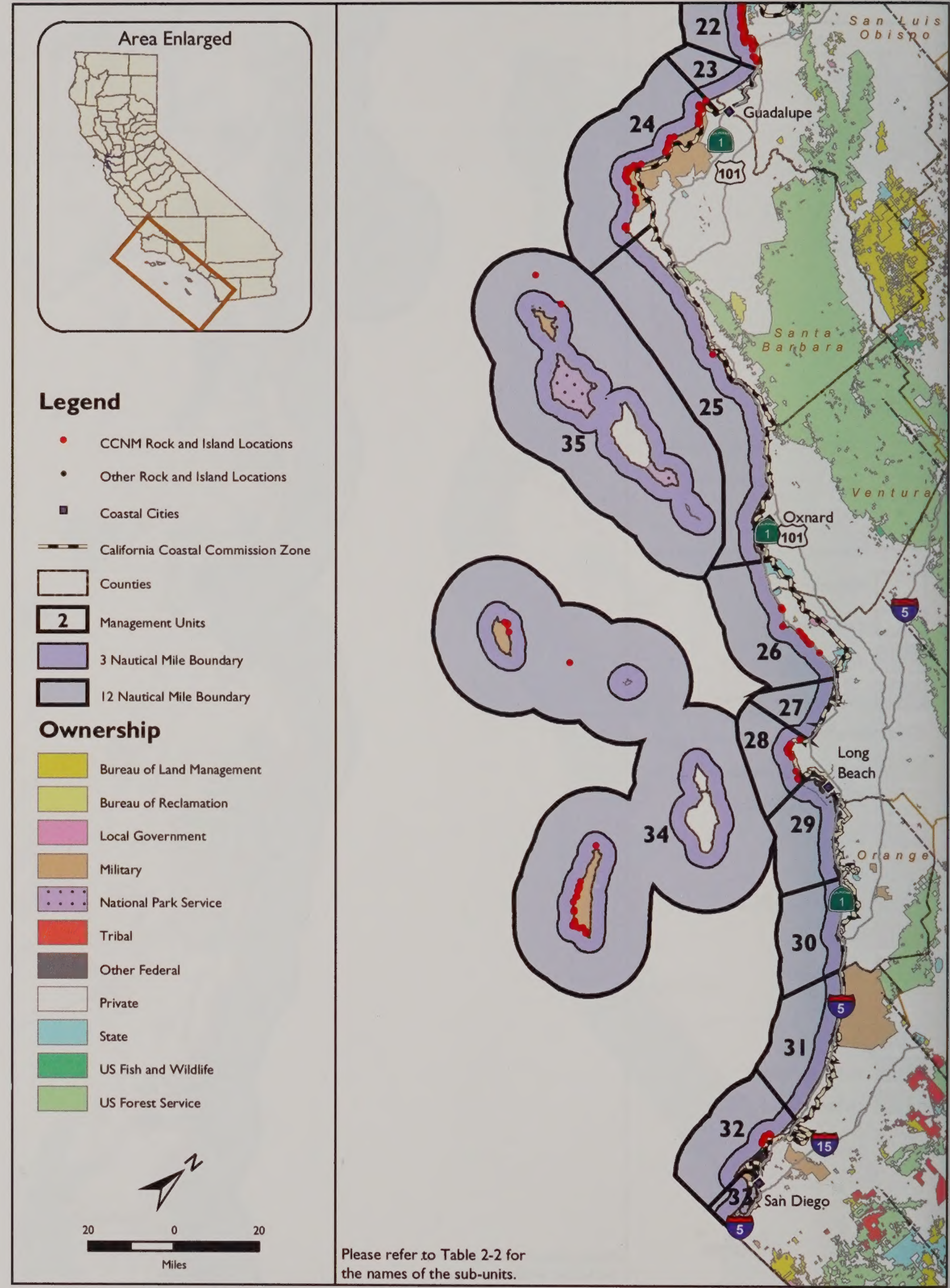
15
16
36
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
Sonoma
Bodega Bay
101
Marin
1
San Francisco
San Francisco
101
Half Moon Bay
San Mateo
Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz
1
Big Sur
101
Monterey
San Luis Obispo
1
Guadalupe

Please refer to Table 2-2 for the names of the sub-units.

Figure 2-2b
CCNM Sub-Units, Central Region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Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
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0
20
Miles
San Luis Obispo
22
23
Guadalupe
24
1
101
Santa Barbara
25
35
Ventura
Oxnard
1
101
5
26
27
28
Long Beach
29
34
Orange
1
30
5
31
32
15
33
San Diego
5

Please refer to Table 2-2 for the names of the sub-units.

Figure 2-2c
CCNM Sub-Units, South Region

Sub-Unit	Location
1. Pelican Bay	Oregon border to north of Point Saint George (top of Section 16, T16N, R2W)
2. Crescent City	North of Point Saint George to south of Crescent City at Redwoods National Park boundary (top of Section 2, T15N, R1W)
3. Redwoods National and State Parks	South of Crescent City to Big Lagoon (north end of Patrick's Point SP)
4. Trinidad	Big Lagoon to south end of Little River SP
5. Humboldt Bay	South end of Little River SP to Centerville Beach County Park
6. Lost Coast	Centerville Beach County Park to Usal Creek
7. Cape Vizcaino/ Westport	Usal Creek to Ten Mile River
8. Fort Bragg/ Mendocino	Ten Mile River to Big River
9. Van Damme/ Navarro Head	Big River to Navarro River
10. Elk	Navarro River to Alder Creek at the north end of Manchester SP
11. Point Arena	Alder Creek to Moat Creek (top Section 30, T12N, R16W)
12. Saunders Reef/ Gualala	Moat Creek to Gualala River (Mendocino/Sonoma county line)
13. Sea Ranch/ Fort Ross	Gualala River to Jewell Gulch
14. Sonoma Coast	Jewell Gulch to Salmon Creek
15. Bodega Head	Salmon Creek to south of Dillon Beach (south of old University of Pacific marine station)
16. Point Reyes/ GGNRA	South of Dillon Beach to San Francisco/San Mateo county line
17. San Mateo/ Santa Cruz	San Francisco/San Mateo county line to Soquel Creek
18. Monterey Bay East	Soquel Creek to El Estero east of Monterey's Fisherman's Wharf
19. Monterey Peninsula	El Estero to Carmel River
20. Big Sur	Carmel River to San Carpoforo Creek
21. San Luis Obispo North	San Carpoforo Creek to Morro Rock
22. San Luis Obispo South	Morro Rock to Pismo Creek
23. Pismo/Guadalupe Dunes	Pismo Creek to Mussel Point (2½ miles south of Santa Maria River)
24. Vandenberg/Point Conception	Mussel Point to Cañada del Cojo
25. Santa Barbara/ Ventura	Cañada del Cojo to Mugu Lagoon and Mugu Rock
26. Malibu	Mugu Rock to Santa Monica Canyon
27. Los Angeles South Bay	Santa Monica to Malaga Cove (at north end of Palos Verdes Peninsula)
28. Palos Verdes	Malaga Cove to San Pedro Bay
29. Long Beach/ Newport Beach	San Pedro Bay to Newport Bay
30. Laguna Beach/San Clemente	Newport Bay to Orange/San Diego county line
31. San Diego North	Orange/San Diego county line to north end of Torrey Pines SB
32. La Jolla/ Point Loma	North end of Torrey Pines SB to North Island
33. San Diego South	North Island to Mexico border
34. Southern Channel Islands	San Clemente, Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, and San Nicolas Islands
35. Northern Channel Islands	Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel Islands
36. Farallon Islands	Southeast Farallon, Middle Farallon, and North Farallon Islands
Notes: GGNRA = Golden Gate National Recreation Area.	SB = State Beach.

Table 2-4. California Coastal National Monument Sub-Units

of specific public or private groups through MOUs, following the partnership approach outlined above; and serving as a volunteer or a docent associated with a variety of tasks as the RMP is implemented and various support programs and efforts are initiated. In addition, BLM and its partners will continue to encourage establishment of or partnership with existing public foundations and other public groups for funding, interpretation, and education. The approach for public participation in CCNM management will be developed through implementation planning.

Regulations

As described in Chapter 1, the CCNM is currently managed under a variety of laws and regulations, including regulations that provide for protection of CCNM resources. FLPMA, ESA, MBTA, and MMPA are the principal bases for federal protection. From the state perspective, the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 630 (Appendix D) provides a basis for protection of ecological reserves such as the CCNM. Substantial additional regulation is not considered necessary. In certain cases, however, establishment of duplicative regulation at the federal and state levels may be desirable, as it would provide all three core-managing partners and other enforcing entities equal jurisdiction to enforce regulations. In addition, targeted new regulation may be necessary where existing regulation is not sufficient to ensure adequate protection of CCNM resources.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement efforts on and adjacent to the CCNM will continue under current jurisdictional limits, using existing legal and regulatory authority. This includes enforcement of restrictions contained in the MOU between BLM, DPR, and DFG for management of the CCNM (Appendix C). BLM also intends to use the CCNM management as a vehicle to increase coordination between enforcement agencies, including DFG, DPR, NPS, FWS, USCG, NOAA, local law enforcement entities, and others (refer to Table 2 3). The goals of this coordination will be to clarify any existing jurisdictional confusion, improve enforcement of protective laws and regulations, focus enforcement resources on segments of the coast where protection of biological and cultural resources is most needed, and establish MOUs or cooperative agreements as needed to effectively protect the CCNM's resources. This may take the form of a law enforcement working group for the CCNM.

Many of the law enforcement issues that exist for CCNM resources are associated with activities that do not take place on the monument itself, such as disturbance of wildlife from mainland activities, water-based recreation, and airplane and helicopter overflights; and emergency response to spills and accidents. While BLM does not regulate or enforce regulations on much of the coastal mainland, in the air, or on the water surrounding the monument, law enforcement staff involved in managing the CCNM will be educated regarding these issues; and enforcement efforts will be coordinated through BLM or BLM partner sponsorship of periodic law enforcement coordination meetings at various locations along the coast.

Important laws and regulations guiding enforcement include the:

- Antiquities Act;
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act;

- Endangered Species Act;
- Clean Water Act ;
- Marine Life Protection Act;
- Marine Mammal Protection Act;
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act;
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act;
- Archeological Resources Protection Act;
- California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 630, Ecological Reserves;
- California Endangered Species Act; and
- California Fully Protected Species.

Management Revenue and Expenditures

BLM intends that plan implementation will be fully funded and executed in the most cost-effective manner; and that revenues to support CCNM management will be provided by agency appropriations, grants, donations, and other funding sources. Because resource protection is the principal goal of the CCNM, visitation on the monument's rocks and islands, and use of such visitation as a basis for generating revenue, will not be emphasized.

The RMP has been developed so that management activities can be readily adapted to normal fluctuations in federal and state government funding sources. The current MOU with core-managing partners does not include a revenue development or sharing approach between BLM, DPR, and DFG. Specificity regarding shared revenues and costs will be sought as the relationship between the core-managing partners is further defined during development of implementation plans for CCNM management. Contributions and grants from sources outside the federal and state management agencies also will continue to be sought to help meet the costs of protecting and enhancing the CCNM.

The core-managing partners are dedicated to finding the most practical and efficient means of fully implementing the RMP. In this context, this includes consideration of total cost and degree of RMP goal attainment.

Plan Coordination

As discussed elsewhere, the California coast is the subject of many planning efforts. Similar to law enforcement, BLM intends to use the CCNM as a platform to help increase coordination between the variety of plans and planning entities along the coast. As part of this effort, BLM and its partners will develop a protocol to track planning efforts on adjacent and overlapping jurisdictions, and will become involved in advisory and/or participating roles as appropriate to ensure protection of monument resources. In particular, BLM will work with the Marine Region of DFG to ensure coordination between CCNM management and the actions taken under the MLPA as the marine protected areas planning process proceeds over the next few years, and NOAA's National Marine Protected Areas Center related to the implementation of Executive Order 13158. The results of this tracking effort will be used in subsequent RMP amendments and updates to ensure that the CCNM management is consistent with and relevant to other planning efforts along the coast.

The development of this RMP has included wide efforts to receive input from planning entities along the California coast. The broad circulation of this RMP is made with the goal of receiving plan consistency information from the appropriate planning entities.

Publicity

Publicity efforts about the CCNM, its resources, and visitor opportunities will use traditional media tools—including regional, statewide, and national newspapers, magazines, and periodicals; and travel-related television programming, also on regional, state, and national levels. The CCNM also will use cutting-edge technology to reach potential visitors and researchers. Information will be posted on web sites hosted by BLM and CCNM partners, and will be shared through BLM's electronic newsletters. The Virtual Monument will provide interactive means for visitors to "experience" the monument from remote locations (see the discussion under "Education and Interpretation"). Promotional products will include compact discs (CDs), digital video discs (DVDs), posters, shirts, caps, and mugs. These products will be made available at BLM field offices, coastal tourism and visitor centers, community bed and breakfast inns, and similar visitor-oriented businesses. Products also could be provided through BLM- and partner-hosted web sites.

Response to Oil Spills and Release of Other Toxic Materials

As part of CCNM management, BLM will increase its role as a federal trustee agency by furthering its coordination and involvement with the U.S. Department of the Interior's Office of Environmental Planning and Coordination (OEPC). This will involve BLM staff coordinating more closely with OSPR and FWS personnel to help BLM become an active participant in DFG's OSPR Program, and BLM will participate with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the USCG in actions associated with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. In its capacity as a federal trustee agency, BLM will participate in these efforts and offer a coordination role through its involvement with multiple jurisdictions, research entities, and resource steward organizations along the entire California coast. BLM staff will become part of spill response teams along the California coast when spills pose a real threat to the biological and scenic resources contained on the monument. BLM also will provide information on the location of important seabird and pinniped habitats associated with the CCNM and will mobilize staff as appropriate to protect monument resources. The extent of BLM's role in these programs will be modified through the course of its involvement, with primary focus on providing information, coordination, and support to the appropriate spill response agencies regarding the location of key monument resources. In addition to serving as agency and Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) representatives on the command staff for a specific spill, likely roles for BLM staff include participation within the unified command in the planning section's environmental unit and the operations section's wildlife branch, as well as serving as the Federal On-Scene Coordinator's historic properties specialist.

Monitoring and Adaptive Response Program

Monitoring is an essential component of natural resource management because it provides information on changes in resource use, condition, processes and trends. Monitoring also provides information on the effectiveness of management activities and strategies. Finally, monitoring can provide excellent opportunities for public outreach and citizen involvement in management of the CCNM. Implementation of this RMP will be monitored to ensure that management actions follow prescribed management direction (implementation monitoring), meet desired objectives (effectiveness monitoring), and are based on accurate assumptions (validation monitoring).

Monitoring will be an integral component of adaptive ecosystem management. Close coordination and interaction between monitoring and research are essential for this type of management. Data obtained through systematic and statistically valid monitoring can be used by scientists to develop research hypotheses related to priority issues. Conversely, the results obtained through research can be used to further refine protocols and evaluate the effectiveness of implementation of this RMP. Monitoring results will provide managers with the information to determine whether an objective has been met and whether to continue or modify the management direction. Findings obtained through monitoring, together with research and other new information, will provide a basis for changes to the RMP.

The monitoring strategy itself will not remain static and will be periodically evaluated to ensure that the monitoring questions and standards remain relevant. The monitoring strategy will be adjusted as appropriate. Some monitoring items may be discontinued, and others may be added as knowledge and issues change with implementation. Monitoring mandated by executive order or legislation will be given priority.

The monitoring process will collect information in the most cost-effective manner possible and may involve sampling or remote sensing. Monitoring activities will be conducted by a variety of entities, depending on the nature of the monitoring. Groups that may conduct monitoring include universities, other research institutions, BLM and other agencies, private organizations, and members of the public. Community-based monitoring conducted by monument stewards will be encouraged through the partnership program and will be integrated with the education and interpretation activities identified in the management actions below.

Monitoring could be cost prohibitive if not designed carefully. It will not be necessary or desirable to monitor every management action or direction. Unnecessary detail and unacceptable costs will be avoided by focusing on key monitoring questions and proper sampling methods. The level and intensity of monitoring will vary, depending on the sensitivity of the resource, process, or trend and the scope of the proposed management activity.

MONITORING GOALS

The objective of resource monitoring and evaluation is a clear understanding of the ecological structures, function, and processes that characterize the CCNM and the effects of human activities on those attributes. Accordingly, the goals for the monitoring and evaluation program are as follows:

- Provide the basis for long-term adaptive management and ongoing planning,
- Assess compliance with environmental laws, and
- Ensure that direction in the Presidential Proclamation is fulfilled.

LEVELS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE

As mentioned above, monitoring will provide information that will allow managers to evaluate changes to resource use, condition, processes, and trends. Not all changes will be positive, and management strategies must be adjusted to respond to unacceptable changes. Limits must be established that initiate adjustments in management activities. The limits of acceptable change for the CCNM will be any discernible, unnatural, negative change to key resource condition and processes.

Levels of acceptable change will be defined as resource inventories establish a baseline from which changes can be measured. This greater understanding of resource variability allows development of specific and appropriate thresholds that can trigger management consideration. Determining causes of unacceptable change will be an important task before management action will be taken. Action strategies to eliminate or minimize the unacceptable change can then be developed in order to restore the resource condition or process.

MONITORING PRIORITIES

Top priorities for coordinated monitoring already include the following:

- Seabird use of CCNM rocks and islands,
- Pinniped use of CCNM rocks and islands,
- Human activities in the vicinity of important seabird and pinniped use areas, and
- Effects of human activities on important biological resources.

Other priorities will be based on the importance of and threat to the particular resource. Priority also will be given to monitoring mandated by executive order or legislation. Specific consideration will be given to monitoring topics and indicators that index entire ecosystems and yield information regarding multiple topics. Monitoring priorities may include physical, biological, social, and economic aspects of the CCNM.

MONITORING PROTOCOLS

Monitoring activities will be divided into two categories: technical and non-technical activities, and specific monitoring protocols will be developed for each. Technical monitoring activities will require special expertise or background in the resource being monitored and also will require rigorous monitoring protocols to yield useful data. Non-technical monitoring activities will require lower levels of expertise and could be conducted by a wider variety of entities using less rigorous protocols, while still yielding useful information.

For non-technical activities, monitoring protocols will be developed on an activity-specific basis, based on the resources to be monitored and the capabilities of the entity conducting the monitoring.

For technical activities, testable hypotheses will be developed for each topic requiring monitoring. Based on these hypotheses, the Monitoring Plan will identify the following for each topic:

- The attribute to be monitored,
- The monitoring purpose,
- The specific indicator(s) of the attribute to be measured,
- The geographic scale of monitoring,
- Monitoring methods,
- The appropriate frequency and duration of measurement, and
- Monitoring results indicating a need for reevaluation of management actions (i.e., levels of acceptable change).

These aspects of the Monitoring Plan will be informed by the management activities described above. Monitoring activities may be located within or outside the CCNM as necessary, based on the ecological relationships to the surrounding area or the scope of the monitoring topic.

Attributes will be selected for monitoring based on their ability to guide management direction, and indicators will be chosen to be sensitive to resource condition. Indicators also will be selected that are predictive rather than retrospective, such that they provide “early warning” of changes in resource condition and necessary management response. Monitoring protocols will be based on sound experimental design and standardization, and will support statistical analysis where necessary.

ENTITIES CONDUCTING MONITORING

The Monitoring Plan will identify the parties that will conduct monitoring and their relative responsibilities. As previously discussed, it is anticipated that a consortium of partners at all levels will be engaged to undertake monitoring, with primary responsibility on BLM and the core-managing partners. However, monitoring activities conducted by other agencies are controlled by their own set of responsibilities, priorities, authority, and available resources. The monitoring process will be designed to integrate with existing organizational structures and monitoring/research programs as much as possible. To this end, the monitoring priorities and protocols will consider common monitoring design frameworks and common indicators based on the range of existing monitoring and research efforts underway.

IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

Monitoring

Monitoring efforts will be proactive where funding permits and the Monitoring Plan will be implemented to the fullest extent feasible.

All monitoring and evaluation activities will be fully documented. Monitoring and evaluation reports will indicate monitoring methodologies, results, and

conclusions. Conclusions will include assessment of measured results against expected results, implications to the prospect for meeting management goals in any program area, determination of acceptability of results, and formulation of measures that could bring about desired changes to monitored attributes.

BLM will develop a standardized repository for data and analysis, and data gained through monitoring will be shared and made available through the various means previously identified—such as the internet and data sharing programs (e.g., SIMoN).

Evaluation and Adaptive Responses

Monitoring results will be evaluated upon collection. Because the purpose of monitoring is to guide plan implementation, a detailed evaluation and an adaptive response will be developed when monitoring results indicate that objectives are not being met. These adaptations may require a refinement or modification of management actions.

If a significant management modification is indicated that is outside the bounds of the actions identified in this RMP, an amendment of this RMP may be required. Significance usually is associated with monitoring results indicating that management direction for various plan elements are inhibiting achievement of management goals of another plan element (e.g., a significant conflict between recreation access and species management is developing). In such cases, the required adaptation will be formulated to give priority to the primary purposes for which the CCNM was created: protection of resources.

Resource/Use Program Area	Management Actions
Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources	Data Recovery. Where unique paleontologic resources exist that are threatened by natural processes or human activity, allow for excavation and data recovery, if it is determined that this action will not adversely affect sensitive geological, physical, or cultural resources or resource values. Education and Interpretation. Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of physical resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Education and Interpretation"). Management Criteria. Develop criteria for identifying resources requiring protection. Criteria will include, but not be limited to, the unique nature of the resource in question, the sensitivity of the resource to disturbance, and the threat or potential threat to the resource. Identify areas requiring additional management based on the above criteria. This process will be ongoing as information becomes available through research and inventory. Research. Following any research, maintain an inventory of monument resources The plan allows for on-monument activities that would not harm the physical resources of the monument. Existing BLM land withdrawals and guidance contained in the Presidential Proclamation prohibit removing minerals with commercial value from the monument.
Cultural Resources	Initial Management. As an interim management action while NRHP determinations are in process, cultural resources will be managed for their information, public, or conservation values as per BLM Manual 8100, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Until formal National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determinations are made in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), each known resource will be managed as if it were a significant cultural resource. Eligibility for Listing in NRHP. Prepare nominations as appropriate for cultural resources in the CCNM that are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Obtain a determination of which cultural resources are suitable for listing. Cultural Resources Management Plan. Cultural resources management plans (CRMPs) may be prepared for each eligible resource that will address preservation actions, including management of site visitation. Consultation with Tribes. BLM will consult further with Native American tribes to gather information about traditional use areas and activities that may include elements of the CCNM, to support the allowable uses as identified in the plan. Education and Interpretation. An education and interpretation program will be developed around the CCNM's significant cultural properties (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Education and Interpretation"). The program may include printed and web-based material, and also may involve public events organized around historic and/or prehistoric themes at or near significant coastal sites. Research and Resource Characterization. Research for the purposes of evaluation, site characterization, and scientific investigation is encouraged when such research is consistent with the objectives of the RMP, the BLM Statewide Protocol Agreement, and CRMPs developed under the umbrella of the Protocol. The plan allows for Native American traditional and interpretive activities on the monument where consistent with resource protection, limits on-monument activities that might harm cultural resources, and specifies that inadvertent or unanticipated discoveries be treated according to the terms of the State Protocol Agreement.

Table 2-1. Summary of Management Decisions in the RMP

Resource/Use Program Area | **Management Actions**

Vegetation Resources

Criteria for Management. Documentation that harm to a listed plant species is occurring will be an overriding criterion for implementing management action. As an initial step in RMP implementation, additional criteria will be developed for identifying the plant species and communities requiring management and protection. Criteria will include, but not be limited to, the unique nature of the resource in question, the sensitivity of the resource to disturbance, and the threat or potential threat to the resource.

Site Inventory. An inventory of vegetation and vegetation communities will be maintained. As part of the site inventory, BLM will make elimination of the identified gaps in knowledge about the distribution and status of plant species a primary goal (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category).

On the basis of the above activities, BLM will work cooperatively with California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and other agencies to identify rocks and islands in need of management attention.

Adaptive Management. A variety of management activities may be implemented in the specific areas identified for management, including but not limited to:

- Targeted education to make CCNM users aware of existing or potential conflicts associated with important native plant communities in specific monument locations.
- Enforcement actions.
- Active management, including restoration or other forms of management intervention.
- Use restrictions, as described in the plan.

Invasive Non-Native Species Control. Develop an invasive non-native plant species management and eradication program, consistent with the long-term protection of native plant communities. This program will be designed to reduce competition from non-native plants and encourage the long-term survival of native plant communities.

Education and Interpretation. Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of vegetation resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Education and Interpretation").

Research. Following any research, maintain an inventory of monument resources.

The plan does not allow on-monument uses that would result in loss of native plants, unless otherwise permitted through BLM's normal procedures for granting access for research or other activities. Management intervention normally will begin with the least restrictive approach (e.g., use ethics education), with access limitations implemented on the CCNM as a last resort.

Resource/Use Program Area

Management Actions

Wildlife Resources

Criteria for Management. Documentation that harm to a listed wildlife species is occurring will be an overriding criterion for implementing management action. As an initial step in RMP implementation, additional criteria will be developed for identifying the wildlife species and habitat types requiring management and protection. Criteria will include, but not be limited to, the unique nature of the resource in question, the sensitivity of the resource to disturbance, and the threat or potential threat to the resource.

Site Inventory. An inventory of wildlife and wildlife habitat will be maintained. As part of the site inventory, BLM will make elimination of the identified gaps in knowledge about the distribution and status of seabirds and pinnipeds a primary goal (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category). Other inventory priorities will be established and promoted at the outset, including:

- A monument-wide survey of seabirds and pinniped populations coordinated with researchers studying marine birds and mammals. Surveys will occur at minimum 10-year intervals using appropriate protocols, such as those developed by Sowls et al. (1980) and Carter (pers. comm.), that include recently developed survey techniques. The modifications of this survey protocol will preserve the ability to compare future data with these earlier benchmarks.

- Focused surveys (especially in northern California and at sites in southern California potentially hosting Xantus' murrelets) for populations of nocturnal and burrow- or crevice-nesting species such as storm-petrels and the small alcids, as well as widespread species that nest in small numbers at any one site. Criteria for identifying inventory sites will include such characteristics as:
    - Rocks and islands with soil or extensive cavities that provide potential nesting sites for storm-petrels and burrowing alcids;
    - Cliffs that are inaccessible to terrestrial predators and have niches or crevices that are suitable nesting sites for pelagic cormorants and pigeon guillemots; and
    - Mussel flats adjacent to or part of rocks and islands that project above high waves sufficiently to allow oystercatcher nests.

- Additional focused annual surveys on selected species and sites based on partnership/stakeholder interest and abilities. For example, local groups or individuals could perform valuable long-term monitoring projects at sites where marine bird and mammal populations are visible from the mainland and counts of marine mammals and nesting birds or assessments of their reproductive status can be conducted easily.
- Surveys to determine status regarding invasive wildlife species and their effects on native populations. Inventory efforts will include surveying for invasive species such as rodents (e.g., Rattus sp. and Mus musculus).
- Surveys to determine status regarding human use of the CCNM and its effects on wildlife habitat and populations.
- Surveys for intertidal species.

The inventory will be accomplished through BLM activities and through partnerships. The task will be to identify specific

Resource/Use Program Area	Management Actions
Wildlife Resources (continued)	Invasive Non-Native Species Control. A program for control and eradication of invasive wildlife species on the CCNM rocks and islands will be developed and implemented where effects on native populations of marine birds and mammals, and other monument resources, have been documented or are suspected. Priorities for implementation will be given to areas where problems are most acute (such as areas where native populations are shown to be in decline as a result of invasive species). This effort will be designed to reduce competition with native wildlife, predation on native vegetation, and degradation of habitat—and will encourage the long-term survival of native or unique monument communities and habitat. Restoration Measures. BLM, in cooperation with its core-managing partners, will develop and implement measures to restore or improve habitat, and to control predators. Education and Interpretation. Educational and interpretive materials will be developed that identify the nature and value of wildlife resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Education and Interpretation"). Signs and educational materials will be made available to the public near important marine mammal haul-outs, major tidepool areas, marine bird nesting sites and at access points. A particular focus will be tidepools. Where known conflicts with wildlife exist, activities that harm wildlife resources or access to particular sites may be restricted on the monument. Restrictions of access to the CCNM will be made considering local knowledge of seabird and pinniped use (e.g., known nesting and pupping seasons), existing and potential use conflicts, and enforcement considerations. Activities that will be closely managed during seasonal restrictions include those with the potential to disturb wildlife. Management intervention normally will begin with the least restrictive approach (e.g., use ethics education), with seasonal access limitations implemented on the CCNM as a last resort. Such use limitations will be implemented only on a site-specific basis where known resource impacts exist and will use a science-based process to determine what limits are appropriate.
Visual Resources	Visual Contrast Ratings. Complete visual contrast ratings for existing CCNM facilities and identify opportunities to reduce existing visual impacts through modifications (e.g., removing unused non-historic navigational devices and rehabilitating landscape scars). Complete visual contrast ratings for all proposed surface-disturbing projects to ensure they meet VRM class objectives. Inventory of Vista Points. Complete an inventory of existing and potential key scenic vista points along road and trail corridors adjoining the CCNM, and identify opportunities to work with core-managing and collaborative partners to improve these locations as overlooks and interpretive sites available to the public. The plan allows uses on BLM lands that do not detract from coastal vistas. It also allows for navigational aids on the monument where there is no alternative location that would meet the public safety needs.

Resource/Use Program Area	**Management Actions**
Recreation	User Experience. The recreation approach for the monument will consist of primitive non-motorized, non-mechanized activities. Recreational Facilities. BLM will place recreation facilities on the monument only when consistent with the resource protection goals of the plan. Signage. Signage will be installed at key locations along the mainland regarding the allowed and prohibited recreational uses of the CCNM. Warning signs will be provided in hazardous areas with high visitation or acute risks. Research. An inventory will be maintained for information generated by any recreation-related research. Educational Materials. Educational and interpretive materials will be developed that identify the nature and value of recreational opportunities of the monument (see the Education and Interpretation program below). Printed and web-based resources will be generated that publicize the encouraged and prohibited recreational uses of the CCNM. The location of key recreation access points to the monument also will be described. Training materials, brochures, and educational information regarding protection of CCNM resources will be provided to other entities offering recreation along the coast (e.g., county parks employees and kayak rental companies). Recreational uses of the monument will be allowed when consistent with the primitive non-motorized, non-mechanized goals and when consistent with proclamation goals and public safety concerns. (See Section 2.4, "Management of Resources Uses—Recreation—Allowable Uses" for details on allowed and restricted recreation uses.) Management intervention normally will begin with the least restrictive approach (e.g., use ethics education), with access limitations implemented on the CCNM as a last resort. Such use limitations will be implemented only on a site-specific basis where known resource impacts exist and will use a science-based process to determine what limits are appropriate.

Resource/Use Program Area | **Management Actions**

Education and Interpretation

Educational and Interpretive Facilities. BLM will place educational and interpretive facilities on the monument only when consistent with the resource protection goals of the plan. New mainland facilities will be constructed in a manner consistent with the existing visual character of the coastal environment so as not to detract from existing scenic resources. These facilities will be located on the landward side of State Route 1 to the maximum extent practicable to protect the quality of the scenic values of the CCNM and adjacent lands for persons traveling along that route.

Educational and Interpretive Plan(s). Management of education and interpretation at the CCNM will be achieved through the development of an Education and Interpretation Plan, or a series of regional or site-specific plans, which will identify goals, themes, general guidelines, and an action plan for CCNM education and interpretation. As part of this plan, the following actions will be taken in coordination with the core-managing partners and other partnering entities, as appropriate:

- Expand on preliminary data to complete a comprehensive inventory of existing coastal facilities that could serve as visitor gateways. The inventory will address the criteria given below for selection of gateways.
- Identify mainland gateways where visitors will be able to receive educational and interpretive materials regarding the CCNM.
- Develop educational and interpretive programs at these visitor gateways, using existing or new BLM or partner facilities and infrastructure, as funding permits.
- Generate and distribute printed and web-based resources regarding the CCNM. Educational and interpretive materials will be offered in multiple languages, as appropriate, to allow greater accessibility by non English-speaking populations.

CCNM Gateways. A series of CCNM Gateways will be developed to provide a sense of place for the monument, serve as visitor contact points, and link the CCNM with local communities and local initiatives. These mainland visitor gateways have been identified and additional visitor gateways will be identified using the following criteria:

- Presence of appropriate pre-existing visitor facilities and infrastructure to accommodate CCNM educational exhibits and interpretation (e.g., visitor centers and parking and day use areas);
- Sensitivity of CCNM resources in the vicinity (e.g., proximity and sensitivity to disturbance from shoreline);Size and number of rocks and islands in the vicinity;
- Proximity to well traveled roads and frequently visited coastal public properties;
- Visual accessibility from nearby vistas, roads, and other coastal access points;

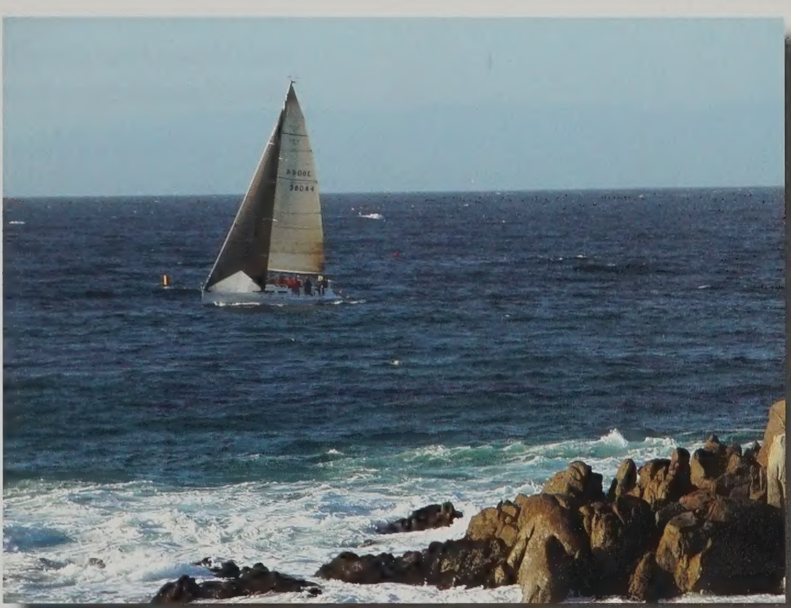
Resource/Use Program Area	Management Actions
Education and Interpretation (continued)	• Local community interests and concerns • Costs associated with establishing visitor contact, and availability of funds; and • Participation by partnering entities. The CCNM Gateways will include a hosted site. Hosting will be performed by BLM and/or its partners, depending on the site. Each CCNM Gateway will provide information regarding the specific gateway, including the various CCNM features associated with that specific portion of the CCNM. Information regarding the other established CCNM Gateways should also be available to the visitor. In addition, each gateway can develop their own educational initiatives specific to its unique resources and thematic focus. Each gateway is expected to develop its own local partnership and community outreach initiatives. Un-Hosted Visitor Sites. A number of un-hosted visitor sites or "CCNM waysides" may be developed. These could include informational or interpretive kiosks or panels, as well as nature or viewing trails, if appropriate. Some of these sites may be directly associated with a CCNM Gateway, while others may not be. In all cases, they are intended to provide individuals and organizations opportunities for nature study and photography, interpretive sessions and walks, school and community outreach programs, and special thematic events related to the unique resources of the CCNM. Provisions for Facility Construction. Any facilities to be constructed will be built to applicable standards; BMPs and other measures will be implemented to avoid adverse effects on natural resources and the human environment. Any new facilities with potential for adverse effects will be subject to additional environmental review under NEPA.
Research Activities	Research/Monitoring Permit System. Research will be permitted throughout the CCNM. Permits will be required for scientific studies on CCNM land that involve field work or specimen collection with the potential to disturb resources. In coordination with the core-managing partners, BLM will develop research/ monitoring permit stipulations that will be used by all three agencies in permitting and sharing research related to the CCNM. The core-managing partners will coordinate and consult on all major research permit decisions. The permit stipulations for on-monument use will also be consistent with current BLM requirements under 43 CFR 2920, "Leases, Permits, and Easements through Issuance of a Special Use Permit." When permits are required for scientific activities pertaining solely to cultural and paleontological resources, including archaeology, ethnography, history, museum objects and collections, cultural landscapes, and historic and prehistoric structures, other permit procedures will apply pursuant to applicable regulations. Permits from other agencies besides the core-managing partners may be recognized, subject to notification and consultation with these agencies Research is an allowable use under the plan. Permits may be issued for research after a thorough review of the research goals, strategies, and operational details. BLM may authorize partner staff to carry out official duties without requiring a permit. BLM and partner staff will need to comply with professional standards and conditions normally associated with scientific research/monitoring permits issued by BLM.

Resource/Use Program Area	Management Actions
Land Use Authorizations	Consideration of Applications. Each application for use of CCNM lands will be considered on a case-by-case basis, considering the potential for the use to affect CCNM resources and the consistency of the use with the goals and policies of this RMP. Provisions for Facility Construction. Any facilities to be constructed will be built to applicable standards; BMPs and other measures will be implemented to avoid adverse effects on natural resources and the human environment. Any new facilities with potential for adverse effects will be subject to additional environmental review under NEPA. Land uses of the monument will be allowed when consistent with proclamation goals and public safety concerns. (See Section 2.4, "Management of Resources Uses—Land Use Authorizations—Allowable Uses" for details on allowed and prohibited land uses.) Disposal. No monument lands are identified for disposal under this RMP. Exchange. Exchange will be considered where it will further the resource protection purposes of the CCNM and meets the criteria discussed below. Acquisition. Acquisition of additional properties will be considered where it will further the resource protection purposes of the CCNM and meets the criteria discussed below. During plan implementation, preliminary lists of possible acquisitions will be reviewed and prioritized in cooperation with other resource management agencies along the coast. Decision Criteria. Land tenure adjustments will be considered on a case-by-case basis, using criteria that will include, but not be limited to, the following: • Value or significance of biological, cultural, and geologic resources; • Threat level to the resources; • Opportunity; • Cost/funding availability; and • Participation of partnering entities.
Special Management	California Coastal ACEC. After careful evaluation of the resources recognized by the 1990 designation of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary as an ACEC, it was determined that their protection would be enhanced by maintaining the ACEC designation. The name of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary will be changed to the California Coastal ACEC, and the ACEC designation will be maintained. Other Designations. Other special designations may occur in the future as warranted, following standard BLM procedures. Wilderness Characteristics. The monument will be managed to protect its wilderness characteristics. The management prescriptions to protect wilderness character will be consistent with the direction found within the Proclamation designating the CCNM.
Cadastral Support	Clarification of Ownership. BLM will continue efforts to clarify land ownership, where ownership is unknown, believed to be inaccurate, or in dispute. Changes in Ownership. Changes in land ownership status of rocks and islands under CCNM jurisdiction will be documented through surveying so that the geographic extent of land use decisions in this plan is clearly understood. Survey Strategy. A survey strategy will be developed to guide cadastral work for the CCNM. Priority areas for surveying and mapping will be developed, and a time frame for completion will be specified.

Environmental Setting

This chapter addresses current conditions for the following resource areas:

- Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources;
- Vegetation Resources;
- Wildlife Resources;
- Cultural Resources;
- Visual Resources;
- Recreation and Visitor Access;
- Research;
- Land Use/Lands and Realty;
- Water Resources; and
- Wilderness and Other Special Designations.



Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources

General information on the geology, topography, seismicity, soils, and minerals of the California coast is available from a variety of sources, including the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS), the California Geological Survey (1:250,000 mapping series), and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, as well as numerous large-scale mapping efforts conducted by federal and state governments and university researchers. In addition, a soil survey is currently being completed for the Channel Islands. A comprehensive listing of sources of information is available at the California Resources Agency's Ceres web site (<http://www.ceres.ca.gov>).

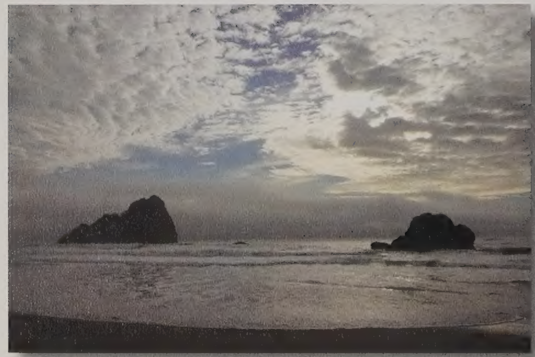
GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Because of the spatial extent and variable conditions of the monument, the CCNM comprises a wide variety of geologic and topographic features. The greater part of the monument, from approximately Point Conception in Santa Barbara County north to the Oregon border, is located within the Coast Ranges geomorphic province, which is characterized by sedimentary strata with a terraced, uplifted, and wave-cut coastline. A granitic core, extending from the southern extremity of the Coast Ranges to north of the Farallon Islands, is found in this region west of the San Andreas Fault. South of Point

Conception, the coastline enters the Transverse Range geomorphic province, characterized by an east-west mountain structure that extends offshore. The majority of the coastal rocks in this province are of marine and non-marine sedimentary origin. South of this, the monument enters the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province that is dominated by marine and non-marine sedimentary rocks along the coast and granitic rocks inland.

In addition, from Cape Vizcaíno in Mendocino County south to San Diego, the California coast comprises a discontinuous series of narrow, flat-lying marine terraces. Gradual erosion has created a relatively shallow submerged continental shelf offshore. This shelf varies in width but is often no more than 4 or 5 miles wide and is often etched by submarine canyons. Many of the rocks and islands found on the continental shelf are remnants of mainland areas that were exposed by tectonic uplift (discussed below).

Geologic features found in the monument have either of two basic formative histories:



(1) Larger islands off of the coast, including the Farallon and Channel Islands, as well as rocks and islands offshore of these larger islands and some nearshore CCNM features, are the result of tectonic and volcanic activity, which generated uplifts that formed these features.

(2) Other nearshore rocks and islands are sedimentary in formation, the result of deposition of geologic material over time. Tectonic activity and faulting may have cleaved or uplifted these sedimentary rocks from the mainland; therefore, tectonic activity plays a role in this formative history as well.

Multiple physical factors lead to the ongoing formation and dissolution of the rocks and islands in the monument, including the erodibility of the geologic material and the extent of tectonic forces and wave, wind, and tidal action. The rocks and islands off the California coast are dynamic; certain rocks and islands will eventually be eroded below mean high tide, while other areas currently attached to the shoreline will become separated from the coast. Where wave forces are strong, offshore formations tend to be rocky, whereas in areas with lower wave energy, sandy areas and beaches may form. In general, north of Point Conception, strong waves and wind have caused numerous rocks and cliffs to form. To the south, the buffering effect of the Channel Islands and the Southern California Bight—an indentation and southeasterly shift in the coastline south of Point Conception—reduces the impact of storm waves; and rocks and islands tend to be less abundant and more sandy.

Because of their isolation, individual monument features may act as representatives of certain geologic formation types and/or as benchmarks for particular geologic processes. These features may have special scientific or interpretive value to coastal geologic research.

Nearshore CCNM features may be adversely affected by human-induced sedimentation and erosion, which may alter geomorphologic processes on the monument. California's coastal beaches, wetlands, and watersheds have been significantly affected by extensive human alteration of the natural flow of sediment to and along the coast. Some watersheds no longer provide a sufficient supply of sediment to beaches; in other areas, wetlands are compromised from too much sedimentation, and beaches can erode due to lack of sand. The extent to which this alteration of natural processes has affected geomorphology of the CCNM is unknown.

SEISMICITY

The project area is subject to seismic hazards because of its proximity to numerous faults. These faults are known to be historically active and are capable of generating earthquakes with sufficient magnitude to cause strong ground motion in the CCNM project area. Seismic hazards refer to earthquake fault ground rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction and related hazards, and earthquake-induced slope failure.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Alquist-Priolo Act) regulates development near active faults to mitigate the hazard of surface rupture. Faults in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone are typically active faults. As defined under the Alquist-Priolo Act, an active fault is one that has experienced surface displacement within Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years). A potentially active fault is one that has experienced surface displacement during Quaternary time (last 1.6 million years).

Numerous active, potentially active, and pre-Quaternary faults are found offshore and nearshore in the vicinity (i.e., located in an approximately 20-mile radius) of the CCNM. Most of these faults are aligned parallel to the coastline (i.e., trending in a southeast-to-northwest alignment). The San Andreas is the predominant fault system extending through most of California and enters the Pacific Ocean south of San Francisco Bay, rejoining the mainland at Point Arena and again at Shelter Cove.

From north to south, other active faults include the Trinidad Fault, the Mad River Fault Zone, the Little Salmon Fault, the Mendocino Fault, the Maacama Fault Zone, the Rodgers Creek Fault Zone, the Hayward Fault Zone, the Calaveras Fault, the San Gregorio Fault Zone, the Palo Colorado Fault, the San Simeon Fault, the Los Osos Fault Zone, the Los Alamos Fault, the Santa Ynez Fault, the San Cayento Fault, the San Gabriel Fault Zone, the Red Mountain Fault, the Ventura Fault, the San Fernando Fault, the Verdugo Fault, the Santa Cruz Island Fault, the Malibu Coast Fault, the Hollywood Fault, the Raymond Fault, the Newport Inglewood Fault, the Palo Verdes Fault Zone, the Cabrillo Fault, the Whittier Fault, the Elsinore Fault Zone, the Palo Verdes Hills-Coronado Bank Fault Zone, the Newport Inglewood-Rose Canyon Fault Zone, the San Diego Trough Fault Zone, and the Coronado Bank Fault Zone (Jennings 1994). All of these faults are within Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones (Hart and Bryant 1997).

Many other potentially active and pre-Quaternary faults are also found offshore and nearshore in the vicinity of the CCNM. Figure 3.1-1 identifies the types of faults that are found along the coastline.

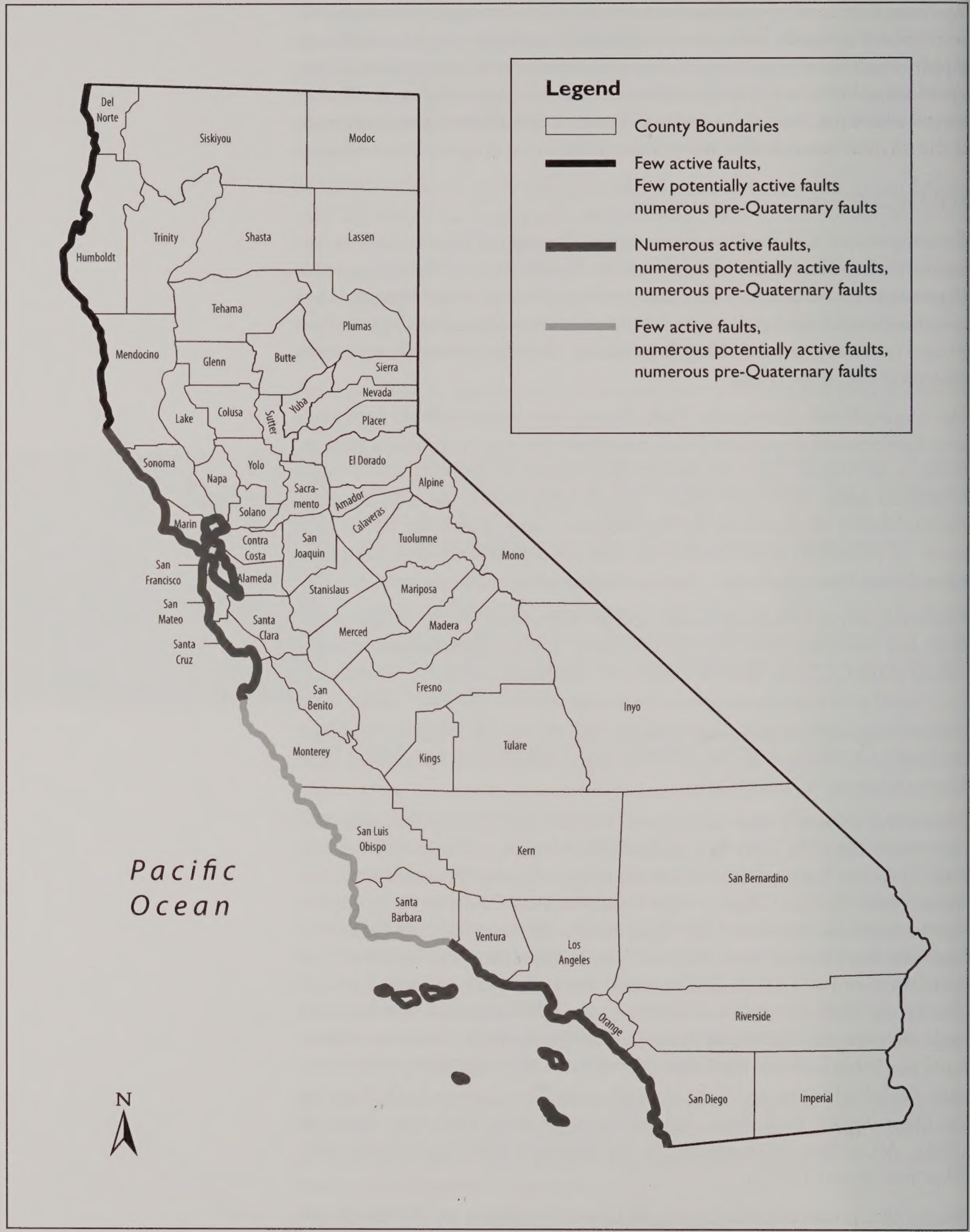

Legend
County Boundaries
Few active faults, Few potentially active faults numerous pre-Quaternary faults
Numerous active faults, numerous potentially active faults, numerous pre-Quaternary faults
Few active faults, numerous potentially active faults, numerous pre-Quaternary faults
Pacific Ocean
N
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
Humboldt
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Tehama
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
Nevada
Yuba
Lake
Colusa
Sutter
Placer
Sonoma
Napa
Yolo
El Dorado
Alpine
Sacra-mento
Amador
Solano
Marin
Calaveras
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Mono
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
San Benito
Fresno
Inyo
Monterey
Kings
Tulare
San Luis Obispo
Kern
San Bernardino
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange
Riverside
San Diego
Imperial

Figure 3-1
Types of Faults Found Offshore and Nearshore in the Vicinity of the CCNM

Finally, north of the Mendocino Fault is found the Cascadia Subduction Zone, which extends north into Canada. In this zone, the eastward-moving Juan de Fuca tectonic plate meets the westward-moving North American plate. Periodic large earthquakes can occur approximately once every 500 years when the Juan de Fuca plate successfully slips beneath the North American plate. In the period between the earthquakes, the Juan de Fuca plate continues to attempt to slide beneath the North American plate, resulting in compression and uplift of the rocks along all the edges of the plates.

Ground Shaking Hazard

Ground shaking hazard varies from low to high in the CCNM, depending on location. Areas most susceptible to a significant amplification of ground shaking are typically underlain by soft sediments. Based on a probabilistic seismic hazard map that depicts the peak horizontal ground acceleration values exceeded at a 10-percent probability in 50 years (Petersen et al. 1996), the probabilistic peak horizontal ground acceleration values for the proposed project area range from 0.1 to 0.9g (where g is the force of gravity). Areas with medium to high ground shaking hazard are identified in Figure 3.1-2.

Liquefaction and Related Hazards

Poorly consolidated, water-saturated fine sands and silts located within 50 feet of the surface are typically considered to be the most susceptible to liquefaction. Soils and sediments that are not water saturated and that consist of coarser or finer materials are generally less susceptible to liquefaction (California Division of Mines and Geology 1997). The areas with soils and sediments susceptible to liquefaction in the CCNM project area are similar to areas where medium to high ground shaking hazard exists (see Figure 3.1-2).

Two potential ground failure types associated with liquefaction in the CCNM project area are lateral spreading and differential settlement (Association of Bay Area Governments 2003). Lateral spreading involves a layer of ground at the surface being carried on an underlying layer of liquefied material over a nearly level surface toward a river channel or other open face.

Another common liquefaction-related hazard in the CCNM project area is differential settlement as soil compacts and consolidates to varying degrees after the ground shaking ceases. Differential settlement occurs when the layers that liquefy are not of uniform thickness, a common problem when the liquefaction occurs in artificial fills. Settlement can range from 1 to 5 percent, depending on the cohesiveness of the sediments (Tokimatsu and Seed 1984).

Landslides and Debris Flows

No large-scale mapping effort for the entire CCNM project area has been conducted to date. Based on the surrounding coastal topography in the CCNM project area, however, the potential for landslides to occur exists throughout many areas on the coastline (Varnes 1978). Many of the cliffs and hills immediately east of the CCNM project area have the potential for landslides, slumps, earth flows, or other slope movements (Varnes 1978).

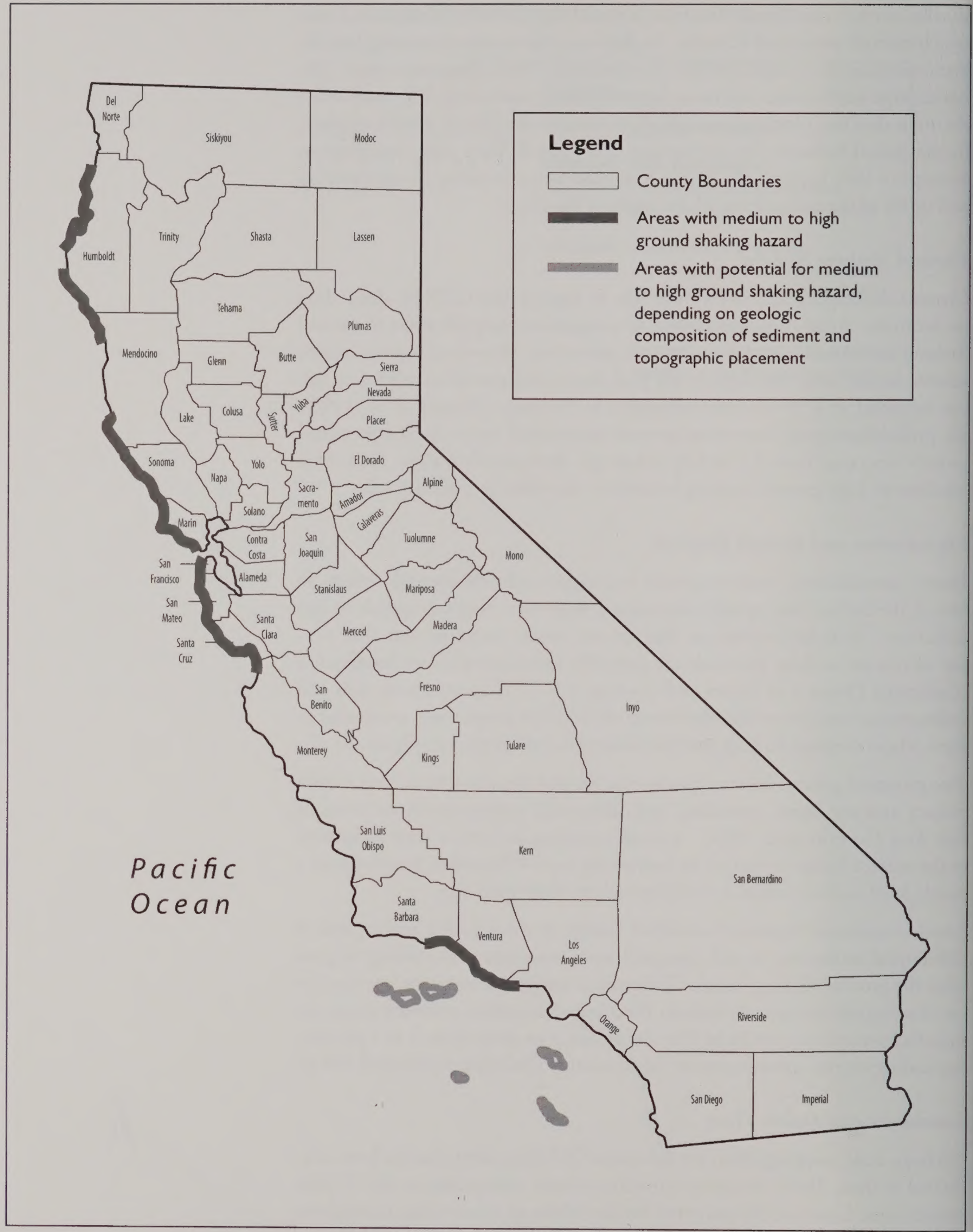

Legend
County Boundaries
Areas with medium to high ground shaking hazard
Areas with potential for medium to high ground shaking hazard, depending on geologic composition of sediment and topographic placement
Pacific Ocean
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
Humboldt
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Tehama
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
Nevada
Lake
Colusa
Sutter
Yuba
Placer
Sonoma
Napa
Yolo
El Dorado
Sacra-mento
Alpine
Amador
Marin
Solano
Calaveras
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Mono
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
San Benito
Fresno
Inyo
Monterey
Kings
Tulare
San Luis Obispo
Kern
San Bernardino
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange
Riverside
San Diego
Imperial

Figure 3-2
Ground Shaking Hazard in the CCNM Project Area

SOILS

A small number of the rocks and islands, mainly concentrated in the northern portion of the coast, have native soils that support vegetation. These soils were likely formed under three conditions: (1) soil formation may have occurred on the rocks in-situ; (2) for rocks and islands that were once a part of the mainland, soil formation may have occurred while the islands were still attached to the mainland; or (3) some combination of the above. In all cases, these soils may have research and interpretive interest as they may represent unique soil types, provide examples of soil formation, or pristine examples of soils currently or historically found on the shoreline. No soil surveys are known to be completed for the CCNM.

MINERALS

The presence of mineral deposits and energy resources on the rocks and islands of the CCNM has not been systematically documented. Within submerged lands adjacent to the monument, mineral deposits include:

- Aggregate resources, such as sand, silt, and gravel;
- Precious and semi-precious stones and metals, including gold, jade, titanium, platinum, barite, manganese, nickel, cobalt, and copper; and
- Fluid minerals, including oil and natural gas deposits and seeps. The seeps are catalogued by USGS (U.S. Geological Survey 2003).

Small-scale recreational mineral collection occurs along various portions of the coast, such as recreational jade collection along the Big Sur coastline. Much of this collection is performed by divers outside the CCNM boundaries. No data are available regarding the extent of recreational collection in the CCNM.

Nearshore and offshore mineral production occurs for various resources at multiple locations, including:

- Sand and gravel from Santa Catalina Island and in the outer continental shelf of Southern California (San Pedro Shelf and San Diego Shelf);
- Heavy minerals from various areas off the coast;
- Barite nodules east of San Clemente Island, southwest of San Nicolas Island, on the southwest slope of Cortes Bank, on the Patton Escarpment, and southwest of Navy Bank; and
- Manganese nodules, primarily on the abyssal ocean floor and submarine ridges, and on the lower continental slope.

Historically, sand mining operations were conducted in the Monterey Bay area. In addition, the entire California coastline has a history of mining operations for beach placers, in particular gold and jade. Beach placers are concentrations of heavy minerals deposited as a result of the action of shore currents and waves, which tend to sort and distribute the materials broken down from the sea cliffs or washed into the sea by streams. Under special circumstances, gold deposits can be formed by the action of the waves, winds, and currents on the seashores. Some of this mining activity may have historically occurred on the CCNM.

COASTAL EROSION

The physical configuration of the California shoreline is dynamic and constantly changing due to coastal erosion and accretion. The rate of this shoreline change is determined by natural processes, such as rough seas, sea-level rise, high tides, nearshore currents, rainfall and runoff, landslides, and earthquakes, as well as by human developments that can restrict or accelerate the volume of sand available for beaches.

California's beaches, coastal bluffs, bays, estuaries, and other shoreline features are altered according to geologic conditions, the availability of beach sand, the wave and current energy impinging on the coast, and other physical processes that affect sand movement and retention. A constant supply of sand is necessary for beaches to form and be maintained along this shoreline. Many human activities reduce the supply of sand that reaches the ocean and, in turn, deprive beaches of replenishment. These activities include dam construction, river channelization, and other developments. Lack of sand creates greater vulnerability for shorelines that have always been subject to varying levels of erosion. In the long term, sand supply from inland sources may be increased through redesign of existing structures or altering water management practices. Short-term management of shoreline erosion will likely continue to focus at the land/sea interface along the California coastline.

PALEONTOLOGIC RESOURCES

Information on the paleontological resources of the California coast is available from the paleontological resources database at the Museum of Paleontology at U.C. Berkeley in Berkeley, California, the largest single repository of paleontological information in the state, and from the publication Assessment of Fossil Management on Federal & Indian Lands (U.S. Department of the Interior 2000).

Because of the sedimentary nature of many of the CCNM's features, the monument likely contains paleontological resources. In addition, the CCNM offers excellent opportunities to identify such resources because of the large areas of exposed geologic material found in the rocks and islands of the monument. Nevertheless, the extent of information available on coastal California's paleontological resources has not been evaluated (BLM is currently conducting an extensive review of literature on coastal paleontology, but this effort has not yet been completed).

Paleontologists consider all vertebrate fossils to be of significance. Fossils of other types are also considered significant if they represent a new record, a new species, an oldest occurring species, the most complete specimen of its kind, a rare species worldwide, or a species helpful in the dating of formations.

Even an area designated as having a low potential for containing nonrenewable paleontologic resources may yield significant fossils. The areal and stratigraphic limits of the subject rock formation define the scope of the paleontological potential. Paleontologists can accordingly develop maps that suggest sensitive areas and units that are likely to contain paleontological resources. These maps form the basis for preliminary planning decisions. Lead agency evaluation of a project relative to paleontological sensitivity maps should trigger a request for opinion from a state paleontologic clearinghouse or an accredited institution with an established paleontologic repository.

Based on available data, the paleontological sensitivity for rock units in the CCNM is undetermined; however, based on the sedimentary nature of many of the rocks on the coast, it is likely that many of the rock units are of high potential.

Vegetation Resources

TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION

There are no databases documenting the terrestrial vegetation present in the CCNM. Although comprehensive studies have been made of the vegetation on the larger islands off California's coast (e.g., the Santa Catalina, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Barbara Islands—and Año Nuevo and the Farallones), very little is known of the botanical character of the smaller islands and rocks in the CCNM, particularly in northern California. Most of these offshore features lack soil sufficient to support complex vegetation.

However, a few islands do support a variety of plants. The plant species at these sites are believed to be largely representative of adjacent mainland communities that existed before human disturbance and modification began. In addition, because the islands are remote, some level of endemism may be represented by yet undocumented, unique taxa in these communities. To date, no comprehensive surveys of the plants on these islands and rocks have been conducted to verify these hypotheses.

INTERTIDAL VEGETATION

Marine vegetation in the CCNM includes species that are tolerant of regular, prolonged exposure and desiccation, in the splash zone and upper intertidal zone. Crustose forms of blue-green algae (Cyanophyta) and black-colored lichens typically grow in the splash zone. In the upper intertidal areas, green algae (Chlorophyta), such as sea felt (Enteromorpha spp.) and sea lettuce (Ulva spp.) typically occur. Some species of red algae (Porphyra, Gigartina spp.) and brown algae (Postelsia, Fucus spp.) may also be found. At exposed sites, additional seaweeds may be present.

There are no databases documenting the intertidal vegetation present in the CCNM.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Because no comprehensive inventory of vegetation has been conducted in any area of the CCNM, it is not known whether any BLM special-status species exist on the monument's islands or rocks.[1] However, surveys of the larger coastal islands not included in the CCNM have identified numerous endemic plant species, many of which are currently classified as threatened or endangered. There is potential for similar endemism to occur on the larger vegetated islets, rocks, and shoreline cliffs in the CCNM. Focused botanical studies are needed to make these determinations.

NONNATIVE SPECIES AND NOXIOUS WEEDS

On the larger coastal islands, such as San Clemente, San Miguel, San Nicolas, Santa Barbara, and Santa Rosa Islands, nonnative plants account for 20–58 percent of all plant species. Introduction of these species may have occurred largely because of human activity, but some level of dispersal from invasive species from the mainland is likely responsible, through vectors such as wind, water currents, and animals. Adverse effects associated with nonnative and invasive plant species include competition with native plants; reductions in wildlife habitat; reduced biodiversity; and secondary economic effects related to recreation, tourism, and commercial operations.

While the islands cited above are not currently part of the CCNM, some of the larger islands of the CCNM are known to host nonnative and invasive plants, such as pampas grass (Cortaderia jubata) and iceplant (Carpobrotus edulis). Because no comprehensive survey of the vegetated islands and rocks has been conducted, the extent and distribution of nonnative plants are not known. Focused botanical surveys are needed to make these determinations.

PRINCIPAL USES OF VEGETATION

Wildlife Habitat

Terrestrial and intertidal vegetation provide important habitat for numerous wildlife species. On islands with vegetation and deep soil layers, burrowing bird species—such as storm-petrels, Cassin's auklets, rhinoceros auklets, and tufted puffins—often establish colonies in these areas. On some of the larger islands with grass or shrub communities, a variety of invertebrates—such as land snails, grasshoppers, crickets, flies and bees, butterflies, and moths—may be found, depending on proximity to the mainland and suitability of habitat. Several passerine birds, including song sparrows and a variety of migratory species, also occasionally use these areas.

Intertidal vegetation provides habitat for a variety of invertebrates, including rock louse (Ligia occidentalis), periwinkles (Littorina spp.), limpets, chitons, barnacles, and—during high water—hermit crabs and shore crabs.

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[1] Per BLM Manual 6840 and California State Office Manual Supplement 6840.06, BLM special-status species include federally and state-listed species, as well as federal proposed and federal candidate species, and California Native Plant Society List 1B plant species.

Seaweed Harvest

Seaweed is regularly harvested by a variety of private and commercial interests, including the specialty food market. Species harvested that may be present in the CCNM include nori (Porphyra), sea palm (Postelsia) fronds, fucus tips (Bladderwrack), grapestone (Gigartina papillata), sea lettuce (Ulva), and Turkish towel (Gigartina exasperata).

Traditional Materials

Seaweed, grasses, and driftwood are typical traditional vegetative materials used by Native Americans who inhabited lands in the vicinity of the CCNM.

Wildlife Resources

BIRDS

Nineteen species of marine birds and predatory birds consistently use offshore rocks for breeding in California (Table 3-1). One of these is listed as endangered under ESA, two are listed as endangered under CESA and are fully protected species in California, and seven are considered California species of special concern.

Species	Status
Leach's storm-petrel (Oceanodroma leucorhoa)	NA
Ashy storm-petrel (Oceanodroma homochroa)	CSC, BCC
Black storm-petrel (Oceanodroma melania)	CSC
Fork-tailed storm-petrel (Oceanodroma furcata)	CSC
Brown pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis)	FE, SE, CFP
Double-crested cormorant (Phalacrocorax auritus)	CSC
Pelagic cormorant (Phalacrocorax pelagicus)	NA
Brandt's cormorant (Phalacrocorax penicillatus)	NA
Snowy egret (Egretta thula)	NA
Black-crowned night heron (Nycticorax nycticorax)	NA
Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus)	SE, CFP
Black oystercatcher (Haematopus bachmani)	BCC
Western gull (Larus occidentalis)	NA
Common murre (Uria aalge)	NA
Pigeon guillemot (Cepphus columba)	NA
Xantus's murrelet (Synthliboramphus hypoleucus)	SCT, CSC, BCC
Cassin's auklet (Ptychoramphus aleuticus)	BCC
Rhinoceros auklet (Cerorhinca monocerta)	CSC
Tufted puffin (Fratercula cirrhata)	CSC

Status designations:

BCC = Fish and Wildlife birds of conservation concern.
CFP = California fully protected species.
CSC = California species of special concern.
FE = Federally listed as endangered.
NA = No special status.
SCT = State candidate for listing as threatened.
SE = State listed as endangered.

Table 3-1. Primary Breeding Birds and Predatory Birds of the California Coastal National Monument

Breeding habitat requirements vary among these species. Some require soil; others require crevices; and many use open areas, vegetated or not. The key characteristics of these breeding sites are suitable locations for nests and the absence of terrestrial predators.

In addition to the breeding birds listed in Table 3-1, a small complement of shorebirds uses the lower elevations of CCNM rocks for feeding, primarily during migration and winter. These birds include black oystercatcher (Haematopus bachmani), black turnstone (Arenaria melanocephala), wandering tattler (Heteroscelus incanus), surfbird (Aprhiza virgata), and rock sandpiper (Calidris ptilocnemis). During high tides, flocks of these species roost above the waves.

Table 3-2 shows approximate nesting periods for marine birds on the CCNM.

Bird Species	Egg Dates	Chick Dates
Leach's storm-petrel	10 May – 15 September	2 July – 25 November
Ashy storm-petrel	1 May – 1 October	20 June – 15 January
Black storm-petrel	20 May – 7 August	7 July – 15 November
Fork-tailed storm-petrel	18 March – 21 April	21 June – 15 August
Brown pelican	1 December – 15 August	1 January – 15 September
Double-crested cormorant	20 April – 20 August	20 May – 30 August
Pelagic cormorant	28 April – 30 August	10 June – 25 October
Brandt's cormorant	10 April – 30 July	5 May – 15 September
Black oystercatcher	15 April – 21 August	7 May – 31 October
Western gull	22 April – 7 July	10 May – 27 August
Common murre	26 April – 9 June	22 May – 10 August
Pigeon guillemot	28 April – 3 August	2 June – 30 August
Xantus's murrelet	20 February – 10 June	25 May – 30 July
Cassin's auklet	15 March – 29 July	10 May – 20 September
Rhinoceros auklet	15 April – ?	? – 21 August
Tufted puffin	15 April – ?	? – 21 August
Pinniped Species	Pupping Dates	
Steller sea lion	15 May – 15 July	
California sea lion	20 May – July 31; most are born in late June	
Harbor seal	March – August	
Northern elephant seal	15 December – 31 March	

Note: Annual variation may substantially modify these dates. These dates will be incorporated into the adaptive management program. Courtship activities and nest establishment take place prior to these dates and are also considered periods of extreme sensitivity.

Table 3-2. Approximate Dates for Nesting and Pupping Periods for Marine Birds and Pinnipeds in the CCNM

The most recent inventory of seabirds on the islands and offshore rocks of California was prepared by Sowls et al. (1980), although data gathered in the early 1990s by Harry Carter and others should be available in the latter part of 2005. These surveys, while comprehensive, are critically in need of updating. Populations of some of the larger seabirds, such as common murre (Uria aalge) and Brandt's cormorant (Phalocrocorax penicillatus), have been surveyed from the air; but many small breeding populations of seabirds have not been surveyed since the 1970s (Manuwal et al. 2001). There is very little information on the status of most of the seabird colonies in the CCNM. This is especially true for nocturnal burrow- or crevice-nesting seabirds, for which the above inventories were not designed to survey, and the smallest colonies. Future surveys likely will document more nesting sites than previously recorded because new technology now enables surveyors to better detect some of the more secretive birds, such as storm-petrels and small auklets, that are active mostly at night.

MARINE MAMMALS

Seven marine mammal species regularly use offshore rocks for hauling out or breeding (Table 3-3). Three of these, the Guadalupe fur seal (Arctocephalus townsendi), Steller sea lion (Eumetopius jubatus) and sea otter (Enhydra lutris), are listed as threatened under ESA. The northern elephant seal (Mirounga angustirostris) and sea otter are fully protected species in California.

Species	Status
Northern fur seal (Callorhinus ursinus)	MMPA (1)
Guadalupe fur seal (Arctocephalus townsendi)	FT, ST, CFP, MMPA
Steller sea lion (Eumetopius jubatus)	FT, MMPA
California sea lion (Zalophus californianus)	NA
Harbor seal (Phoca vitulina)	NA
Northern elephant seal (Mirounga angustirostris)	CFP
Sea otter (Enhydra lutris)	FT, CFP, MMPA

Status designations:

CFP = California fully protected species.
FT = Federally listed as threatened.
MMPA = Depleted, Marine Mammal Protection Act (2).
NA = No special status.
ST = State listed as threatened.

Notes:

(1) The San Miguel Island stock is also not listed as “depleted” under the MMPA, however the Eastern Pacific Stock of Northern Fur seals is considered a strategic stock and is listed as “depleted” under the MMPA.

(2) Note that the MMPA protects all marine mammals, not just those listed as depleted under the MMPA.

Table 3-3. Marine Mammals of the CCNM

Harbor seals (Phoca vitulina) and California sea lions (Zalophus californianus) are common on many of the rocks along the coast. Both species typically choose sites that are sheltered from disturbance by human activities although, in some areas, the animals have acclimated to chronic human disturbance. Steller sea lions possibly breed on a few of the remote CCNM rocks in northern California. The other species are found primarily on larger islands (fur seal and elephant seal), the mainland (elephant seal), or in the water (sea otter).

Table 3-2, above, shows approximate pupping periods for pinnipeds on the CCNM.

INVERTEBRATES

The CCNM's rocks and islands host a variety of intertidal and terrestrial invertebrates. The intertidal invertebrates occupy areas that are periodically inundated either by very high tidal stages or wave action above mean high tide. Because of the variations in coastal exposure to wave action and winds, there is variation in the invertebrate life forms that are found above the mean high tide line from one location to another along the coast. In some locations with open exposure, invertebrates normally found below the mean high tide mark are able to survive above this mark due to splash zone inundation. This condition places some of these invertebrates within the jurisdiction of the CCNM. Figure 3-3 illustrates this relationship between tidal fluctuation, wave action, and the four major intertidal life zones described in Ricketts et al. (1985). The Uppermost Horizon (Zone 1) supports pill bugs and certain barnacles, snails and limpets. The High Intertidal (Zone 2) also contains snails, barnacles, and limpets; in addition, mussels, periwinkles, and chitons are present. Both of these life zones occur within the monument in exposed areas. The Middle Intertidal (Zone 3) may extend above mean high tide in some heavy surf areas; this zone includes invertebrates common in the upper zones but also supports seastars and black abalone. The Lower Intertidal (Zone 4) is not expected to extend within the CCNM jurisdiction.

On some of the rocks and islands with grass and shrub plant communities, a variety of terrestrial invertebrates, such as land snails, grasshoppers, crickets, flies, bees, butterflies, and moths-may be found—depending on proximity to the mainland and suitability of habitat. Because no inventory of terrestrial invertebrates has been conducted in the CCNM, it is not known whether any special-status invertebrates occur there. However, surveys of the larger coastal islands not included in the CCNM have identified numerous endemic invertebrates, including crickets, moths, and butterflies, that live on the coastal islands; none are currently listed as threatened or endangered.

No information is available regarding the presence of invasive invertebrates in the CCNM.

Both terrestrial and intertidal invertebrates provide food for foraging bird species, including black oystercatcher, ruddy turnstone, black turnstone, wandering tattler, surfbird, rock sandpiper, and gulls (Larus spp.).

OTHER SPECIES

Species other than those discussed above (e.g., passerine birds) are likely to be found on the CCNM, particularly on larger rocks and islands. No comprehensive inventory of such species has been conducted to date, nor is information available regarding the presence of invasive species, special-status species, or species that may pose threats to other endemic or special-status species found in the monument.

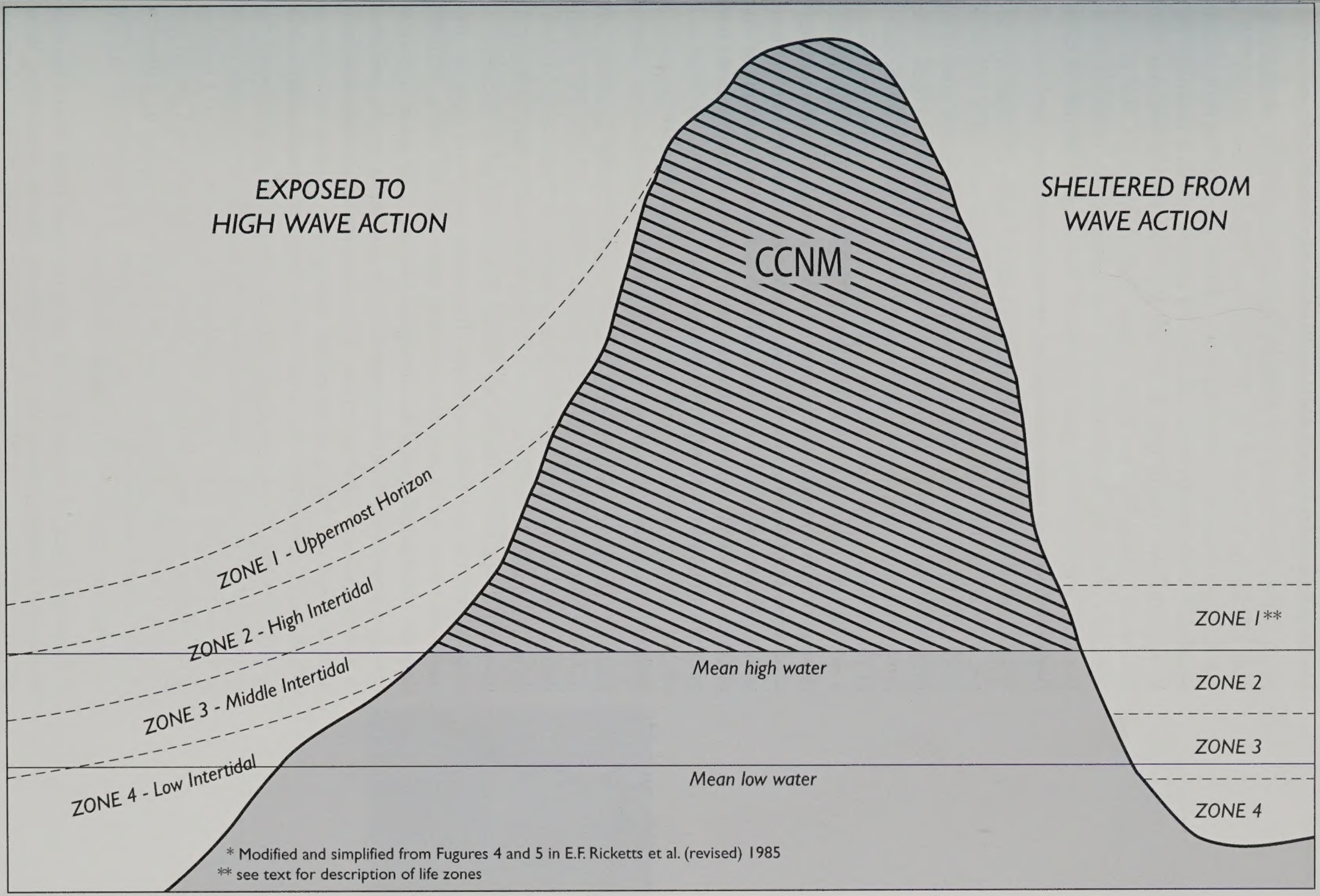
EXPOSED TO HIGH WAVE ACTION
SHELTERED FROM WAVE ACTION
CCNM
ZONE 1 - Uppermost Horizon
ZONE 2 - High Intertidal
ZONE 3 - Middle Intertidal
ZONE 4 - Low Intertidal
Mean high water
Mean low water
ZONE 1**
ZONE 2
ZONE 3
ZONE 4
* Modified and simplified from Fugures 4 and 5 in E.F. Ricketts et al. (revised) 1985
** see text for description of life zones

Figure 3-3
CCNM Land in Relation to Tidal Zones and Intertidal Life Zones*

HABITAT CONDITIONS AND THREATS TO WILDLIFE

In general, the remoteness and difficult access common to these offshore rocks have left habitat conditions on the monument relatively unchanged. In a few cases, especially on islands near shore, invasive plant species have become established. The effect of these invasives on wildlife species is essentially unknown. Invasive animals such as rats and mice have a strong negative effect on seabird colonies, but the status of these rodents on the CCNM rocks is essentially unknown. Some concern has been raised recently regarding the effect of the growing Canada goose population, including the introduced Great Basin subspecies, on nesting seabirds on the north coast.

While most of these rocks are difficult to access and rarely are visited by people, a few are located sufficiently close to coastal human activities to have been affected by these activities. Because some are located in places that make them hazards to boat traffic, navigational aids have been established on them. The most obvious impacts on the wildlife using these offshore rocks are the result of direct disturbance from human activities. Disturbance can result from a number of unrelated activities but generally involves people approaching nesting birds or roosting marine mammals close enough to cause detrimental changes in their behaviors, including flight and abandonment of nests or young. The practice of allowing dogs off leash is also a common type of disturbance. Generally, these disturbances result in more impact during the bird nesting season and the pinniped pupping season.

Fishing

Many of California's offshore rocks situated near harbors for launching and mooring boats are popular fishing destinations. While the activity of fishing does not necessarily cause disturbance, the proximity of a boat—with its attendant noise and movement—can stress nesting and roosting birds and marine mammals. Especially vulnerable are nesting Brandt's and pelagic cormorants, common murres, and Steller sea lions. The pelagic cormorant nests on cliffs inaccessible to terrestrial predators, which in many cases are next to relatively deep water suitable for small boat traffic and fishing. The other vulnerable species are colonial nesters that are particularly susceptible to nest predation by western gulls and common ravens. When these species are frightened from nests, the eggs and young chicks are left exposed and unprotected. One or two ill-timed disturbances can cause almost complete breeding failure of a colony. Nesting sites of pelagic and Brandt's cormorants are distributed the entire length of the state. The most susceptible areas for common murres are in the northern half of the state. Large breeding colonies exist on a number of the offshore rocks near the towns of Mendocino (Mendocino County) and Trinidad (Humboldt County). Steller sea lions possibly breed on a number of these offshore rocks north of Cape Mendocino. Waters surrounding these larger rocks are known to be productive fishing sites.

A specialized form of fishing popular along the coast from Marin through Mendocino counties is sport diving for abalone. Waters surrounding these offshore rocks are particularly favored sites for this activity. At some locations, such as Van Damme State Beach in Mendocino County, many abalone divers use kayaks or inflatable boats launched from the beach to gain access to the waters around offshore rocks. While most of the activities associated with abalone diving are not particularly prone to disturb birds, marine mammals, especially harbor seals, may be disturbed by boaters approaching too closely. On some occasions, abalone divers will access these offshore rocks, potentially causing disturbance to nesting pelagic cormorants, pigeon guillemots or black oystercatchers. If these divers stay on the rocks for more than a few minutes, oystercatcher eggs and small chicks can be lost to western gull predation.

Another legal consumptive activity falling under the category of fishing is mussel collecting. While most mussel collectors confine their activities to mainland shorelines, those who use boats for abalone diving occasionally disembark on offshore rocks in search of mussel beds. This type of disturbance is likely to disturb black oystercatchers if they are nesting nearby and can cause loss of eggs or small chicks to gulls.

Recreational Kayaking and Scuba Diving

Recreational boating using various styles of kayaks has become common at many locations along the California coast. Some of the popular launching sites in northern California are located near sensitive offshore rocks, such as at Van Damme State Beach in Mendocino County. While most of the activities associated with kayaking are not considered a disturbance to seabirds, roosting or pupping harbor seals are prone to disturbance by boaters approaching too closely. Scuba divers, like abalone divers, are not usually a cause of disturbance to birds and marine mammals. Kayakers or scuba divers who leave their boats or the water and walk on smaller accessible rocks can potentially disturb nesting black oyster-catchers, pelagic cormorants, or pigeon guillemots. It must be noted that any person going ashore for any reason on a rock with nesting seabirds, especially murres and cormorants, can cause significant harm.

Seaweed Collecting

A small industry exists for harvesting seaweeds as a specialty food. Seaweed collectors who go ashore on rocks with nesting seabirds can cause the types of disturbances described above.

Other Disturbances

A variety of miscellaneous activities can also cause significant disturbance to seabird and marine mammals in the CCNM. Nesting seabirds are particularly vulnerable to disturbance from low-flying aircraft. Nearby onshore activities with the potential to harm seabirds and marine mammals on portions of the CCNM near the mainland are loud construction activities (e.g., blasting during road maintenance), fireworks displays, and kite flying.

Cultural Resources

PREHISTORIC RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Coastal sites and staging areas for prehistoric and ethnographic fishing, marine mammal hunting, and other resource gathering activities are many, and have been reasonably well documented in the archaeological and ethnographic literature. The same is true of islands that are larger or close to the mainland (e.g., the Channel Islands and Gunther Island). Because of inaccessibility and lack of development, however, archaeological survey information for smaller offshore islands and rock pinnacles is extremely limited. California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) does have information for larger islands that are not part of the CCNM (the Channel Islands and Farallon Islands), which would be useful for predictive modeling for archaeology that may be present in the CCNM. Published ethnographic literature for coastal tribes discuss how these offshore rocks were used for procuring resources and as meeting areas to discuss matters of importance with other villages and tribes (Gould 1978: Bean and Theodoratus 1978).

HISTORICAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Historical literature and photographs show that offshore rocks and islands have been used for multiple purposes since the arrival of Europeans to the California coast. They have also been responsible for numerous shipwrecks throughout California's history. Shipwreck debris from the mid-19th century is still present on some offshore rocks (Del Cioppo 1983). Earliest European use of these offshore rocks and islands dates back to the 16th century when explorers first visited the California coast (Cummings 1975). Ships logs from Cabrillo in 1539 and Drake in 1579 indicate that they hunted sea lions and birds on the Farallon Islands and along the northern California coast. Later, the Spanish and Russians used offshore rocks for hunting activities and for docking or anchoring their ships. These rocks were also used to stabilize logging flumes that would convey timber to ships that were anchored offshore due to a lack of a pier or shoreline dock. Some of the offshore rocks and islands also served as locations for navigational aids such as lighthouses (Woodward 1984).

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Traditional cultural properties (TCPs) are considered as such because of their association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are (a) rooted in that community's history, and (b) important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. The term "traditional" in this context refers to the beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through generations— usually orally or through practice (National Park Service 1990). Ethnographic fieldwork has been conducted with many of the Native American groups along the California coast, although with some groups more than others. For many of these Native American groups, offshore rocks and islands play an important role in their mythologies. These offshore rocks and islands also have served, and continue to serve, as traditional resource procurement areas (Loeb 1926: Kroeber 1925). While this ethnographic information is useful, it is not the only step necessary in determining the locations and significance of potential TCPs.

KNOWN AND RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

In 2001, the BLM State Archaeologist conducted a partial (2 miles from the coast in selected areas) search of existing records at the CHRIS for this project. Resources that are known to be located on the monument include two prehistoric shell middens, a large prehistoric habitation site, and a shipwreck dating from 1854.

Visual Resources

GENERAL VISUAL CHARACTER

Some of the most spectacular ocean views in the United States are located along the California coast. The California Coastline encompasses one of the most dramatic landscapes in the world, and the offshore rocks and islands are an integral component of the area's outstanding scenic quality. Protection of the CCNM scenic attributes was a key factor in the area's designation as a national monument. The monument proclamation begins with: "The islands, rocks, and pinnacles of the California Coastal National Monument overwhelm the viewer, as white-capped waves crash into the vertical cliffs or deeply crevassed surge channels and frothy water empties back into the ocean."

The coastal character varies greatly between sunny southern California to the shady forests of the north. Views are defined by qualities including perfect sights of ocean waves breaking on rocky shorelines and cliffs, dozens of historical landmarks like Spanish missions and Spanish settlements, and the opportunities to participate in numerous types of outdoor recreation.

The islands and rocks of the CCNM represent a key visual element defining the wild coastline for which California is known. Steep cliff faces rise out of turbulent waters that have eroded away solid rock over hundreds of years to leave monolithic rock behind. Views of arching sea stacks stand monumental amidst crashing waves. This is a dynamic landscape of beauty that commands the viewer's attention.

As visual resources along the coast, the rocks and islands create distinctive visual patterns and serve as striking and memorable landscape components. In their natural setting, the CCNM's features represent a landscape that is free from encroaching elements, with high visual integrity. The visual coherence and compositional harmony of the rocks and islands, when considered as a whole, provide a unified landscape that defines the western edge of California.

VIEWERS

Different types of viewers have varying sensitivity to visual quality and changes in visual quality. Sensitivity is based on their familiarity with the view, sense of ownership of that view, and activity (which determines how much attention is paid to the view). Viewers in the actual viewshed of the project would include primarily residential viewers, recreational viewers, and commercial viewers.

Residential viewers are typically very sensitive to visual quality and changes in visual quality. This is because of their familiarity with the view, their investment in the area (if they are homeowners or long-time residents), and their sense of ownership of the view. The view from their residences and yards represents a visual extension of their property, and changes in this view are noticeable and can result in strong positive or negative reactions. Residential viewers within the viewshed of the CCNM would be located on the landward and ocean side of SR 1. Homeowners within this region invest large amounts of money in coastal properties, a large reason being the unique and beautiful visual qualities of the area.

Recreational viewers include people engaged in active or passive recreation. Viewers engaged in most active recreation, such as playing sports, tend to have only an average sensitivity to visual quality and visual change. Although they are aware of their surroundings, they are usually focused on the recreational activity itself. People engaged in more passive recreation, such as picnicking, photography, nature hikes, and bird watching—and even more active activities such as bicycling and kayaking—are more aware of their surroundings and more sensitive to the visual quality. The visual quality is often an important element in their recreation. Some of these viewers would be very sensitive to visual changes if they regularly return to the same place for their recreation. Others, such as first-time or occasional viewers, who would not be as familiar with the views, would not be as apt to notice changes. There are limitless opportunities for recreationists of all kinds within and surrounding the CCNM. The Pacific Coast Highway (SR 1) is popular with bicyclists and recreational drivers. Recreational viewers often come to the area for its aesthetic qualities.

Tourists are similar to recreational viewers. Depending on what brings tourists to a particular location, they tend to be more or less sensitive to visual quality. If the point of the visit is to enjoy the views or see the scenery, then visual quality is an important element in their trip. However, if their travel is intended to take advantage of indoor activities, visual quality is of less significance. California's coast is a destination for thousands of tourists every year. Tourists often travel along the scenic Coast Highway because of the unique views offered by the CCNM.

Other viewers, with exceptions, usually have an average sensitivity to visual quality or change. These include people on the local roadway system, including motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians. Such viewers have varying sensitivity, depending on their purpose of travel. If they are traveling to simply get from one place to another for business or pleasure, their sensitivity normally would be average. If they are traveling for pleasure, which is often the case along the coast, it is likely that they would be more sensitive to their surroundings.

Commercial viewers, such as proprietors or customers, usually have their attention on the commercial activity itself. Industrial workers' attention is primarily focused on their work. Exceptions may include the many commercial uses along the coast that are focused on the view, such as a restaurant with window seats or outdoor seating

Finally, it is important to note that this discussion addresses average viewer sensitivity. Some viewers are more or less sensitive than their activity or ownership would indicate. Individuals' reactions to views vary greatly, depending on a number of factors—including how much they know or care about the view, their personal tastes, and their opinions about the activity they are viewing.

Recreation and Visitor Access

The "Wildlife Resources" section above describes recreational activities that occur on and around the monument, and resulting potential threats to wildlife. The "Visual Resources" section above describes the sensitivity of various recreational users to changes in the visual character of the monument.

COASTAL RECREATION IN CALIFORNIA

According to the State's official web site, California's tourism is a major part of California's economy, generating more than $75 billion in direct travel spending, supporting jobs for more than 1 million Californians, and generating $5 billion in direct state and local tax revenue. Tourism is California's third largest employer and fifth largest contributor to the gross state product.

Coastal recreation and tourism is a significant portion of this industry. It has been estimated that, in 1992, the value of tourism and recreation along the California coast was $9.9 billion. Of this total, $6.6 billion was from direct spending and $3.3 billion was indirect spending estimated from economic income multipliers (Moller and Fitz 1994).

According to the 2000 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, over 17 million people participated in one or more marine-based recreational

activity along California's coast in 2000. About 5 million arrived from another state and 12 million were California residents. California ranks first in the nation for the total number of state residents that participate in marine-based recreation and second after Florida for the combined total number of tourists and residents (Leeworthy and Wiley 2001). Marine-based recreational activities that occur on and around the monument include swimming, snorkeling, scuba diving, surfing, wind surfing, fishing, motor boating, canoeing, kayaking, bird and wildlife watching, filming, and photography.

Recreational pressures tend to be the most intense near the state's urban centers, and recreational boaters are further concentrated around a limited number of boat ramps. Although there are more than 850 public coastal access points in California, there are far fewer boat launch ramps. While these use patterns, combined with statewide statistics, help identify the overall value and importance of coastal recreation and tourism, there are very few regional, county, or community statistics to help measure and compare the value and importance of these activities at any one point along the coast.

The majority of total State Park attendance for coastal counties (12.6 million participants and 151 million use days) focus on beach-related recreation, most of which occurs in southern California where the proximity to the CCNM rocks and islands is limited (Moller and Fitz 1994). The figures for non-beach waterside-related recreation (1.5 million participants and 20.1 million use days) are probably more relevant and cover areas such as scenic overlooks and rocky coastlines where proximity to the CCNM is likely.

The over 12,000 rocks, islands, and reefs that make up the CCNM are for the most part inaccessible to most recreationists due to their small individual size, location in the rugged surf zone, and lack of landing areas. Therefore, on-island recreation is generally restricted to the few locations where the rocks can be reached from the mainland at low tide or where there is a safe access point from the water. Beyond on-island recreation, recreational activities in the water adjoining the monument, in the air, and on the mainland overlooking the monument can be affected by management activities and in turn can affect the natural and cultural features of the monument.

COASTAL ACCESS

More than 25 percent of the California shoreline is administered by DPR for the State of California, and another 17 percent of the shoreline is also publicly owned and accessible. More than 850 public access points are available along the coast. These access points are managed by a wide variety of federal, state, and local jurisdictions; access ranges from coastal overlooks on bluffs to full-service parks with boat launches, beaches, and picnicking and camping facilities. A partial list of coastal parks and beaches is provided in Appendix I, and is shown in Figures 1-4a–e.

The rocks and islands in the CCNM offer limited public access because they are located offshore, separated from the mainland by heavy surf; are of small average size; and in some instances have steep rock faces. Safety risks, a lack of landing areas, and limited recreational values naturally limit public access to the rocks. However, some rocks accommodate exploration because they are close to the mainland at low tides or because they have safe landing areas for boats. In these cases, people take the opportunity to climb rocks, hike, explore tidepools, and study nature. Whether people can successfully access the monument by watercraft depends on the presence of boat launch ramps, beach access points, marinas, and sea conditions.

Research

Many public and private entities conduct research along the California coast. Various universities, maritime museums, marine sanctuaries, federal and state resource agencies, and nonprofit organizations conduct or sponsor research efforts. A partial list of these institutions is included in Table 2-2.

Current research efforts have numerous goals. Many programs are in place to better understand the extent and condition of biological resources, while others study the physical processes that affect the coast. Data collection on important cultural and historic locations is ongoing, and other efforts are aimed at understanding the effects of current human activities on coastal resources and processes.

No known single entity tracks and manages research programs along the California coast. CCNM management staff and BLM field offices currently administer a permit process for institutions or individuals wishing to access the CCNM for research purposes. However, it is not known how many of the research entities along the coast are aware of the requirement to obtain permits from BLM before researchers access the rocks and islands; nor is it known how much research is carried out without permits. Other coastal land-owning agencies (e.g., DoD, DPR, FWS, and NPS) also issue research permits for activity in their jurisdictions, as does NMFS; and DFG issues scientific collecting permits. It is possible that permitted researchers might assume that offshore rocks fall in these agencies' allowed research areas. A comprehensive guide to attaining research permits on the California coast could not be found for inclusion in this report.

Land Use/Lands and Realty

LAND OWNERSHIP

The CCNM is federally owned and managed under the authority of BLM. The CCNM's rocks and islands are naturally occurring features that are treated primarily as natural resources subject to minimal human contact. On a limited basis, the rocks and islands are used for some human purposes, such as sites for navigational aids (e.g., lighthouses). Also, some humans use the CCNM for recreation and as sites for harvesting invertebrates during low tides.

Land uses on adjacent coastal property are controlled by a number of state, federal, and local entities. Each of these entities has its own land use plan and permitting process. The CCNM overlaps on the jurisdiction of five BLM field offices, adjoins or borders on 10 California State Park district offices, 11 DFG Marine Region field offices, 6 NPS units, a variety of military properties (including Vandenberg AFB and San Clemente and San Nicolas Islands), 15 California coastal counties, and dozens of municipalities. Portions of four National Marine Sanctuaries and the subsurface responsibilities of the MMS and the SLC underlie the CCNM; as do the offshore, below high tide responsibilities of a number of local governmental entities who are submerged lands grantees. Several other entities are also involved in property associated with the CCNM (e.g., The Nature Conservancy, private landowners, and USCG own property adjacent to the monument). See Chapter 1, "Introduction," for more information and Figures 1-4a–e for maps of many of the coastal jurisdictions.

LANDS AND REALTY

The proclamation that established the CCNM described the monument as "... all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California." The offshore lands that constitute the CCNM total about 1,000 acres and are in the form of more than 20,000 rocks and small islands[2] (the portion above mean high tide). The largest of these is just over 10 acres, and the smallest may be no larger than a square foot.[3]

As mentioned above, the CCNM includes rocks, islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles. Although many of the rock features immediately offshore of major islands are part of the CCNM, the CCNM does not include the major islands themselves (e.g., Santa Catalina and other Channel Islands, the Farallon Islands, and the islands of San Francisco Bay). Because of the vast amount of land protected as part of the CCNM, there is no comprehensive inventory of specific coastal features and, in many cases, exact property boundaries have not been defined for the CCNM.

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[2] This estimate is based on BLM's initial inventory of the rocks and islands off the shoreline of California that identified more than 12,800 rocks and islands encompassing about 225,000 acres. The smallest consistent rock unit in the data sets used by BLM in the initial CCNM inventory was 4-square meters. Of these, more than 11,000 rocks were identified as being within the CCNM. It can be conservatively estimated that at least another 10,000 rocks less than 4 square meters in size (above mean high tide) are also part of the CCNM. Therefore, it is estimated that more than 20,000 rocks and small islands make up the CCNM.

[3] It also should be noted that over 99 percent of the 225,000 acres of California's offshore rocks and islands is made up of the eight large Channel Islands off the southern California coast and the Farallones cluster off San Francisco Bay that are not part of the CCNM. These larger island clusters, however, represent less than 5 percent of California's total number of offshore rocks and islands. Over 90 percent of California's offshore rocks and islands are within the CCNM.

Table 3-5 presents examples of islands not included in the CCNM because they have previously been appropriated or reserved.

In addition to the major islands listed above, Orange County has a congressional withdrawal of all rocks off the coast of Orange County that are 2 acres or less and within 1 mile from the shore. These rocks are not part of the CCNM.

INDIAN TRUST RESOURCES

Indian trust resources are legal interests in assets held in trust by the federal government for Indian tribes or individuals. The trust relationship usually stems from a treaty, executive order, or act of Congress. Assets are anything that holds monetary value and can be real property, physical assets, or intangible property rights. (Examples of trust assets are lands, minerals, hunting and fishing rights, and water rights. Indian rancherías, reservations, and public domain allotments are frequently placed in trust status.)

No Indian trust resources have been identified on monument lands.

Native American lands adjacent to the monument include Smith River Ranchería, Elk Valley Reserve, Resighni Reservation, Big Lagoon Ranchería, Trinidad Ranchería, Table Bluff Reservation – Wiyot Tribe, Manchester, Stewards Point Ranchería, Campo-Manzanita and La Posta Reservation, Pomo Ranchería at Fort Bragg, and the Yurok's Klamath office and Requa locale.

Water Resources

The CCNM itself is not known to contain significant water resources; however, monument features are found in the Pacific Ocean and are surrounded by water. The water surrounding these geologic features support a variety of life, including, marine mammals, fish, migratory birds, and marine flora found in both the littoral and intertidal zones. The variation in water temperature and other abiotic factors, such as wind and tidal influence, result in a varying environment along the coast. The quality of surrounding waters serves as a significant determinant of the health of biological resources on the monument.

OCEANOGRAPHY

Productive oceanographic factors, such as major ocean currents, stimulate biological productivity and diversity in both nearshore and offshore ocean waters. The California Current is a cold water current that originates north of California and moves southward along the coast, whereas the Davidson Current is a periodic, nearshore current that flows in a northerly direction, carrying warm waters from semitropical seas to Southern California. Another factor is upwelling, the movement of deep ocean waters into shallower, nearshore areas. Upwelling provides essential nutrients needed to support plankton, a vital component of numerous food webs supporting fish, mammal and bird populations.

Interactions between offshore currents influence temperature, nutrients, and distribution of organisms and their offspring, and create three distinct marine biogeographical regions (or bioregions) along the coast of California. The southern region, extending from the Mexican border to Point Conception near the City of Santa Barbara (known as the Southern California Bight), is composed of warmer waters and primarily supports temperate and warm water fish and invertebrate species. Point Conception is a transition zone where warmer Southern California waters mix with colder waters from the north. The second region is located offshore the Central and Northern California coast, extending from Point Conception to Cape Mendocino where another transition zone occurs. A third region, extending from Cape Mendocino beyond the California/Oregon border (sometimes known as the Oregonian Province), contains colder waters and organisms adapted to such conditions. (California Resources Agency, 1997)

Observed tide heights vary at different locations along the coast. "Mean high tide" refers to the average of all observed high tide heights at a given location. The height and period of waves in the coastal ocean also vary with the seasons and location. Heights are generally greatest during winter and lowest in summer. Wind and wave action help determine the physical characteristics of the coastline. North of Point Conception, strong waves and wind have worked on the California Coast Ranges formations to form numerous offshore rocks and islands. South of Point Conception, the coastline is more protected from the impact of storm waves by large offshore islands (i.e., the Channel Islands). The formations of the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges of the south coast have produced fewer rocks and islands.

The Nearshore Ocean Zone

The nearshore ocean zone extends from such onshore areas as sandy beaches, boulder fields and rocky outcroppings, including associated kelp beds, sandy and muddy bottoms, to the boundary between the continental shelf and continental slope (depths range from 100 to 300 meters, depending on the location). Waters of this zone are rich in nutrients primarily from upwelling currents and partially from freshwater inflows, supporting an abundance of habitats and organisms.

The Offshore Ocean Zone

The offshore ocean zone of California begins at the boundary between the continental shelf and continental slope and extends to the edge of the exclusive economic zone (200 miles offshore). The exceptions to this general definition are deep submarine canyons which split the shelf in some areas and bring the deep ocean environment in close proximity to shore. For example, the Monterey Submarine Canyon in Central California reaches a depth of nearly two miles and approaches within 300 feet of the beach. (California Resources Agency, 1997)

Name	County	Ownership	Management
Alder Rock	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Alm Rock	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Anacapa Island (three islets)	Ventura	NPS	Channel Islands National Park
Año Nuevo Island	San Mateo	State Parks	Año Nuevo State Reserve; State purchased, originally was a Mexican Land Grant (Punta del Año Nuevo)
Bird Rock	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Bird Rock (Santa Catalina Island)	Los Angeles	Private	1.30-acre islet is for sale; conveyed out of federal ownership under Scrip patent (Patent No. 1026930); located north of Twin Harbor area of Santa Catalina Island
Cape Vizcaíno Islands 1, 2, and 3	Mendocino	Private	Unknown (cluster of islets north of Cape Vizcaíno); Patent No. 999436
Castle Rock	Del Norte	USFWS	Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge
Castle Rock (South end of Big Sur)	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Cat Rock (Anacapa Island)	Ventura	NPS	Channel Islands National Park (Anacapa Island complex)
Channel Islands National Park Rocks and Islets	Santa Barbara and Ventura	NPS	Channel Islands National Park (all rocks and islands within 1 nautical mile of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, and Santa Barbara Islands)
Deadman's Island	Los Angeles	Treasury Department	Dredged out of existence (Los Angeles Harbor project)
Duck Island	Marin	Private	Unknown (Tomales Bay); Homestead 1884 (Patent No. 1900)
Farallon Islands	San Francisco	YSFWS	Farallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge; reserved by Proclamation 2416 of 7/25/40 (Middle Island and North Farallon Island) and PLO 4671 of 6/23/69 (SE Farallon Island with rocks, heads, reefs and islands SE of Middle Farallon Island)
GGNRA rocks	San Francisco and Marin	NPS	Golden Gate National Recreation Area (all rocks, islands, and pinnacles within ¼ mile seaward zone); Public Law 92-589 (10/27/72)
Hog Island	Marin	Private	Unknown (Tomales Bay); cash entry 1878 (Patent No. 6273)
Hunter Rock	Del Norte	Smith River/ Indian Ranchería	Smith River/Indian Ranchería; withdrawn by EO 1495 (4/11/12)
La Cruz Rock	San Luis Obispo	Private	Hearst Corporation (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141])

Table 3-5. Islands Not Included in the California Coastal National Monument

Name	County	Ownership	Management
Two Rocks in the vicinity of Laguna Beach	Orange	BLM	Withdrawn for lighthouse purposes (Act of Congress 5/28/35) (Most likely Seal Rock and Bird Rock)
Lighthouse Island	Del Norte	Del Norte County	Del Norte Historical Society (Battery Point Island); quitclaim deed (12/5/69) for "an historic monument" and "shall not be used for park or recreational purposes" (includes reversion clause)
Mendocino Island 1 and 2	Mendocino	State Parks	Mendocino Headlands State Park (two islets on south side of the town of Mendocino)
Middle Rock (Cape San Martin)	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Morro Rock	San Luis Obispo	State Parks	Morro Bay State Park
NW Seal Rock	Del Norte	Del Norte County	Lease to St. George Reef Lighthouse Preservation Society
Orange County Rocks and Islands	Orange	BLM	Temporary withdrawal for public purposes all rocks, pinnacles, reefs, and islands of less than 2 acres within 1 mile of the coastline of Orange County (Act of Congress 2/18/31)
Outer Islet	San Luis Obispo	Private	Hearst Corporation (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141])
Pelican Rock	Del Norte	Del Norte County	Crescent City Harbor District; conveyed to Del Norte County (Act of Congress 6/19/48) "for the purpose of a public wharf or…use in the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of Crescent City Harbor"
Piedra Blanca No. 1 and No. 2	San Luis Obispo	Private	Hearst Corporation (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141])
Plaskett Rock	Monterey	Private	Hearst Corporation (?) (Patent No.1056141, patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932)
Point Lobos Rocks and Islets	Monterey	State Parks	Point Lobos State Reserve; Recreation and Public Purpose Act (Patent No. 1126429) (458 surveyed rocks and islets)
Point Reyes NS Rocks and Reefs	Marin	NPS	Point Reyes National Seashore (all rocks and reefs within ¼ mile zone offshore and parallel to mean high tide line along national seashore); Act of Congress (9/13/62) and NPS Order (10/20/72)
Preston Island	Del Norte	Private	Within Crescent City (connected to mainland); patented in 1918 (Patent No. 613075)
Prewitt Rock	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act])
Prince Island	Del Norte	Smith River Indian Ranchería	Smith River Indian Ranchería; referenced in EO 1495 (4/11/12) as being the same as Hunter Rock
Prince Island	Santa Barbara	U.S. Navy	MOU with NPS (Channel Islands National Park, off San Miguel Island)
Redwood National Park rocks and islets	Del Norte	NPS	Redwood National Park (all rocks and islands, and pinnacles within ¼ mile zone offshore of coastal section approximately between north end of Freshwater Lagoon and south end of Crescent City, including White, False Klamath, Wilson, and Sister Rocks); Public Law 90545, 82 Stat. 931 (10/2/68)
Round Rock	Del Norte	Crescent City Harbor District(?)	Crescent City Harbor District (?); withdrawn (4/30/48) for Department of Army by PLO 474 (under Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899)
St. George Reef	Del Norte	USCG	Withdrawn by EO (1/29/1867) for lighthouse purposes (all rocky islets off Point St. George)
San Clemente Island	Los Angeles	U.S. Navy	Naval Oceans Systems Facility

Name	County	Ownership	Management
San Francisco Bay Islands	Various	Various	Various (reserved for military, lighthouse, and other purposes, including GGNRA)
San Juan Rocks	Orange	BLM	Withdrawn for lighthouse purposes (Act of Congress 5/28/35)
San Martin Rock (Cape San Martin)	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act])
San Mateo Rocks	Orange	BLM	Withdrawn for lighthouse purposes (Act of Congress 5/28/35)
San Miguel Island	Santa Barbara	U.S. Navy	MOU with NPS (Channel Islands National Park)
San Nicholas Island	Ventura	U.S. Navy	Pacific Missile Range
Santa Barbara Island	Santa Barbara	NPS	Channel Islands National Park
Santa Catalina Island	Los Angeles	Private	Santa Catalina Island Company et al.
Santa Cruz Island	Santa Barbara	NPS and TNC	Channel Islands National Park and TNC preserve
Santa Rosa Island	Santa Barbara	NPS	Channel Islands National Park
Sea Lion Rock	Monterey	Army	Fort Hunter Liggett (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation)
Sea Lion Rock (Cape San Martin)	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Sugarloaf Island	Humboldt	USCG	Withdrawal by EO (6/8/1866 and 5/23/1867) for lighthouse purposes
Villa Rock	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Whaleboat Rock	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Whaler Island	Del Norte	Crescent City Harbor District (?)	Crescent City Harbor District (?); patented on 6/17/36 (Patent No. 1084201) for use as anchor point and rock quarry for breakwater construction
Whaler's Island	San Luis Obispo	Port San Luis Harbor District	Port San Luis Harbor District; patented 5/5/65 (Patent No. 04-65-0301) for public park and fishing purposes only (with reversion clause)
White Rock No. 2	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)

Notes:
BLM = U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
EO = Executive Order.
GGNRA = Golden Gate National Recreation Area.
MOU = Memorandum of understanding.
NPS = National Park Service.
PLO = Public Land Order.
TNC = The Nature Conservancy.
USCG = U.S. Coast Guard.
USFS = U.S. Forest Service.
USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

WATER QUALITY

Pollution of coastal water is a potential threat to the CCNM. The coast is used by people for commercial and recreational purposes that include resource extraction, snorkeling, scuba diving, boating, kayaking, and surfing, all of which may lead to water contamination. In addition, the ocean is also used for both legal and illegal disposal of pollutants. Legal discharges include treated wastewater, industrial discharges, and urban and agricultural runoff. Illegal discharges include illicit dumping. In the future, some coastal waters also will be subject to brine discharges from desalination facilities.

The pollution problem zones are concentrated on the beaches and waters of Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco Bay where populations are most dense and people have easy coastal access. These types of pollutions can be classified into point sources (such as municipal wastewater treatment facilities, industrial facilities, and coastal power plants) and non-point source pollution (such as urban and agricultural runoff, leaks, accidental spills, trash, and illegal dumping). Offshore oil and gas operations also require routine discharges and sometimes result in oil spills. Regulatory agencies have issued permits to literally thousands of point-source dischargers along the California coastline.

Human recreation (such as scuba diving, snorkeling, kayaking, and fishing) can induce coastal erosion, and sedimentation can adversely affect the monument resources by decreasing the visibility of the water. Other activities that result in sedimentation include dam construction, river channelization, and other developments along a river or stream.

Maritime traffic contributes to non-point source pollution, as well as the discharge of ballast water. The main pollutants generated by ship traffic are sewage, oily bilge water, hazardous wastes, and solid wastes. Under the CWA, ships may discharge raw sewage within 3 nautical miles of the coast and therefore could significantly affect the CCNM.

Region IX of the EPA has established six ocean disposal sites for dredge material and spoils, primarily for material from harbor dredging. Locations include one offshore of Humboldt County, two offshore of the Golden Gate, two offshore of Orange County, and one offshore of San Diego (Science Applications 2003). Depending on the disposal material, the material may pose a threat to the water quality.

Finally, naturally occurring features may adversely affect water quality and CCNM resources. Animal excrement may affect the monument and the water that surrounds the monument. For example, the mammals and birds that use the monuments for resting or nesting create a large amount of excrement. During a storm, this excrement may run off into the water, adversely affecting the water quality by nutrient standards. In addition, California possesses numerous naturally occurring oil and natural gas seeps, ranging from Eureka to Santa Barbara. Although naturally occurring, these seeps may also adversely affect water quality and biota in the splash zone of the CCNM—especially in the area between Lompoc and Oxnard, where tar washes up on shore.

Wilderness and Other Special Designations

WILDERNESS CHARACTER

Section 603 of FLPMA directed BLM to inventory roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more with wilderness characteristics and to recommend to the President the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness. To satisfy this directive, BLM completed a three-step process: (1) an inventory to determine what BLM managed roadless areas have wilderness characteristics and should subsequently be designated and managed as a WSA, (2) a determination of which WSAs or portions thereof are suitable for future Wilderness designation, and (3) a report to Congress recommending which of the suitable areas should be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. In 1979, as part of the initial inventory to determine which areas should be designated as WSAs, BLM determined that the BLM-managed rocks, islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles of the CCNM did not meet the 5,000-acre size criteria and therefore would not be designated or managed as WSAs. These results were published in Wilderness: Final Intensive Inventory, Public Lands Administered by California outside the California Desert Conservation Area (1979).

In 1997 and 1999, legislation was introduced in Congress to designate the BLM-administered coastal rocks, islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles in California as Wilderness to be included within the National Wilderness Preservation System, but neither bills were signed into law.

Even though the BLM-administered rocks, islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles of the CCNM are not managed as WSAs nor designated as Wilderness, FLPMA recognizes that public lands with wilderness characteristics possess unique resource values, and management of wilderness values is included in its multiple-use mandate. As directed in Section 201 of FLPMA, BLM is required to assess the resources of public lands. Wilderness characteristics are one of many resources considered. Through the BLM land use planning process (defined in Section 202 of FLPMA), BLM addresses whether and how to protect those wilderness characteristics. In that analysis, BLM should consider the following five points: (1) the existence and quality of the wilderness characteristics and BLM's ability to preserve those characteristics; (2) the prescriptions necessary to protect one or more of the wilderness characteristics; (3) the presence of other resource values and uses, and the effect on them of protecting wilderness characteristics; (4) the effect of managing for other resource uses on wilderness characteristics; and (5) the contribution that protecting lands with wilderness characteristics provides in meeting other resource management goals and objectives in the plan.

As defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964, wilderness characteristics are defined as federal lands having:

- Naturalness (i.e., generally appears to to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable),
- Outstanding opportunity for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation,
- Sufficient size (5,000 acres or of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition), and
- Potential supplemental wilderness values (i.e., ecological, geological, or other feature of scientific, education, scenic, or historical value).

In 2004, as part of the development of this RMP/EIS, the BLM-administered rocks, islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles of the CCNM were examined to determine whether any or all had these wilderness characteristics. All were found to have, at a minimum, naturalness and supplemental wilderness values. All the rocks, islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles had minimal apparent human impacts; are surrounded by water, thereby restricting human-induced impacts; and have one or more of the supplemental values. All these values were recognized in the Presidential Proclamation that established the CCNM. Those islands generally over 0.5 acre also had outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. These types of recreation included hiking, photography, and wildlife viewing. Some coastal lands adjacent to the CCNM are designated as WSAs and wilderness areas. Table 3-6 shows which coastal lands possess designated wilderness areas or wilderness study areas.

Coastal Area (and Management Agency)	Wilderness Area	Wilderness Study Area
King Range (U.S. Bureau of Land Management)		x
Farralon National Wildlife Refuge (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)	x	
Ventana Wilderness (U.S. Forest Service)	x	
Silver Peak Wilderness (U.S. Forest Service)	x	

Source: http://www.calwild.org/places.

Table 3-6. Areas Containing Designated Wilderness or Potential Wilderness in Coastal California

OTHER SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

In 1990, the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary was designated by BLM as an ACEC.

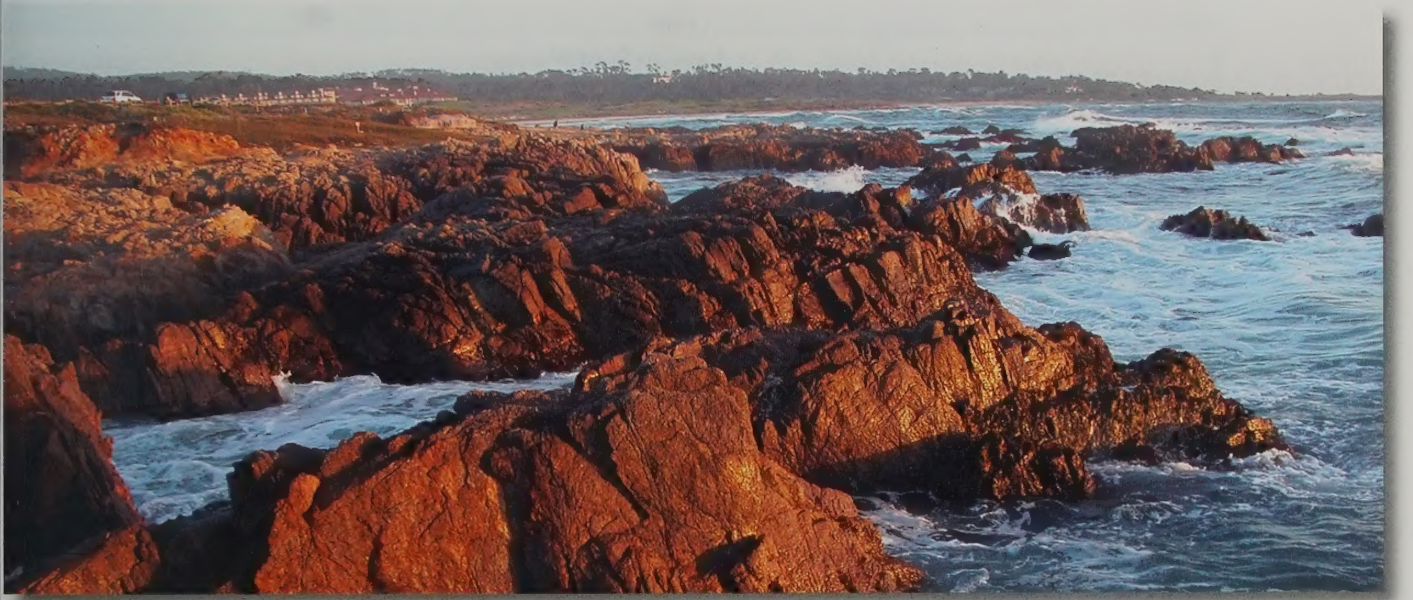
This designation highlighted the islands' special values and provided additional protection of the resources found on the islands. Daily management of the sanctuary continued to be the responsibility of the DFG as prescribed in the MOU of 1983.

On August 27, 1998, all areas within ½ mile of the coastline were designated as the California Offshore Rocks and Pinnacles Ecological Reserve under the authority of California Fish and Game Code, Article 4, Section 1590, Ecological Reserves; and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 630 (Ecological Reserves) and 632 (Marine Protected Areas). The Ecological Reserve will continue to be managed by DFG under current California Fish and Game Code and California Administrative Code regulation.

No back-country byways, national recreation areas, national trails, or wilderness study areas currently exist on monument lands.

List of Preparers

The CCNM RMP reflects the cooperative efforts of an Interdisciplinary Team, consisting of staff from BLM and other agencies and interest groups, and private consultants. This chapter identifies members of the Interdisciplinary Team and the key individuals who were responsible for preparing the RMP.



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Notes:

AFO = Arcata Field Office.
BFO = Bakersfield Field Office.
CASO = California State Office.
CCNM = California Coastal National Monument.
CDD = California Desert District.
DFG = California Department of Fish and Game.
DPR = California Department of Parks and Recreation.
GIS = Geographic information system.
HFO = Hollister Field Office.
PSSCFO = Palms Springs/South Coast Field Office.
UFO = Ukiah Field Office.
USAF = U.S. Air Force.

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Glossary

The glossary defines key terms and concepts in the CCNM RMP. It is intended to increase understanding of the document by clarifying terms that are unique to environmental documentation or those with several potential meanings.

Alternative – One of at least two proposed means of accomplishing planning objectives.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) – An area of BLM-administered land where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and provide safety from natural hazards.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – Methods, measures, or practices designed to prevent or reduce water pollution. Not limited to structural and nonstructural controls, and procedures for operations and maintenance. Usually, BMPs are applied as a system of practices rather than a single practice.

BLM-Sensitive Species – See SENSITIVE SPECIES.

Cadastral Survey – A survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions, made to create units suitable for transfer or to define the limitations of title. It is derived from the word "cadastre," meaning a public record, survey, or map of the value, extent, and ownership of land as a basis of taxation.

California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) – The California state agency that manages California's fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend, for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public.

Category 1 – Taxa for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has substantial information on hand to support proposing the species for listing as threatened or endangered. Listing proposals are either being prepared or have been delayed by higher priority listing work.

Category 2 – Taxa for which FWS has information to indicate that listing is possibly appropriate. Additional information is being collected.

California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) – All unappropriated or unreserved lands and interest in lands owned or controlled by the United States, in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California. These lands are scattered throughout the CCNM corridor.

CCNM Corridor – The geographic area in which the rocks and islands that make up the monument are located. This is the area (delineated by Presidential Proclamation No. 7264 that established the CCNM on January 11, 2000) that extends12 nautical miles off of the shoreline of the State of California and encompasses more than 14,600 square nautical miles. Also referred to as the "monument corridor," this is not the CCNM.

CCNM Planning Area – The geographic area covered by the RMP, including all lands regardless of jurisdiction. This area consists of the CCNM corridor plus the California Coastal Commission's Coastal Zone. Delineation of a planning area extending beyond the CCNM boundary helps ensure that the resource values and public use of the CCNM are considered in their proper context as components of California's coastal ecosystems. BLM planning guidance promotes delineation of planning areas at a geographic scale to ensure that issues are addressed in their entirety and to encourage public involvement.

Cooperating Agency – Assists the lead federal agency in developing the environmental analysis for a proposed major action. U.S. Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA define a cooperating agency as any agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by NEPA. Any North American Indian tribe or federal, state, or local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency. Cooperating agency status is generally formalized through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between BLM and the cooperating agency.

Consistency – Under the FLPMA, the adherence of BLM resource management plans to the terms, conditions, and decisions of officially approved and adopted resource related plans, or in their absence, with policies and programs of other federal agencies, state and local governments and Indian tribes, so long as the plans are also consistent with the purposes, policies and programs of federal laws and regulations applicable to BLM-administered lands.

Critical Habitat – Under the Endangered Species Act, (1) the specific areas within the geographic area occupied by a federally listed species on which are found physical and biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and that may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographic area occupied by a listed species when it is determined that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

Cultural Resource – Any definite location of past human activity identifiable through field survey, historical documentation, or oral evidence. Includes archaeological or architectural sites, structures, or places; and places of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified groups whether or not represented by physical remains.

Cultural Resource Data – Cultural resource information embodied in material remains and manifested in studies, notes, records, diaries, analyses, and published and unpublished manuscripts.

Cultural Resource Inventory (Survey) – A descriptive listing and documentation including photographs and maps of cultural resources. Included in an inventory are the processes of locating, identifying, and recording sites, structures, buildings, objects, and districts through library and archival research, information from persons knowledgeable about cultural resources, and on-the-ground surveys of varying intensity. The three classes, or levels, of cultural resource inventories (surveys) are:

Class I. A professionally prepared study that compiles, analyzes, and synthesizes all available data on an area's cultural resources. Information sources for this study include published and unpublished documents, BLM inventory records, institutional site files, and state and National Register files. Class I inventories may have prehistoric, historic, and ethnological and sociological elements. These inventories are periodically updated to include new data from other studies and Class II and III inventories.

Class II. A professionally conducted, statistically based sample survey designed to describe the probable density, diversity, and distribution of cultural properties in a large area. This survey is achieved by projecting the results of an intensive survey carried out over limited parts of the target area. Within individual sample units, survey aims, methods, and intensities are the same as those applied in Class III inventories. To improve statistical reliability, Class II inventories may be conducted in several phases with different sample designs.

Class III. A professionally conducted intensive survey of an entire target area aimed at locating and recording all visible cultural properties. In a Class III survey, trained observers commonly conduct systematic inspections by walking a series of close-interval parallel transects until they have thoroughly examined an area.

Disposition – A transaction that leads to the transfer of title of public lands, and/or resources upon or in these lands, from the Federal Government.

Disturbance – A natural or human-induced environmental change that alters one or more of the floral, faunal, or microbial communities within the ecosystem. Disturbance to wildlife is anything that causes them to deviate from their normal activities such that it makes it difficult to complete their life cycles.

Ecological Health – The condition of an ecosystem in which processes and functions are adequate to maintain diversity of biotic communities commensurate with those initially found there.

Effect – Interpreted under NEPA to indicate reasonably foreseeable effects from a proposed project to ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, or other resources. Impacts may be beneficial or detrimental (adverse), or possibly both. Impacts may be considered as direct, indirect, or cumulative:

Direct. Caused by an action occurring at the same time and place.

Indirect. Caused by the proposed action and occurring later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.

Cumulative. Resulting from the incremental effect of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions.

Endangered Species – Any species defined through the Endangered Species Act as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and published in the Federal Register.

Endemic – Native to a well-defined geographic area and restricted to that area.

Entry – An application to acquire title to public lands.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – A formal, analytical document required by NEPA that considers significant environmental impacts expected from implementation of a major federal action.

Environmental Justice – The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income in developing, implementing, and enforcing environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Exchange – A type of disposition. An exchange is a transaction whereby the Federal government receives land or interests in lands in exchange for other land or interest in lands. Exchanges are equal value for equal value, not acre for acre.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) – The act that: (1) established, for the BLM, standards for managing the public lands including land use planning, sales, withdrawals, acquisitions, and exchanges; (2) authorized the setting up of local advisory councils representing major citizens groups interested in land use planning and management, (3) established criteria for reviewing proposed wilderness areas, and (4) provided guidelines for other aspects of public land management such as grazing.

Interim Management – Temporary management of the monument conducted until such a time as resource areas are designated and management actions are in place for all rocks and islands.

Intertidal Zone – The area exposed at low tides and inundated at high tides; defined as the area between extreme low tide and extreme high tide. The extent of the intertidal zone is variable based on local conditions such as exposure to wave action. The intertidal zone is host to a variety of biota that are adapted to the varying amounts of inundation, the composition of which changes depending on position in the intertidal zone (e.g., some species are only found in the low intertidal or high intertidal zones).

Invasive Species – Plant or wildlife species that were either absent or present only in small amounts in undisturbed portions of a specific site's original habitat but that invade and/or proliferate following disturbance or continued overuse. Invasive species often have a deleterious effect on natural resources and/or human uses of these resources.

Landscape – A heterogeneous land area with interacting ecosystems that are repeated in similar form throughout.
Landscape Features – The land and water form, vegetation, and structures that compose the characteristic landscape.

Land Use Allocations – Allocations that define allowable uses/activities, restricted uses/activities, and prohibited uses/activities. They may be expressed in terms of area such as acres or miles. Each allocation is associated with a specific management objective.

Land Use Authorization – BLM's authorizing through rights-of-way, leases, land use permits, and easements of uses of the public land.

Leasable Minerals – Minerals whose extraction from federally managed land requires a lease and the payment of royalties. Leasable minerals include coal, oil and gas, oil shale and tar sands, potash, phosphate, sodium, and geothermal steam.

Locatable Minerals – "Handrock" minerals, including—but not limited to—copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, fluorspar, and uranium.

Location – Applies to "locatable minerals" under the Mining Law of 1872 and refers to "whatever are recognized as mineral by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substances, and are found in sufficient quantity to justify their location under the Mining Law...".

Management Actions/Direction – Measures planned to achieve the stated objectives.

Management Activity – An activity undertaken for the purpose of harvesting, traversing, transporting, protecting, changing, replenishing, or otherwise using resources.

Management Situation Analysis (MSA) – Step 4 in BLM's resource management planning process. An MSA describes a planning area's current public land management and suggests opportunities to better manage this land.

Management Zones – Designated resources areas where specific management actions/measures will be applied.

Mean High Tide – The average of all high tides. Mean high tide varies by location based on local tidal patterns.

Mineral Materials – Materials such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be acquired under the Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Mineral Withdrawal – Removal or withholding of public mineral estate by statute, Executive Order, Secretarial Order, or Public Land Order from operation of the public mining laws.

Monitoring – The process of collecting information to evaluate if objectives and anticipated or assumed results of a management plan are being realized or if implementation is proceeding as planned.

Monument Corridor – See CCNM CORRIDOR.

Multiple Use – A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that considers long-term needs for renewable and nonrenewable resources including recreation, wildlife, rangeland, timber, minerals, and watershed protection, along with scenic, scientific, and cultural values.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) – The federal law, effective January 1, 1970, that established a national policy for the environment and requires federal agencies: (1) to become aware of the environmental ramifications of their proposed actions, (2) to fully disclose to the public proposed federal actions and provide a mechanism for public input to federal decision making, and (3) to prepare environmental impact statements for every major action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended (NHPA) – A federal statute that established a federal program to further the efforts of private agencies and individuals in preserving the Nation's historic and cultural foundations. The NHPA: (1) authorized the NRHP, (2) established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and a National Trust Fund to administer grants for historic preservation, and (3) authorized the development of regulations to require federal agencies to consider the effects of federally assisted activities on properties included on or eligible for the NRHP.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – The official list, established by the National Historic Preservation Act, of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. The NRHP lists archeological, historic, and architectural properties (i.e., districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects) nominated for their local, state, or national significance by federal and state agencies and approved by the National Register Staff. The National Park Service maintains the NRHP.

Nonpoint Source Pollution (Water) – Pollution sources that are diffuse and do not have a single point of origin or are not introduced into a receiving water body from a specific outlet. These pollutants are generally carried off the land by storm water runoff from such sources as farming, forestry, mining, urban land uses, construction, and land disposal.

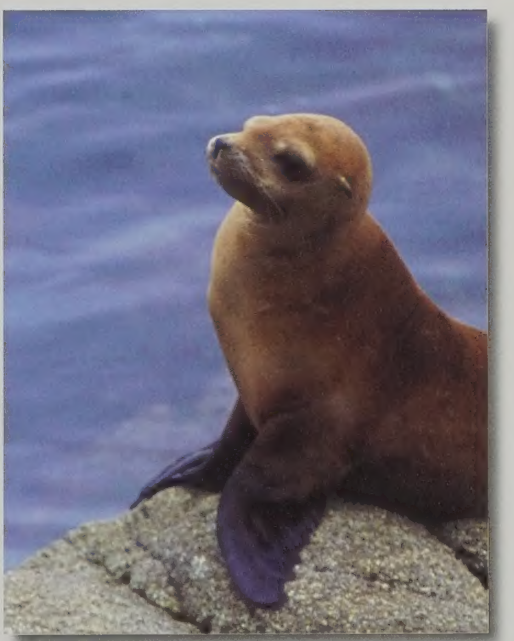
Noxious Plant – An unwanted plant specified by federal or state laws as being undesirable and requiring control. Noxious weeds are usually nonnatives and highly invasive.

Objectives – Expressions of the desired end results of management efforts.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) – Any motorized track or wheeled vehicle designed for cross country travel over natural terrain. OHVs exclude: (1) any non-amphibious registered motorboat; (2) any fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for official or emergency purposes; and (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by a permit, lease, license, agreement, or contract issued by an authorized officer or otherwise approved. (The term "off-highway vehicle" is used in place of the term "off-road vehicle" to comply with the purposes of Executive Orders 11644 and 11989. The definition for both terms is the same.)

Particulate Matter – Fine liquid (other than water) or solid particles suspended in the air, consisting of dust, smoke, fumes, and compounds containing sulfur, nitrogen, and metals.

Passive Recreation – Activities that do not directly or adversely affect monument resources, such as wildlife viewing, photography and painting, and appropriate water sports (including swimming, kayaking, and sailing), from the mainland or adjacent waters.



Patent – A document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee. Public domain lands are patented, while acquired lands are deeded by the Government.

Permit – A revocable authorization to use public lands for a specified purpose for up to 3 years.

Proposed Threatened or Endangered Species – Plant or animal species proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be biologically appropriate for listing as threatened or endangered and that is published in the Federal Register. It is not a final designation.

Record of Decision – A document signed by a responsible official recording a decision that was preceded by preparation of an environmental impact statement.

Recreation – The enjoyment of scenery, water, primitive or natural landscape, wildlife, natural phenomena, and archeological and historical sites in one's leisure time.

Resource Management Plan (RMP) – A BLM planning document that is prepared in accord with Section 202 of the FLPMA and that presents systematic guidelines for making resource management decisions for a resource area. An RMP is based on an analysis of an area's resources, their existing management, and their capability for alternative uses. RMPs are issue-oriented and developed by an interdisciplinary team with public participation.

Right-of-Way – A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of public lands for specified purposes—such as pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, communication sites, reservoirs—and the lands covered by such an easement or permit, within a specific time frame, usually with an option of renewing.

Saleable Minerals –Saleable minerals are sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (e.g., sand and gravel to a county roads department).

Scoping – An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in an environmental impact statement and the significant issues related to a proposed action.

Sea Stacks – Tiny islands of volcanic rock left standing after waves have eroded the shoreline.

Section 404 Permit – A permit required by the Clean Water Act, under specified circumstances, when dredge or fill material is placed in the waters of the United States, including wetlands.

Section 7 Consultation – The requirement of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act that all federal agencies consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service if a proposed action might affect a federally listed species or its critical habitat.

Sensitive Species – All species that are under status review, have small or declining populations, live in unique habitats, or need special management. Sensitive species include threatened, endangered, and proposed species as classified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Sensitive Areas – Sites hosting significant populations of nesting or roosting seabirds or marine mammals.
Special Management Areas – Areas that may need special management, such as management as an ACEC, RNA, environmental education area, or other special category.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) – An area where a commitment has been made to provide specific recreation activity and experience opportunities. These areas usually require a high level of recreation investment and/or management. They include recreation sites, but recreation sites alone do not constitute SRMAs.

Special-Status Species – Plant or animal species falling in any of the following categories:

Threatened or endangered species,
Proposed threatened or endangered species,
Candidate species,
State-listed species,

BLM sensitive species, and
BLM assessment species.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) – The state official authorized to act as a liaison to the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of implementing the NHPA.

Take – As defined by the Endangered Species Act, "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct."

Threatened Species – Any species defined through the Endangered Species Act as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, as published in the Federal Register.

Vegetation – The collective plant cover, including terrestrial vegetation such as herbaceous plants, trees, and grasses and intertidal vegetation such as seaweeds, algae, and lichens.

Valid Existing Right – A legally binding property right of a person or entity at a particular point in time.

Viable Population – A wildlife or plant population that contains an adequate number of reproductive individuals to appropriately ensure the long-term existence of the species.

Viewshed – The entire area visible from a viewpoint.

Visual Resource Management (VRM) – The inventory and planning actions to identify visual values and establish objectives for managing those values and the management actions to achieve visual management objectives.

Visual Resource Management Classes – Categories assigned to public lands based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. Each class has an objective that prescribes the amount of modification allowed in the landscape. The four classes are:

Class I: The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activities. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

Class II: The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract attention of the casual observer. Any change must repeat the basic element of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Class III: The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

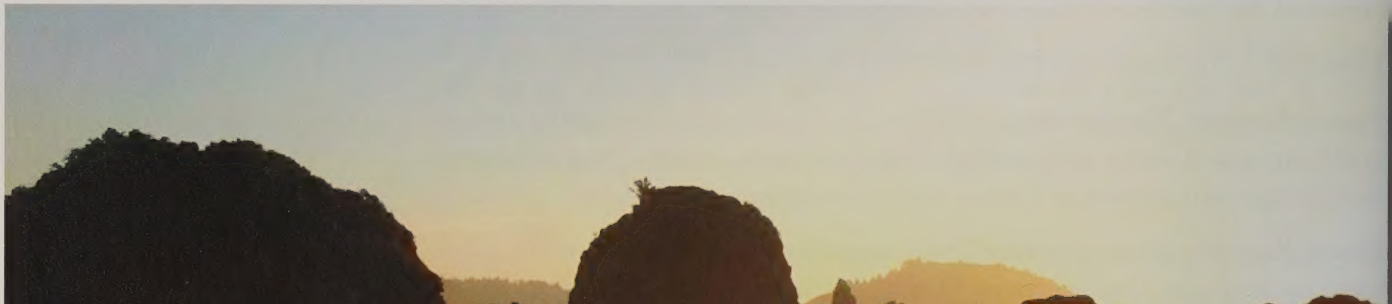
Class IV: The objective of this class is to provide for management activities that require major modifications of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. These management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of the viewer attention. However, every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic elements of the characteristic landscape.

Water Quality – The chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water.

Wetlands or Wetland Habitat – Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include—but are not limited to—swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA) – A roadless area that has been inventoried and found to be wilderness in character, has few human developments, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, as described in Section 603 of the FLPMA and in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Withdrawal – An action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for a specific public purpose.

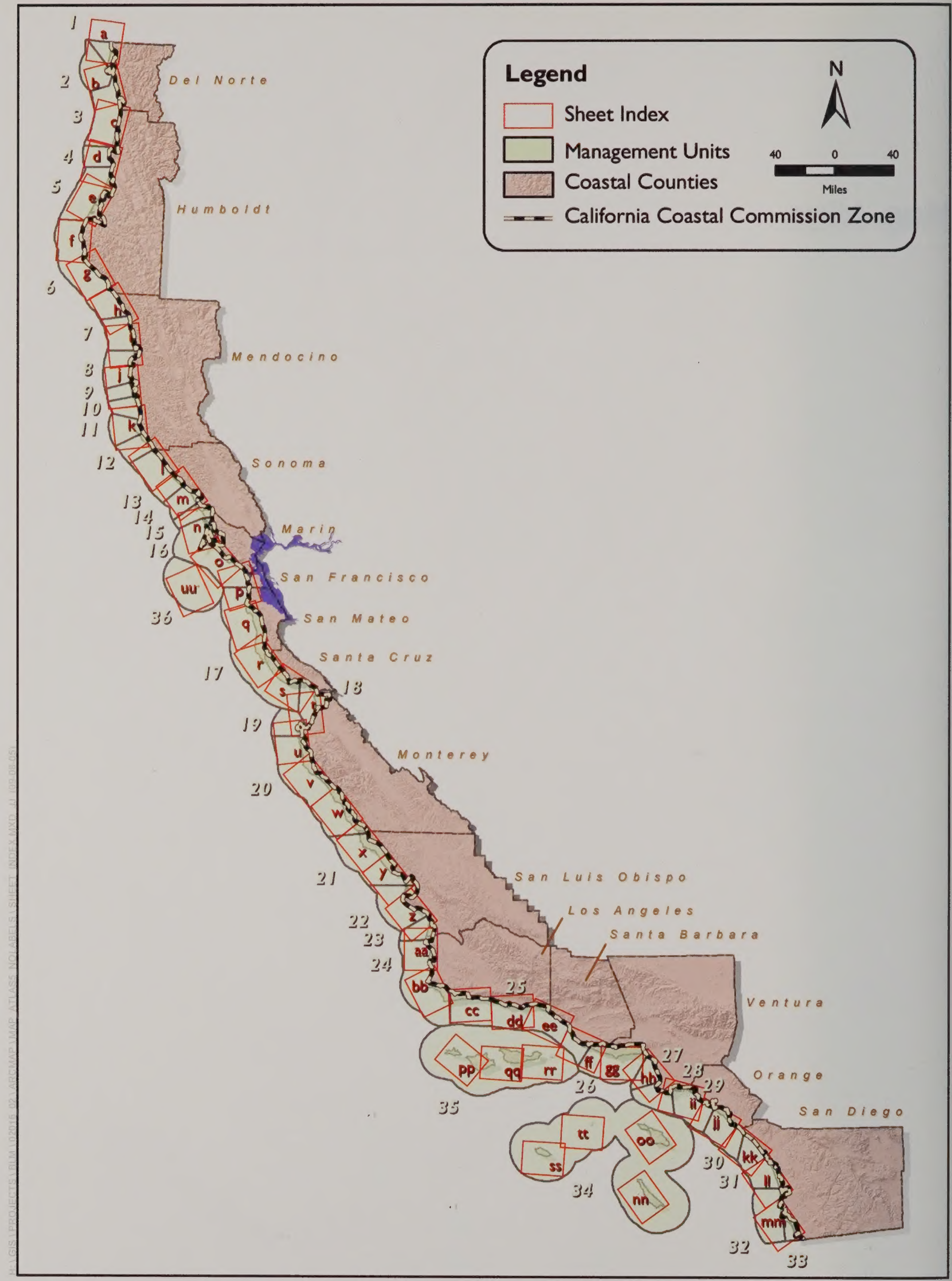


List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AFB	Air Force Base
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BMPs	best management practices
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCNM	California Coastal National Monument
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFGC	California Fish and Game Commission
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CNHP	California Natural Heritage Program
CRMP	Cultural Resources Management Plan
CSU	California State University
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
FO	Field Office
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GFNMS	Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary
GIS	geographic information system
MBNMS	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
MMS	U.S. Minerals Management Service
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MPA	marine protection area
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission

NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
OEPC	Office of Environmental Planning and Coordination
OSPR	Oil Spill Prevention and Response
PISCO	Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans
PRBO	Point Reyes Bird Observatory
PRC	Public Resources Code
RFA	Recreational Fishing Alliance
RMP	Resource Management Plan
Scoping Report	Scoping Report for the California Coastal National Monument Resource Management Plan
SCSB	Sonoma Coast State Beach
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIMoN	Sanctuary Integrated Monitoring Program
SLC	California State Lands Commission
SR	State Route
TCPs	traditional cultural properties
UC	University of California
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VRM	Visual Resource Management

Map Atlas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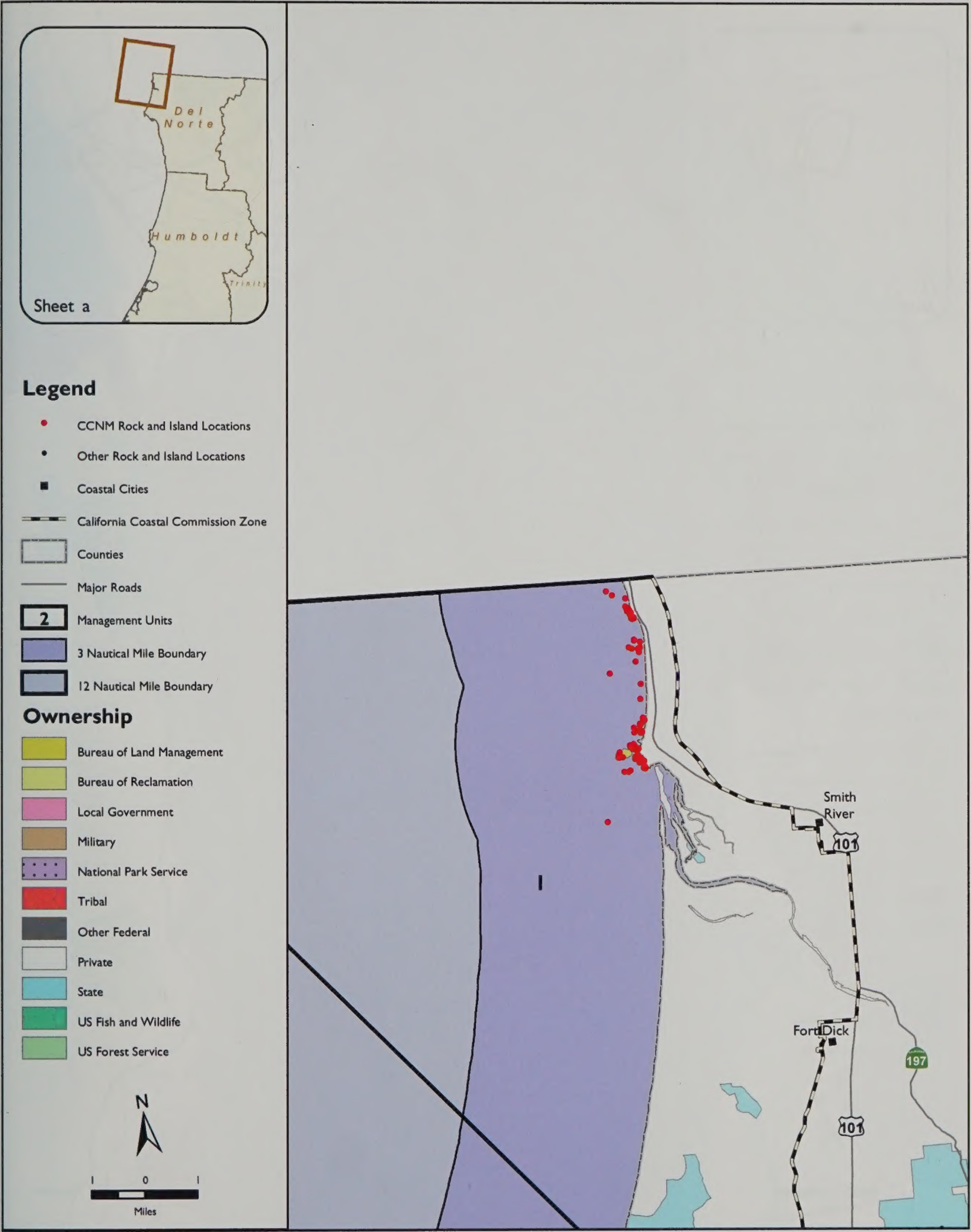
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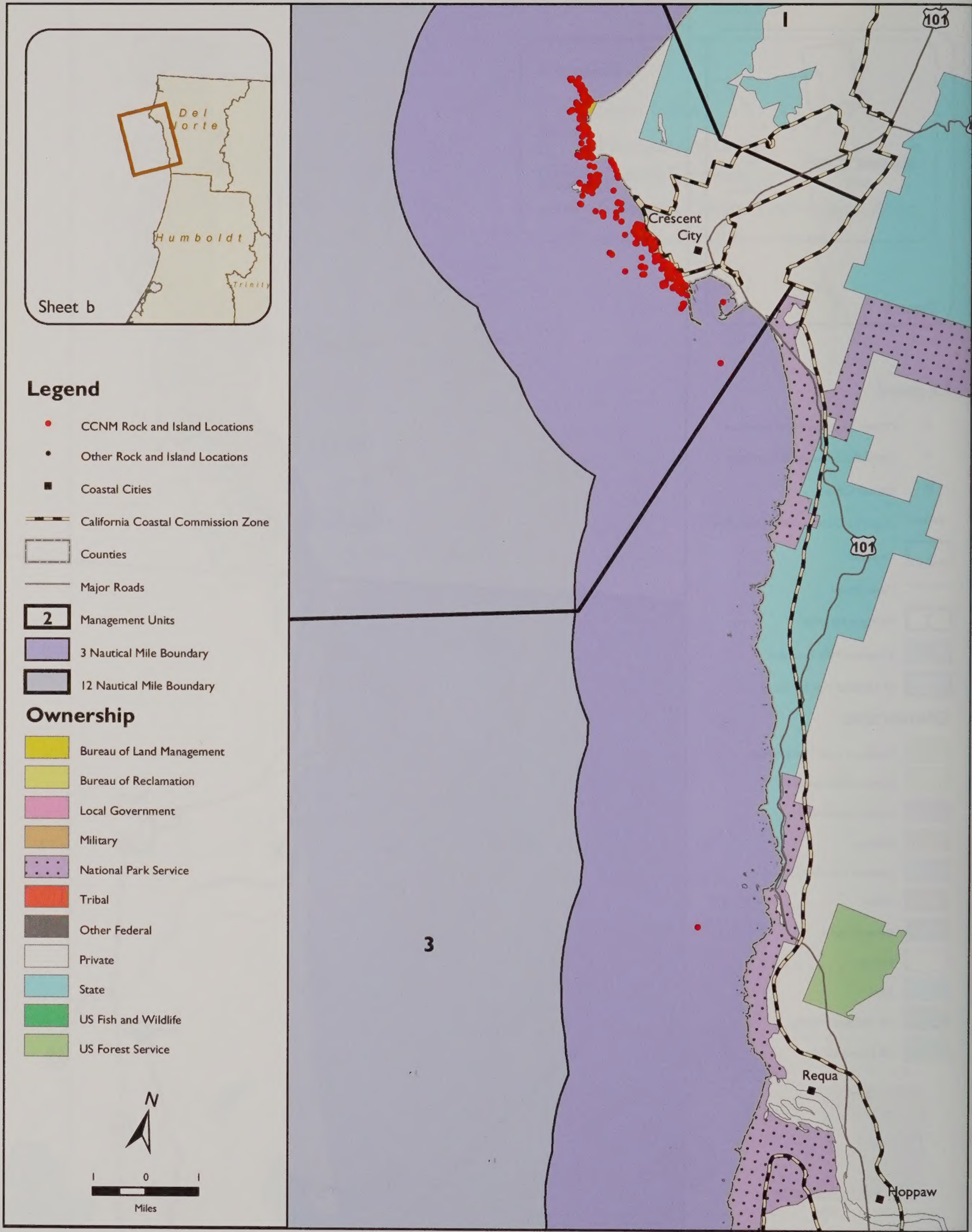
CCNM Sub-Unit 1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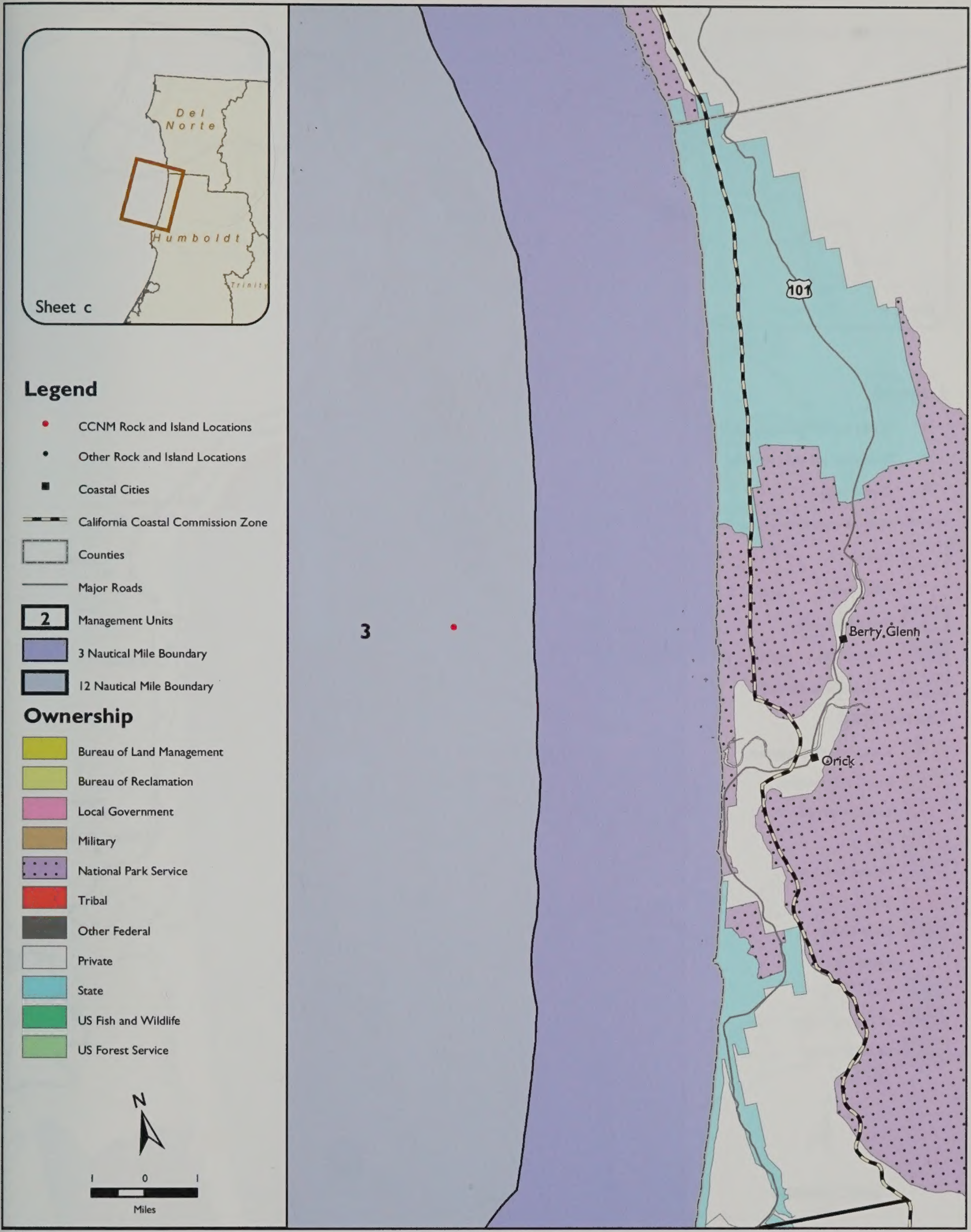
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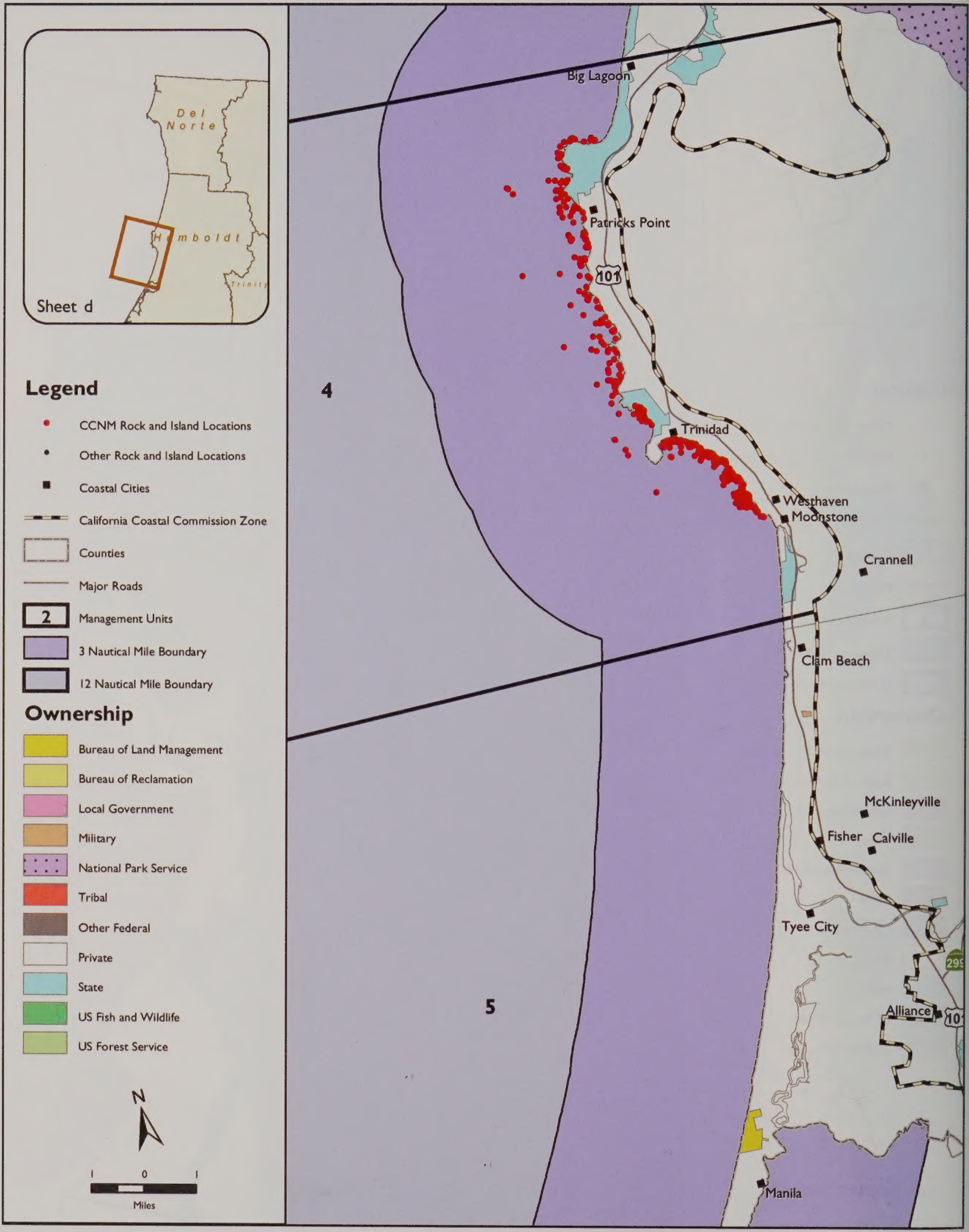
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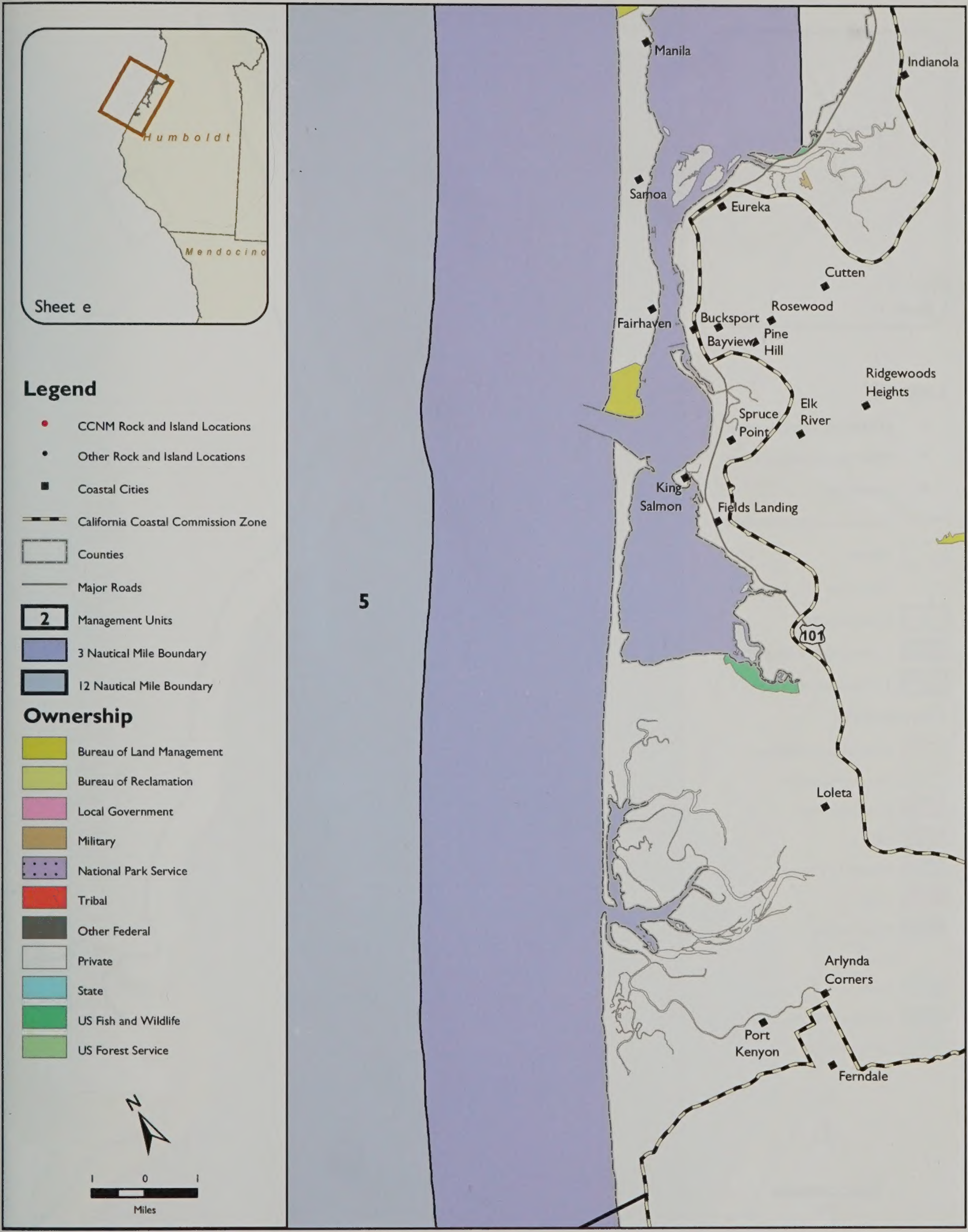
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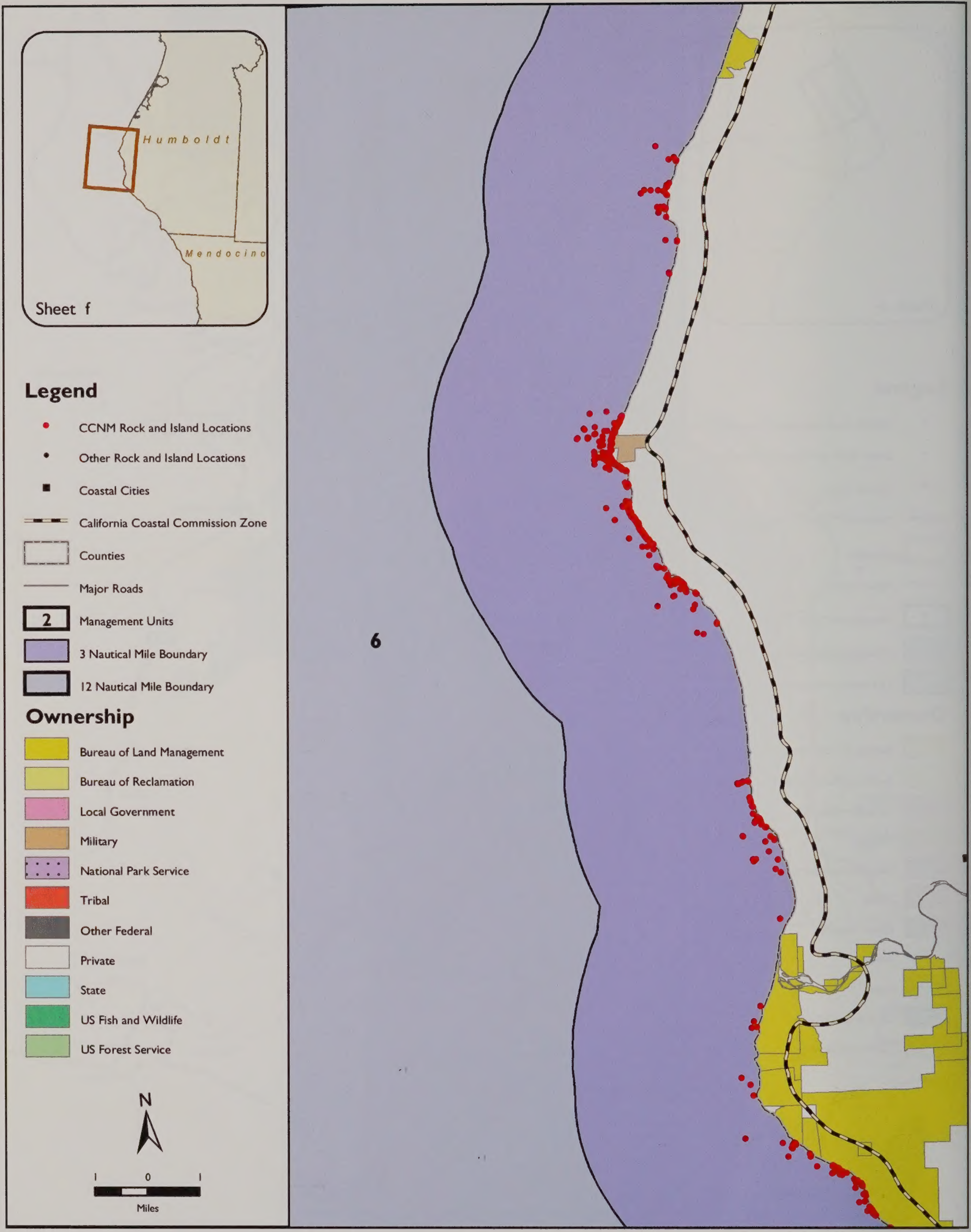
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CCNM Rock and Island Locations
Other Rock and Island Locations
Coastal Cities
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
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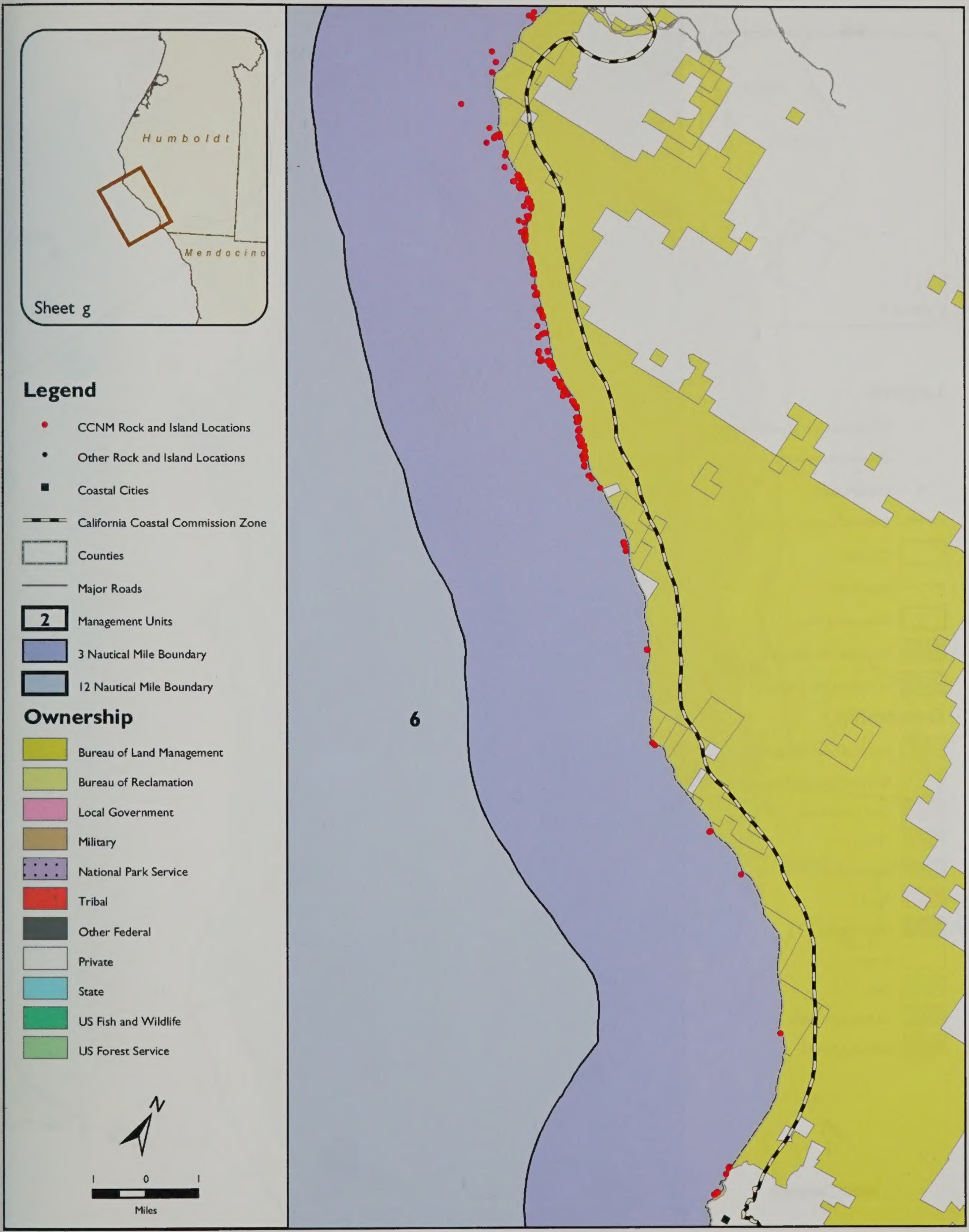
Miles
6

CCNM Sub-Unit 6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Coastal Cities
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
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Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
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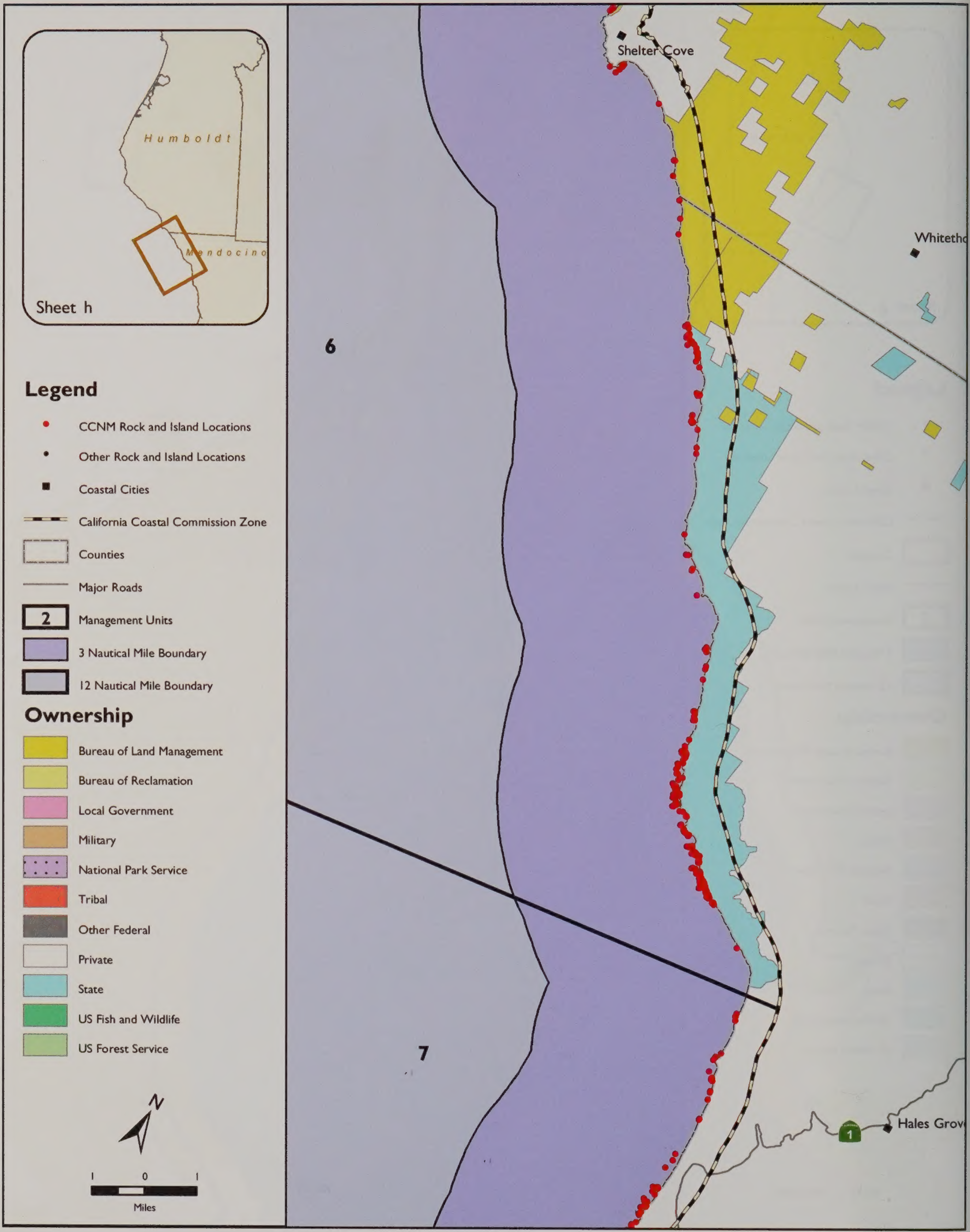
Miles
6

CCNM Sub-Unit 6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Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
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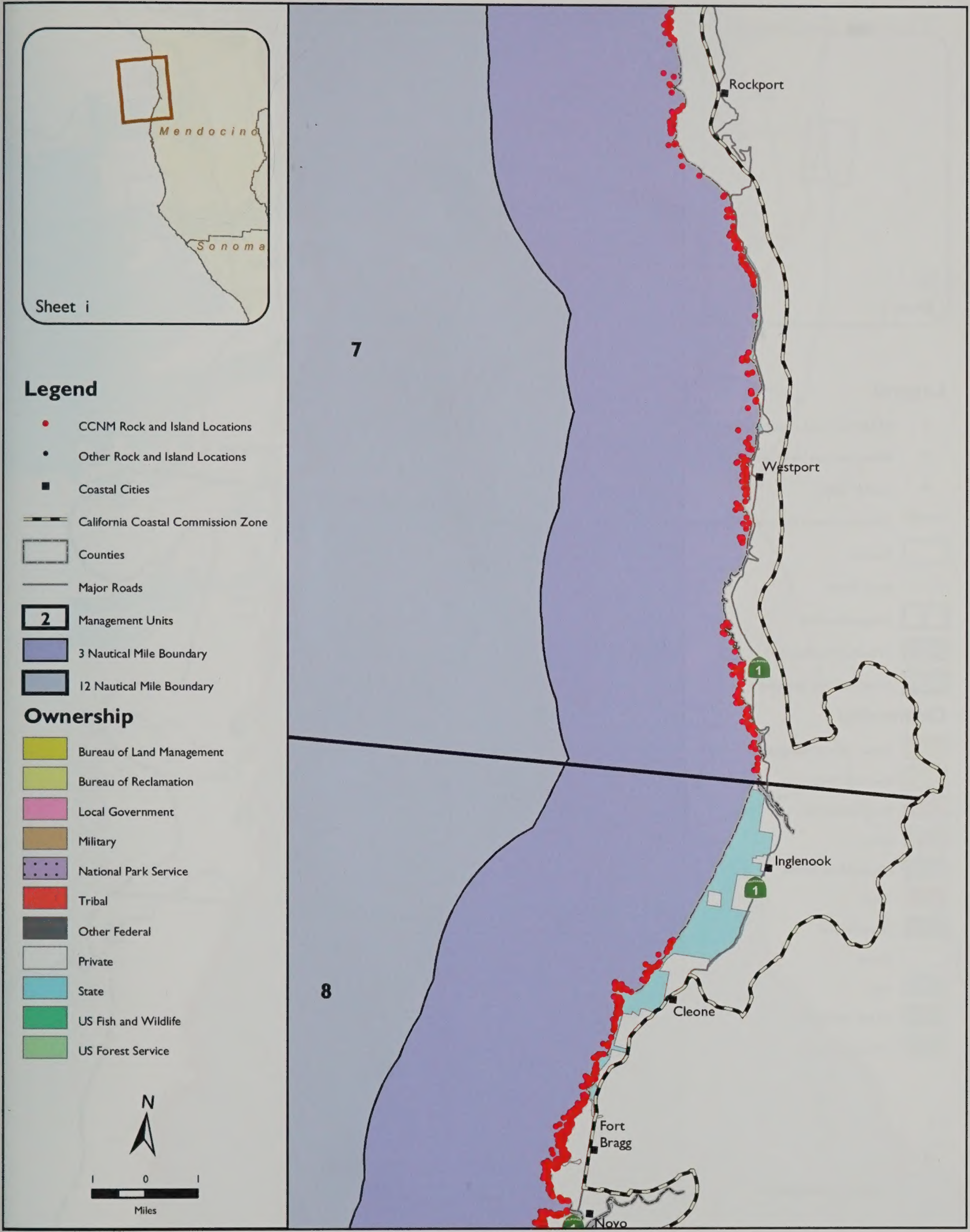
1
Miles
6
7
Shelter Cove
Whiteth
Hales Grov
1

CCNM Sub-Units 6 and 7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Major Roads
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Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
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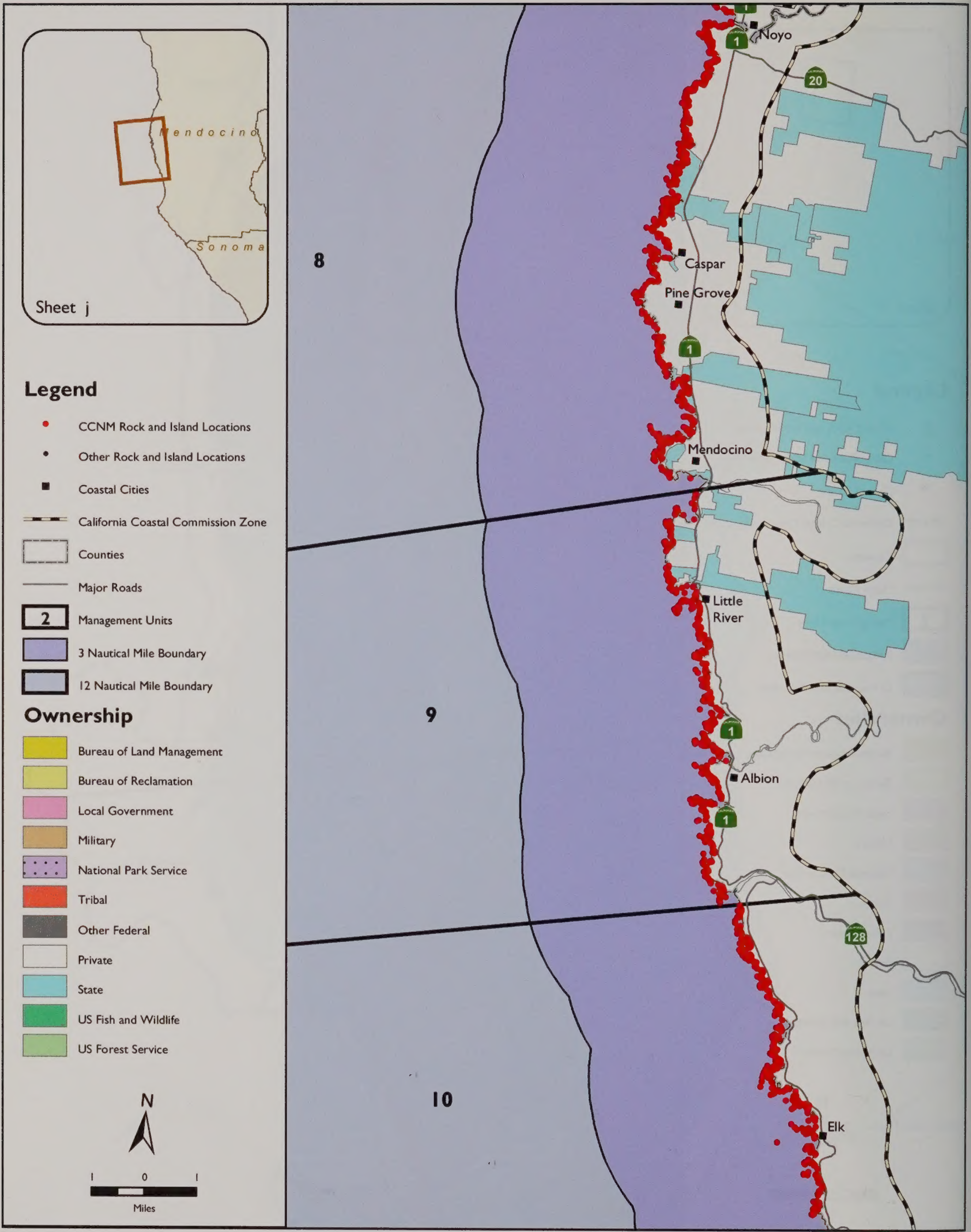
Miles
7
8
Rockport
Westport
Inglenook
Cleone
Fort Bragg
Noyo
1
1

CCNM Sub-Units 7 and 8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Counties
Major Roads
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Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1
0
1
Miles
8
9
10
Noyo
1
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Caspar
Pine Grove
1
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Little River
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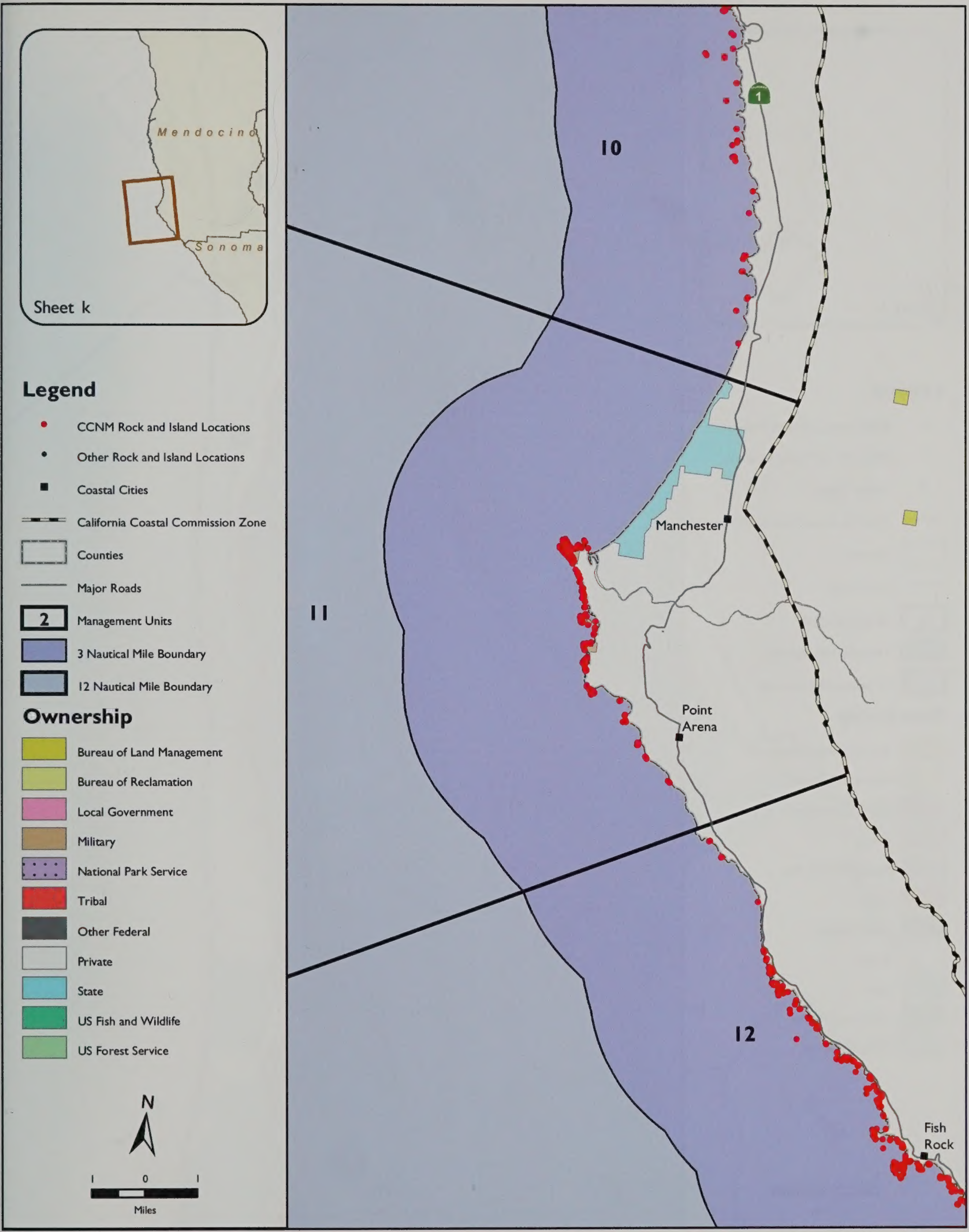
Albion
1
128
Elk

CCNM Sub-Units 8, 9, and 10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Counties
Major Roads
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Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
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Miles
10
11
12
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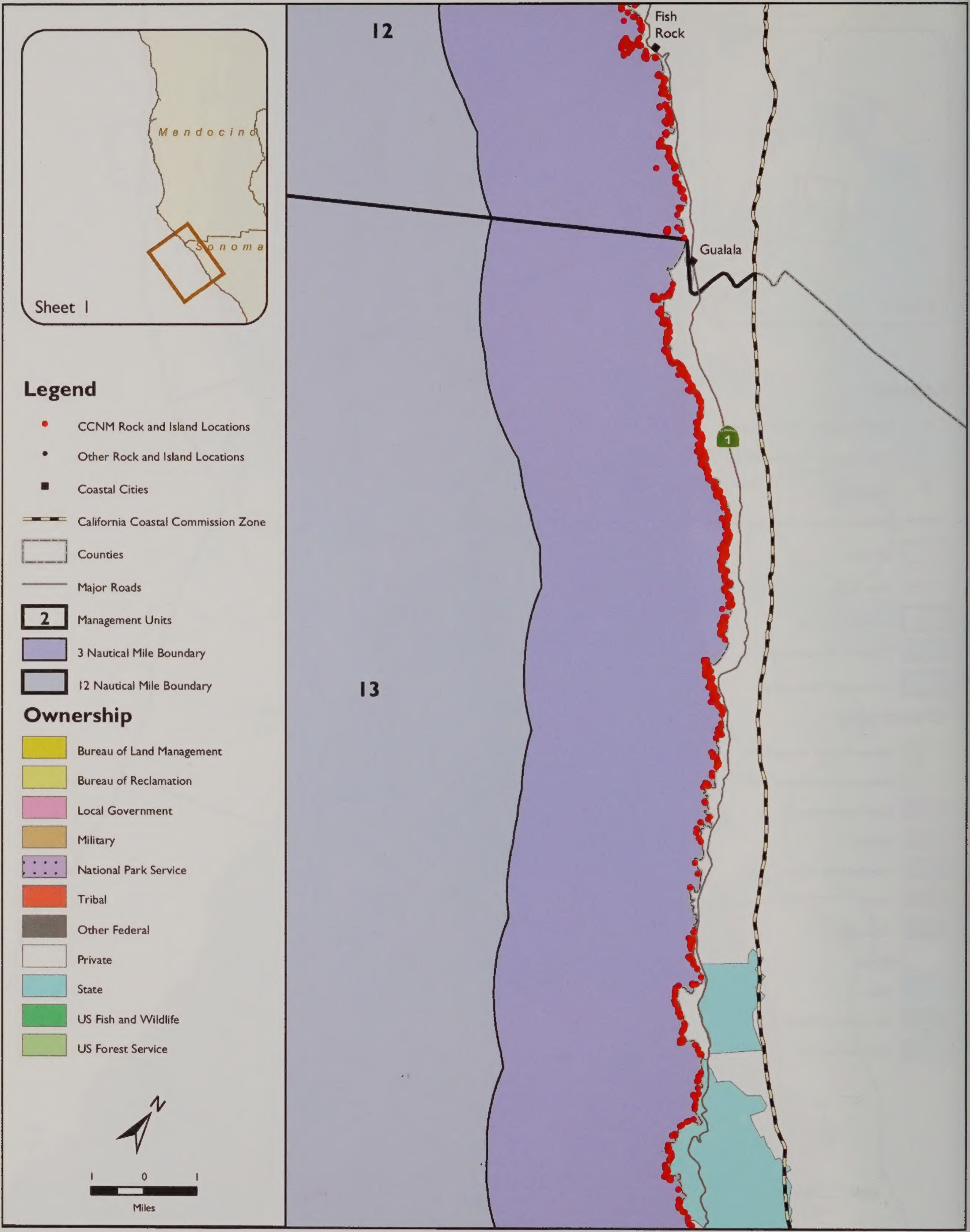
Manchester
Point Arena
Fish Rock

CCNM Sub-Units 10, 11, and 12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Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
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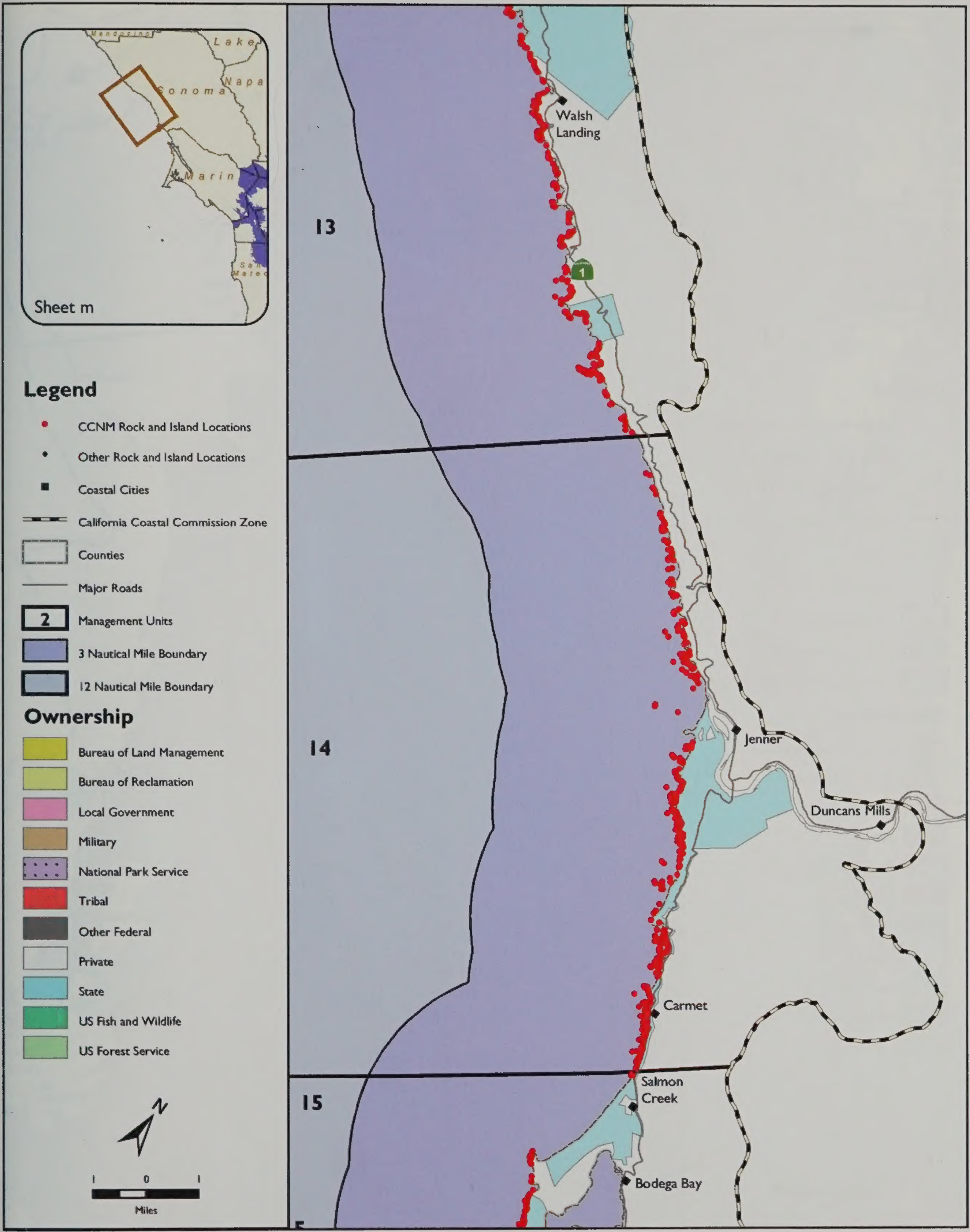
1
Miles
12
13
Fish Rock
Gualala
1

CCNM Sub-Units 12 and 13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Lake
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Marin
San Mateo
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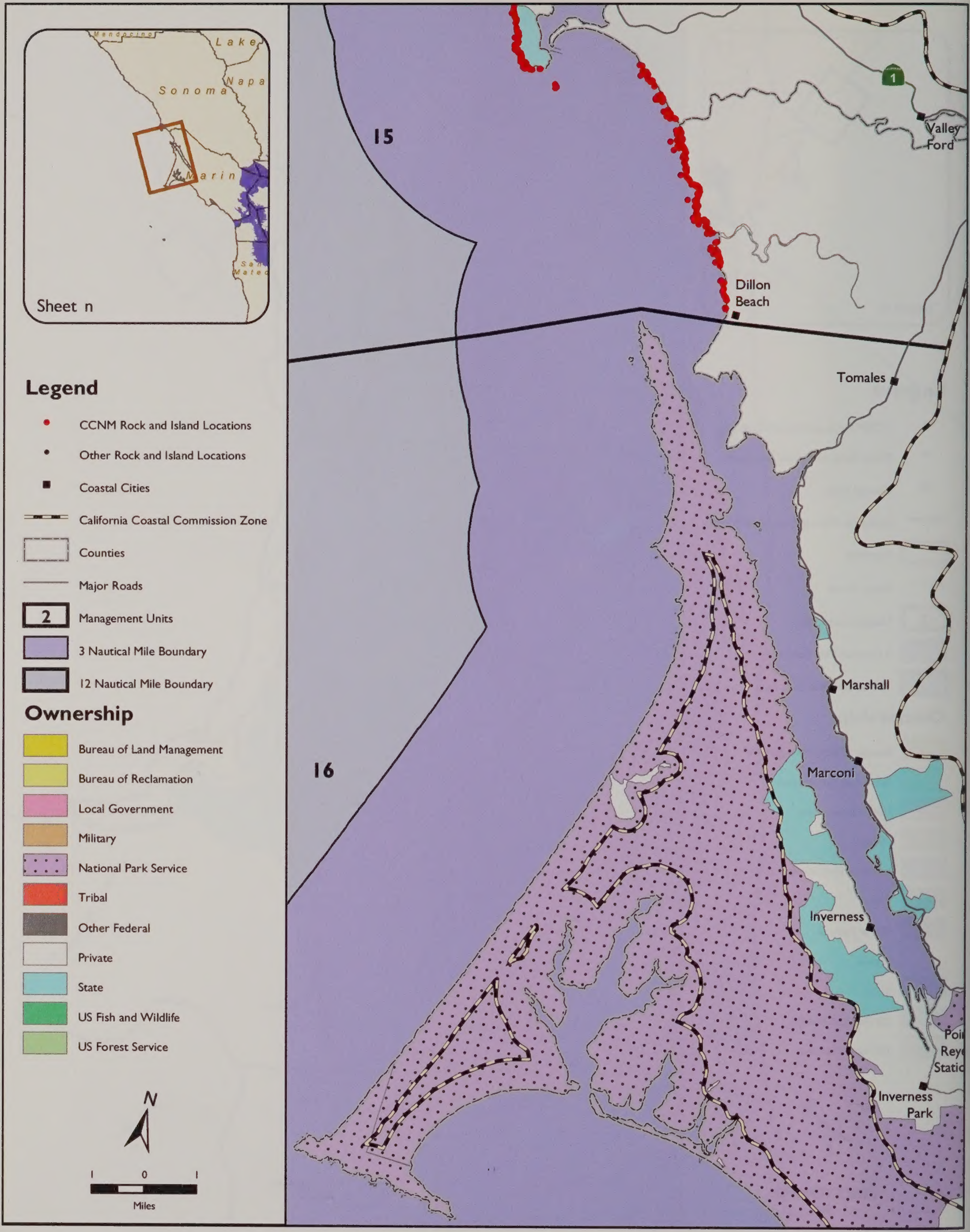
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1
0
1
Miles
13
14
15
Walsh Landing
1
Jenner
Duncans Mills
Carmet
Salmon Creek
Bodega Bay

CCNM Sub-Units 13, 14, and 15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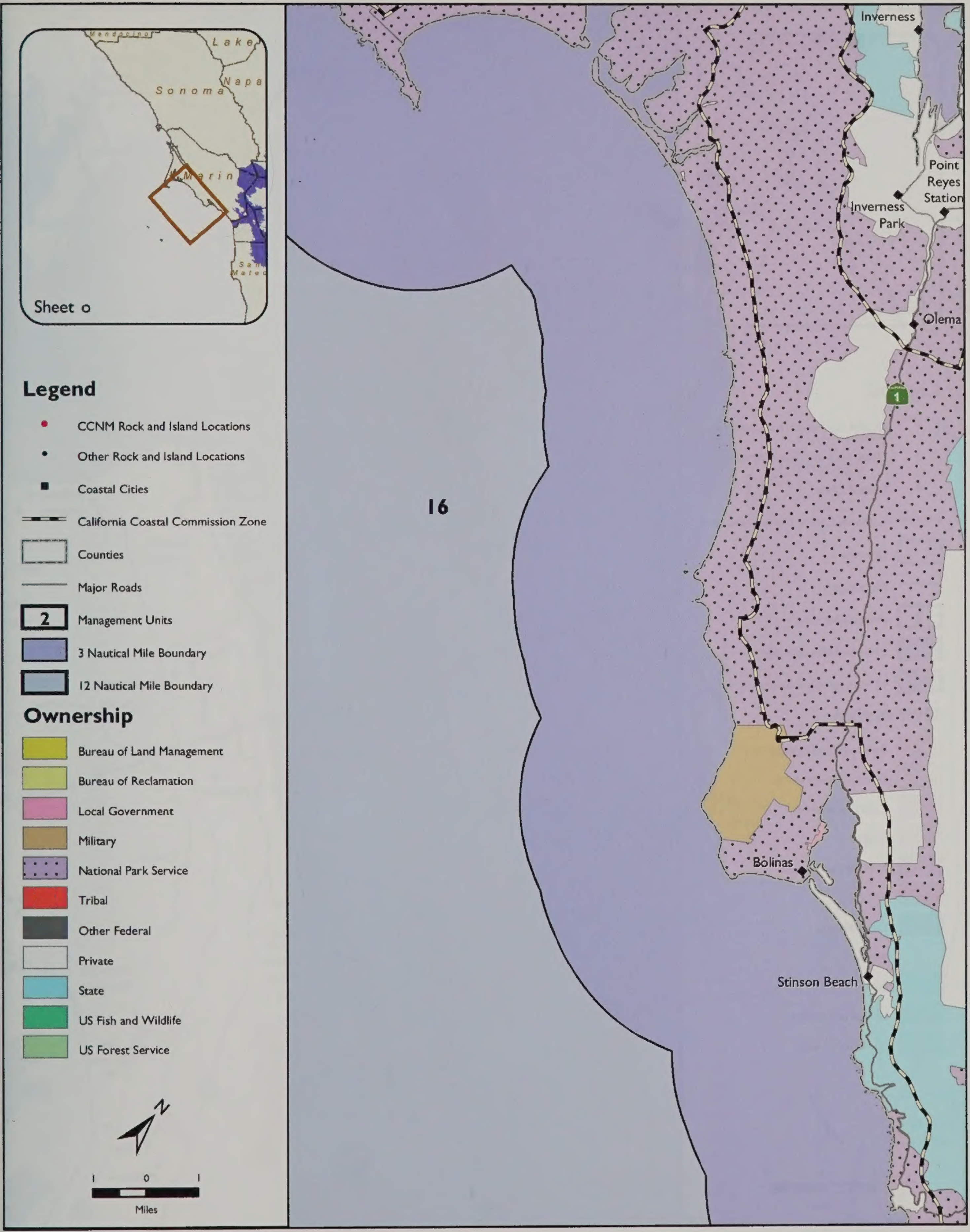
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1 0 1
Miles
15
16
1
Valley Ford
Dillon Beach
Tomales
Marshall
Marconi
Inverness
Inverness Park

CCNM Sub-Units 15 and 16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Marin
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Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
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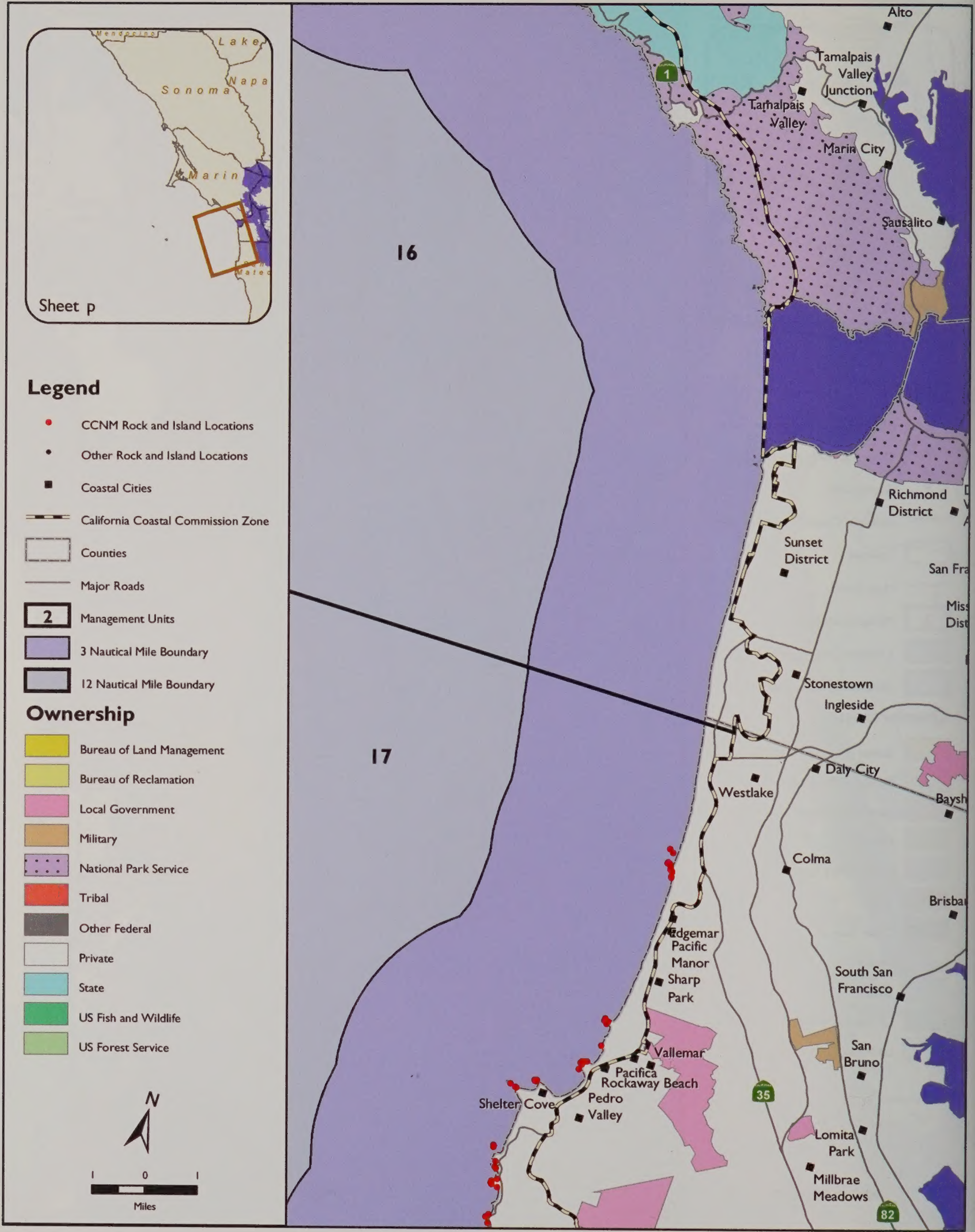
1
0
1
Miles
16
Inverness
Point Reyes Station
Inverness Park
Olema
1
Bolinas
Stinson Beach

CCNM Sub-Unit 16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Marin
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Other Rock and Island Locations
Coastal Cities
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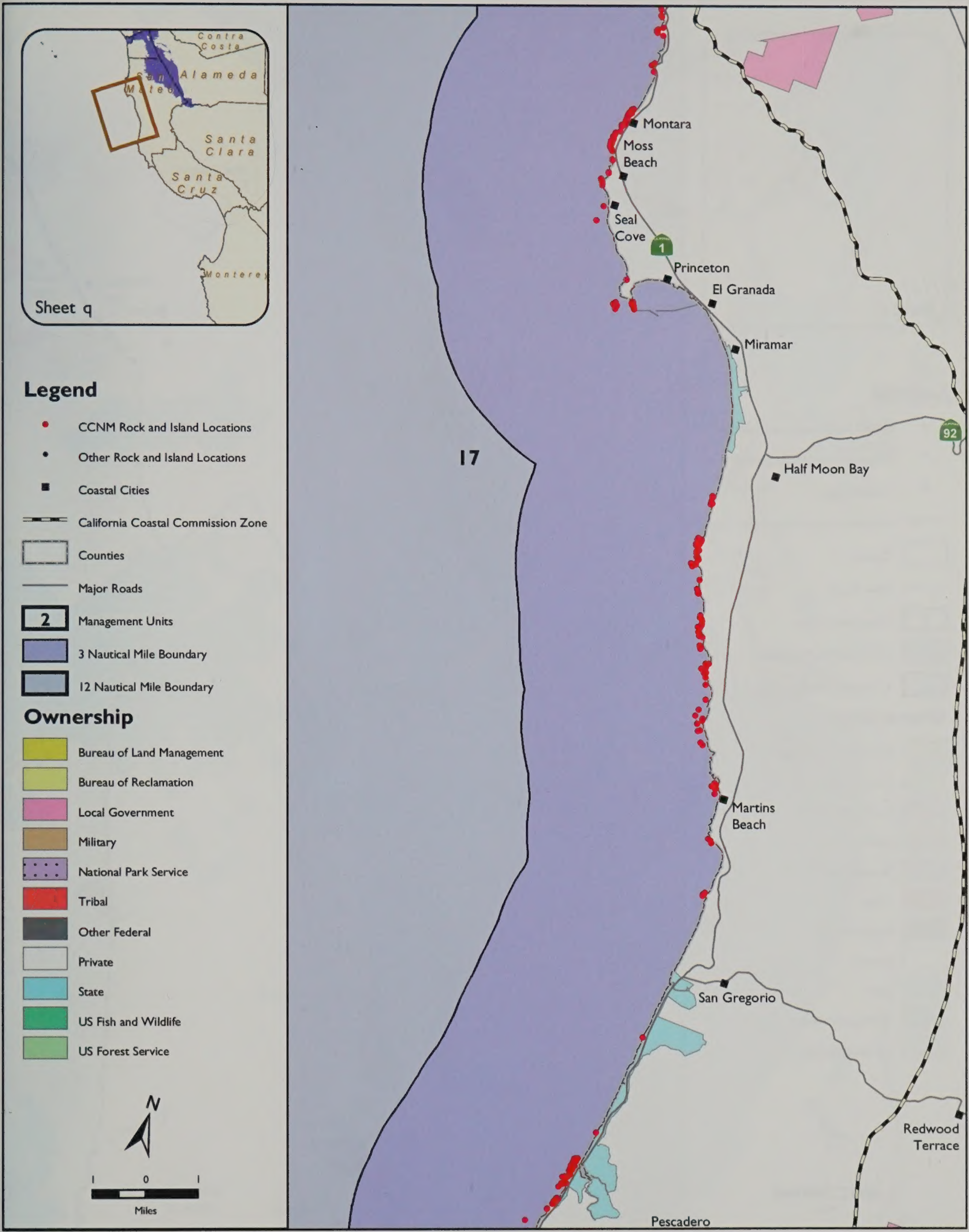
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1
0
1
Miles
16
17
1
35
82
Alto
Tamalpais Valley Junction
Tamalpais Valley
Marin City
Sausalito
Richmond District
Sunset District
Stonestown
Ingleside
Daly City
Westlake
Colma
Edgemar
Pacific Manor
Sharp Park
Vallemar
Pacifica
Rockaway Beach
Pedro Valley
Shelter Cove
South San Francisco
San Bruno
Lomita Park
Millbrae Meadows

CCNM Sub-Units 16 and 17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San Mateo
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Santa Clara
Santa Cruz
Monterey
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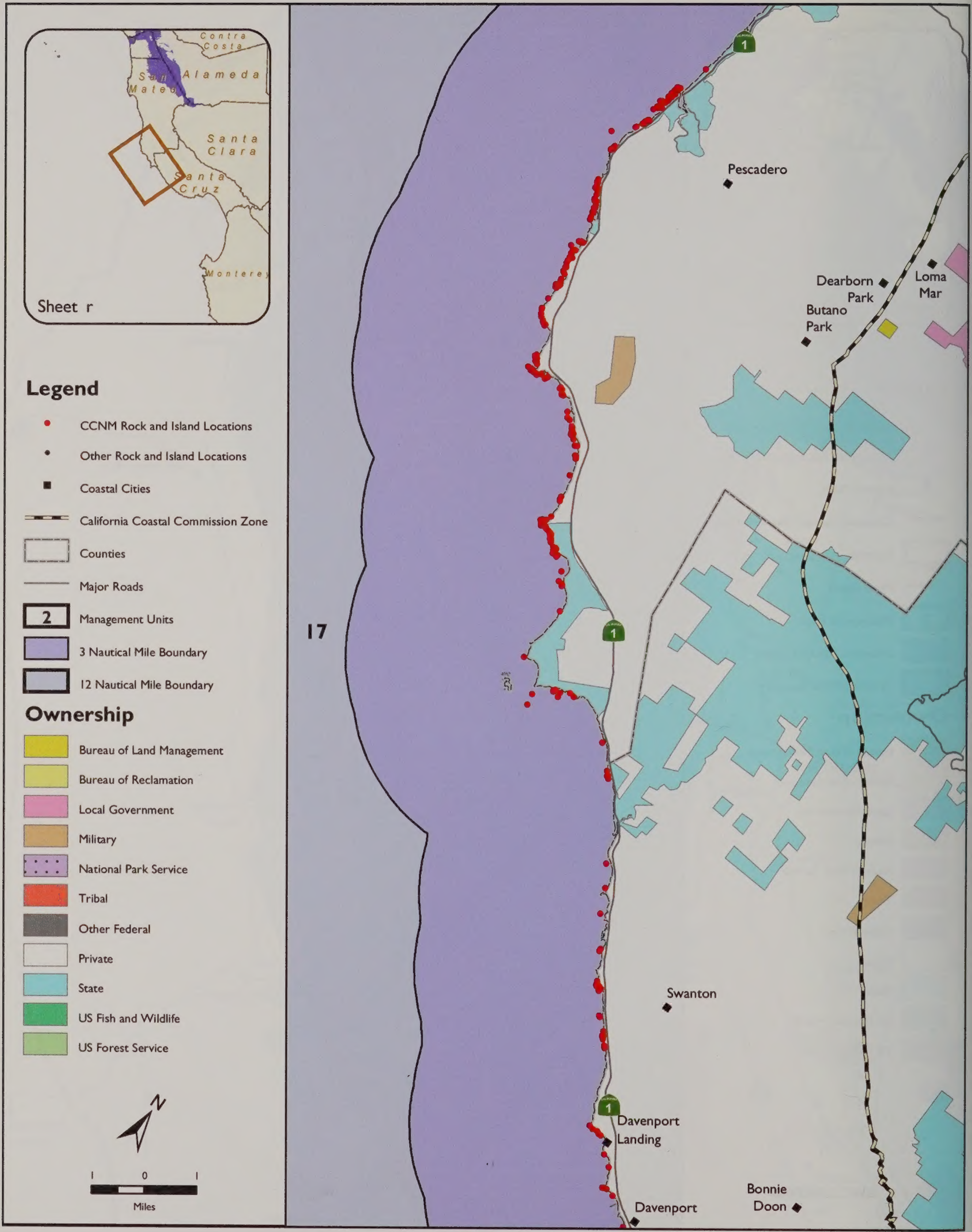
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1 0 1
Miles
17
Montara
Moss Beach
Seal Cove
1
Princeton
El Granada
Miramar
92
Half Moon Bay
Martins Beach
San Gregorio
Redwood Terrace
Pescadero

CCNM Sub-Unit 17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CCNM Rock and Island Locations
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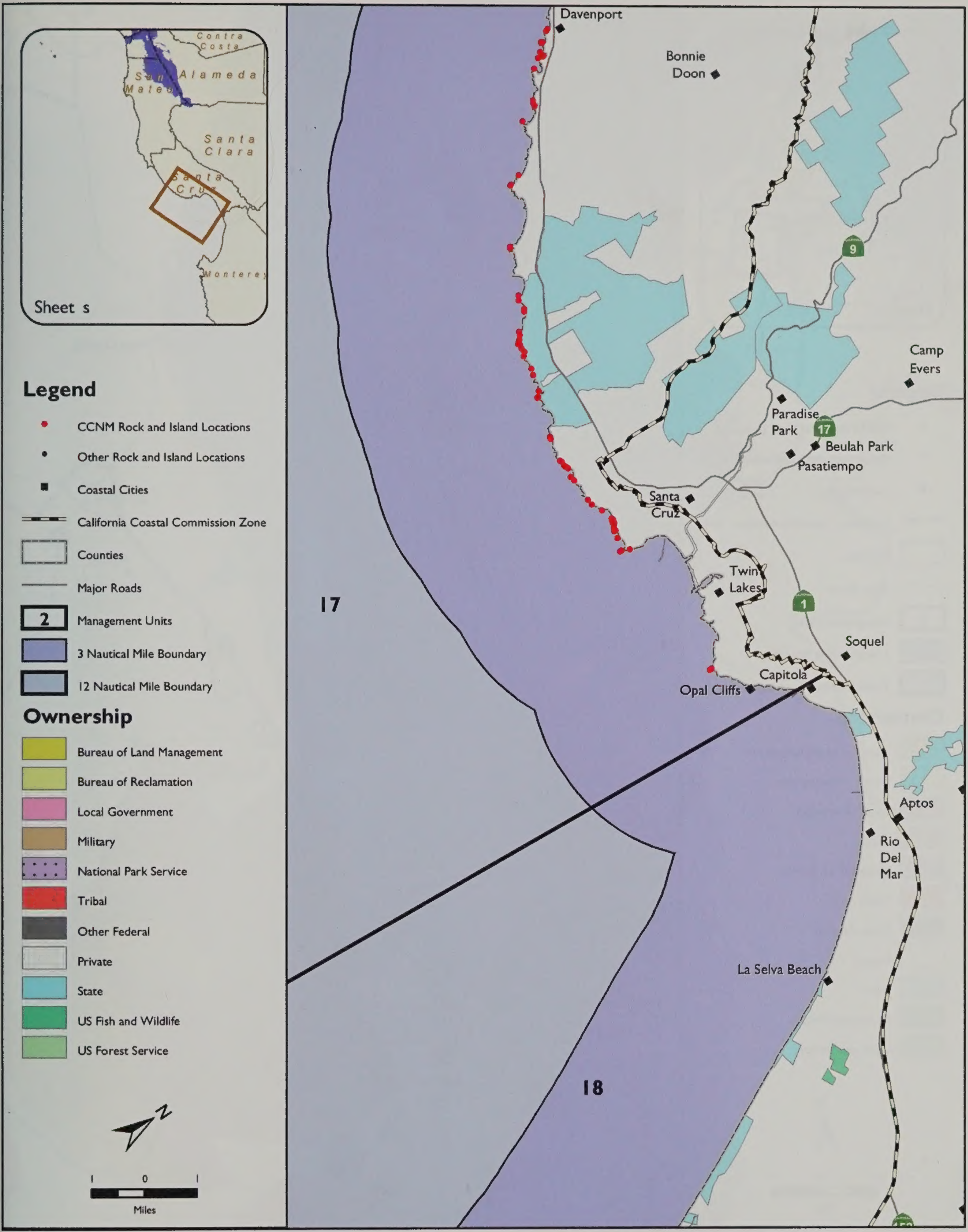
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1 0 1
Miles
17
1
Pescadero
Dearborn Park
Loma Mar
Butano Park
Swanton
Davenport Landing
Davenport
Bonnie Doon

CCNM Sub-Unit 17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CCNM Rock and Island Locations
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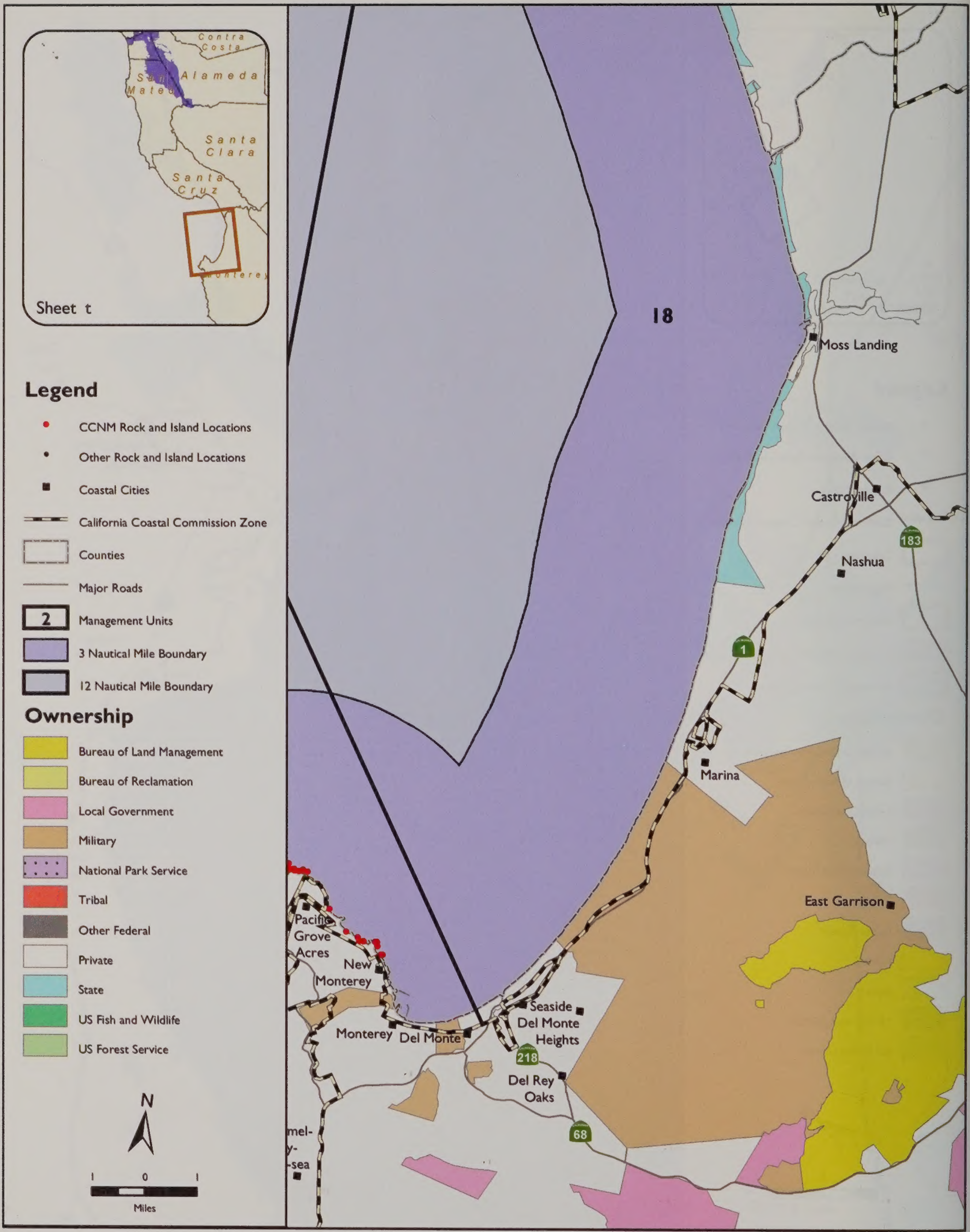
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1
0
1
Miles
Davenport
Bonnie Doon
9
Camp Evers
Paradise Park
17
Beulah Park
Pasatiempo
Santa Cruz
Twin Lakes
1
Soquel
Capitola
Opal Cliffs
Aptos
Rio Del Mar
La Selva Beach
17
18

CCNM Sub-Units 17 and 18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Monterey
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CCNM Rock and Island Locations
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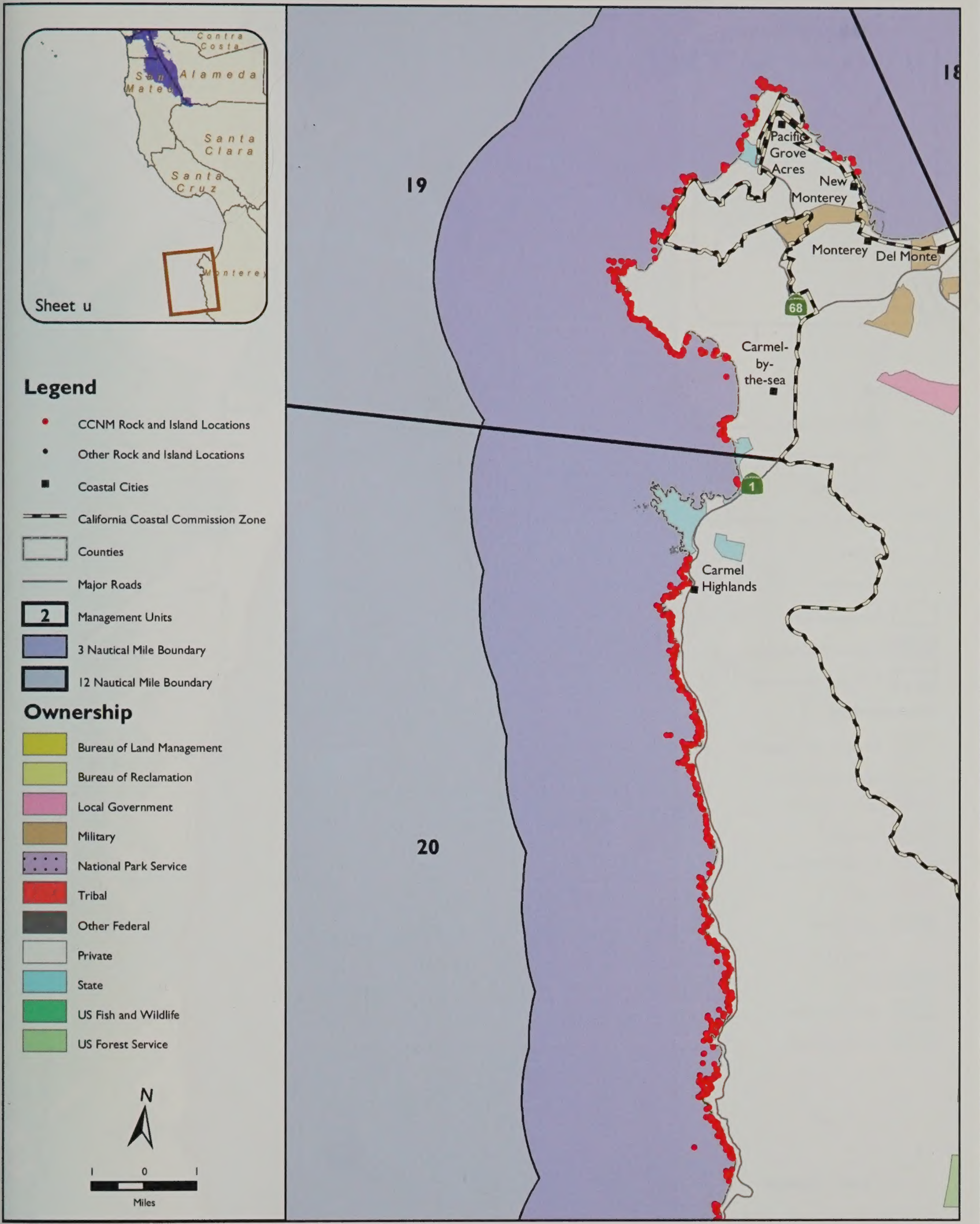
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1
0
1
Miles
18
Moss Landing
Castroville
183
Nashua
1
Marina
East Garrison
Pacific Grove Acres
New Monterey
Monterey
Del Monte
Seaside
Del Monte Heights
218
Del Rey Oaks
68
mel-y-sea

CCNM Sub-Unit 18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San Mateo
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CCNM Rock and Island Locations
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Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1
0
1
Miles
19
20
18
Pacific Grove Acres
New Monterey
Monterey
Del Monte
68
Carmel-by-the-sea
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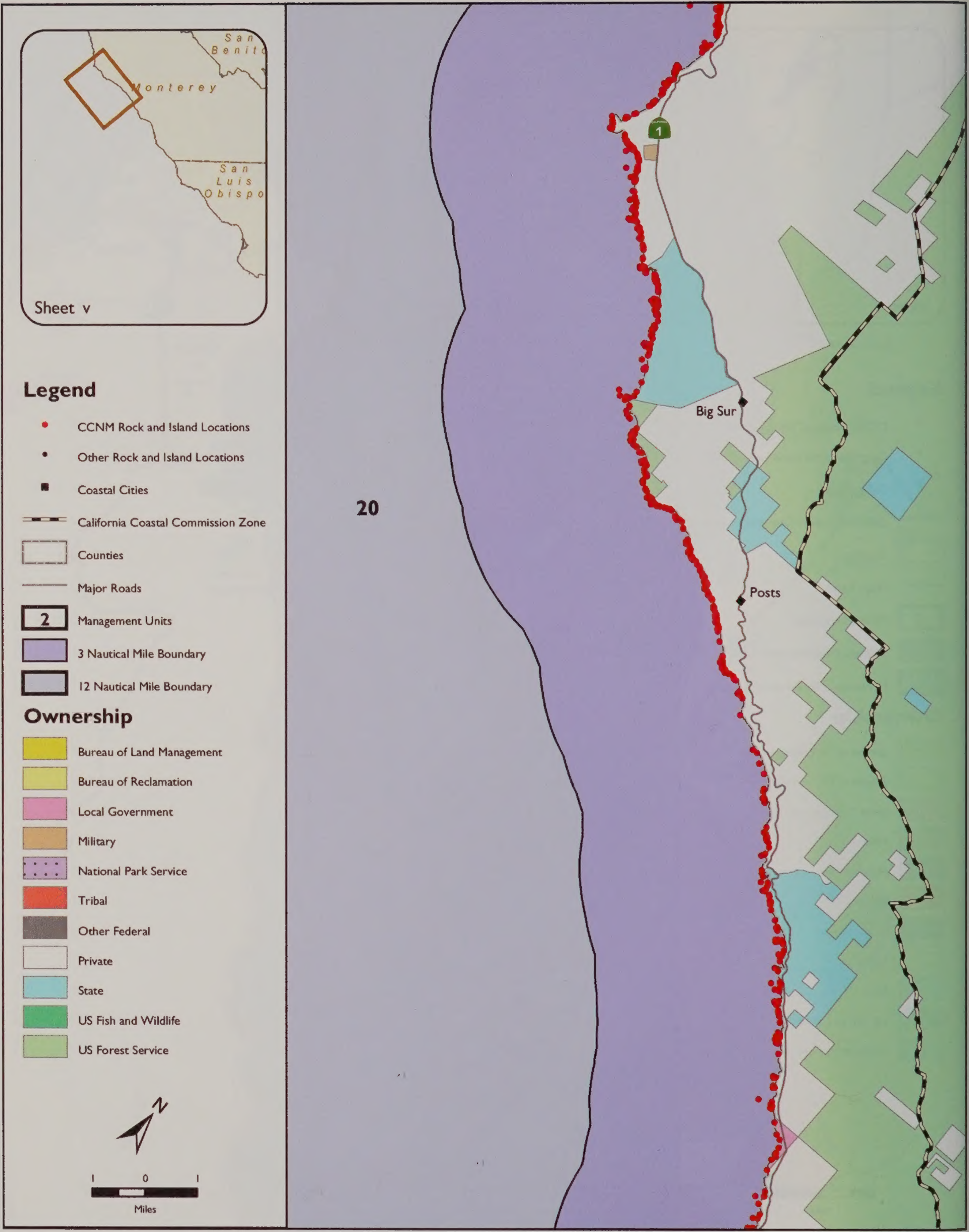
Carmel Highlands

CCNM Sub-Units 19 and 20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San Luis Obispo
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Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
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Miles
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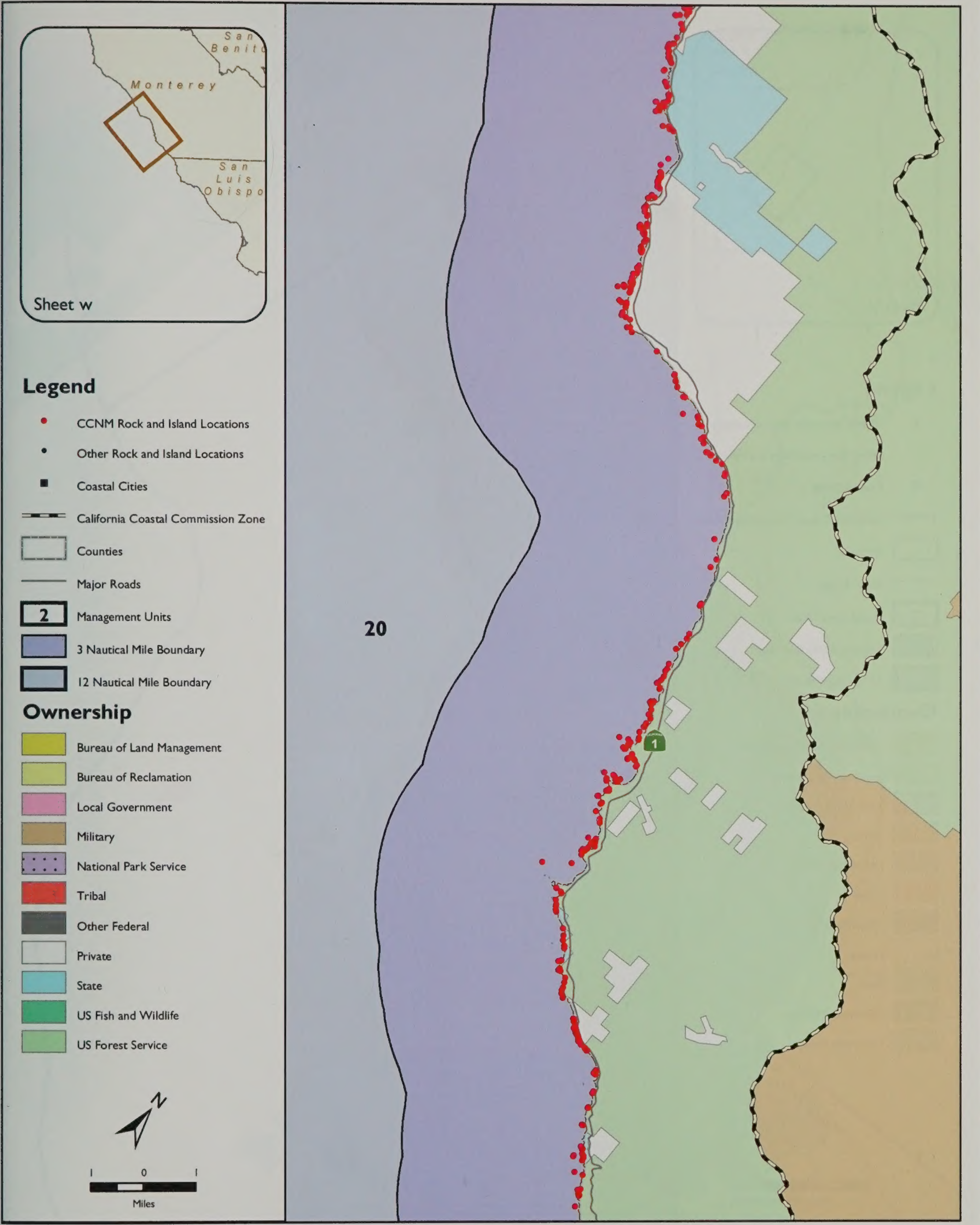
Big Sur
Posts

CCNM Sub-Unit 20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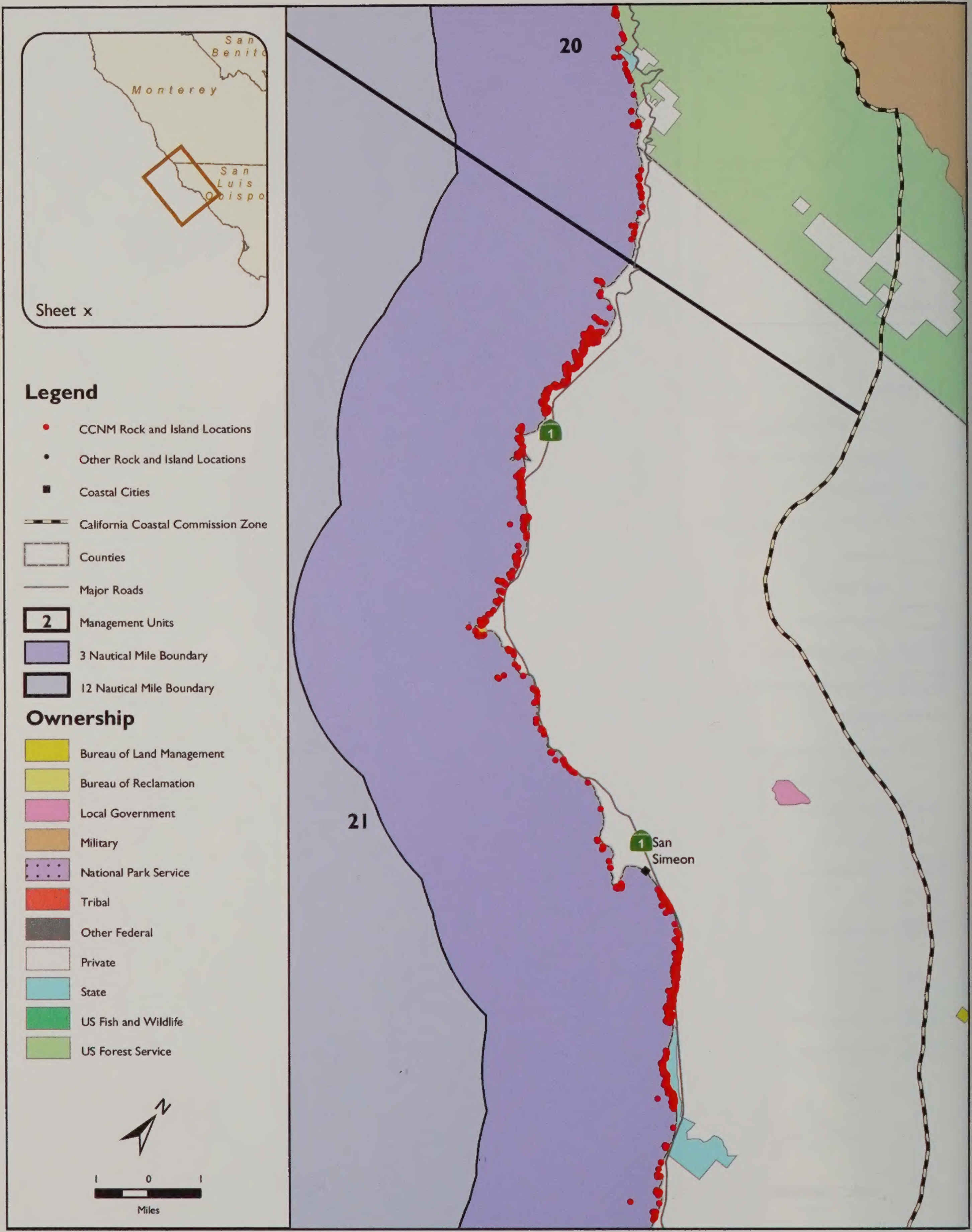
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1 0 1
Miles
20
1

CCNM Sub-Unit 20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Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
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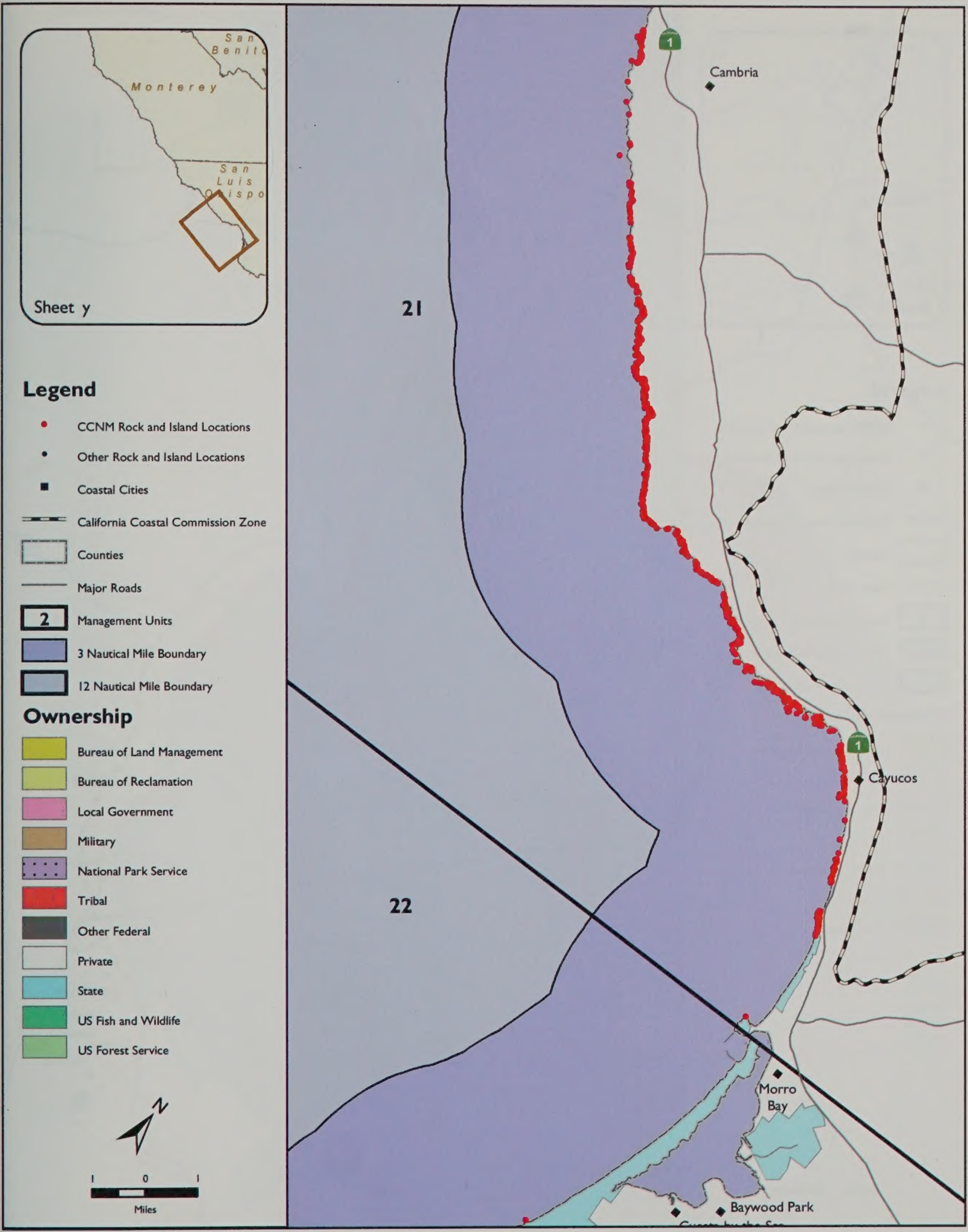
1
Miles
20
21
1
1
San Simeon

CCNM Sub-Units 20 and 21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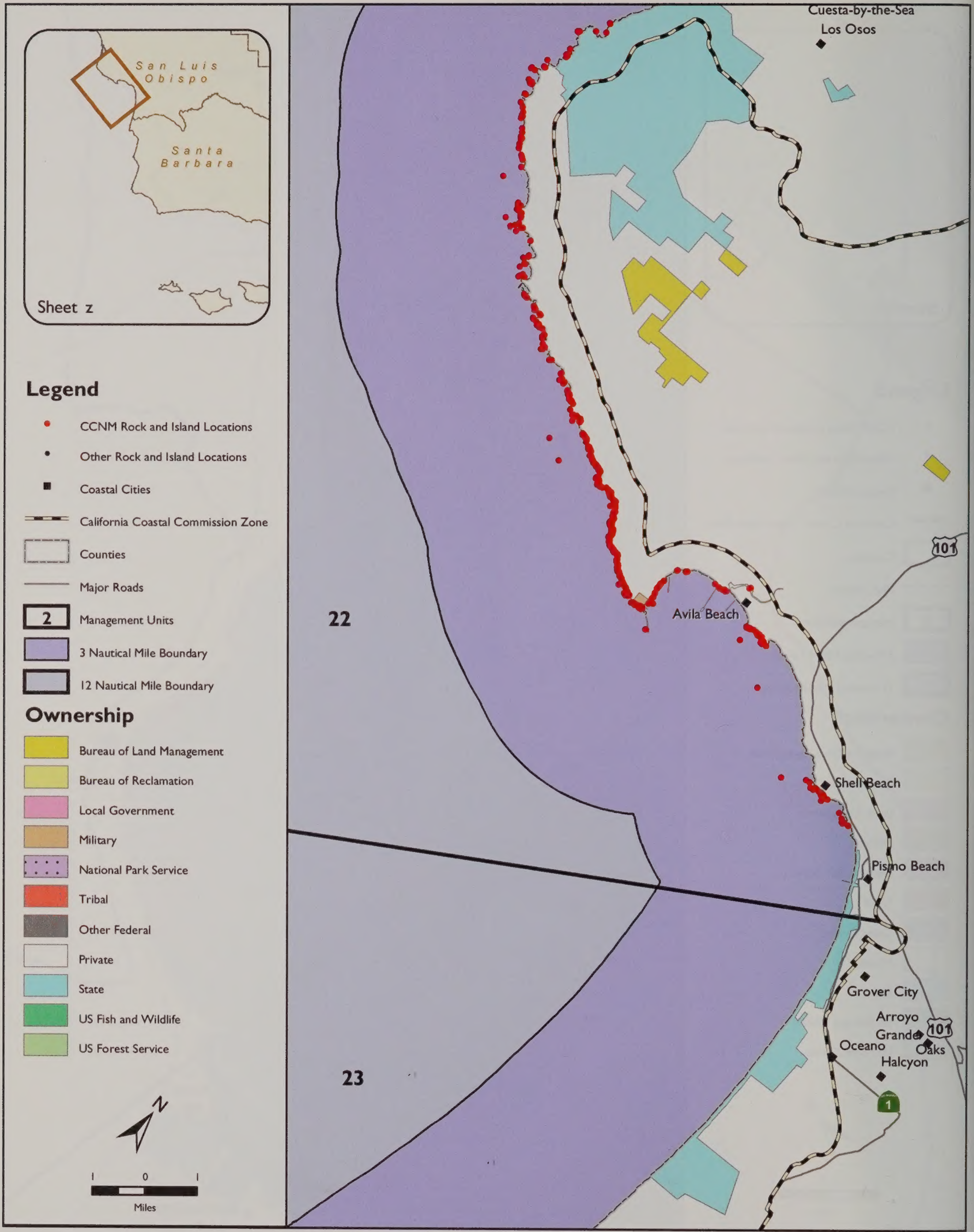
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1 0 1
Miles
21
22
1
Cambria
1
Cayucos
Morro Bay
Baywood Park

CCNM Sub-Units 21 and 22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Santa Barbara
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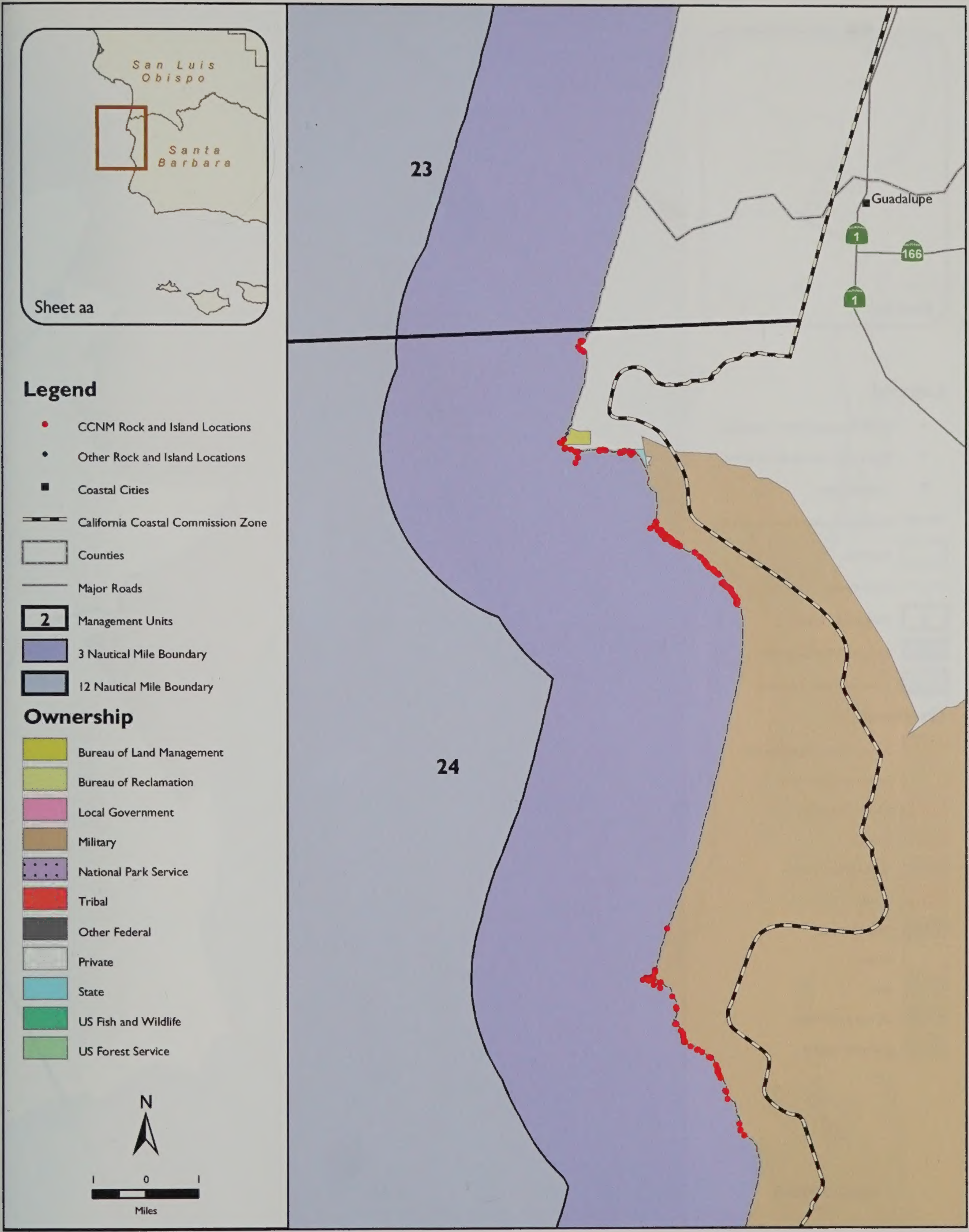
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
0
Miles
Cuesta-by-the-Sea
Los Osos
101
22
Avila Beach
Shell Beach
Pismo Beach
Grover City
Arroyo Grande
101
Oceano
Oaks
Halcyon
1
23

CCNM Sub-Units 22 and 23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Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
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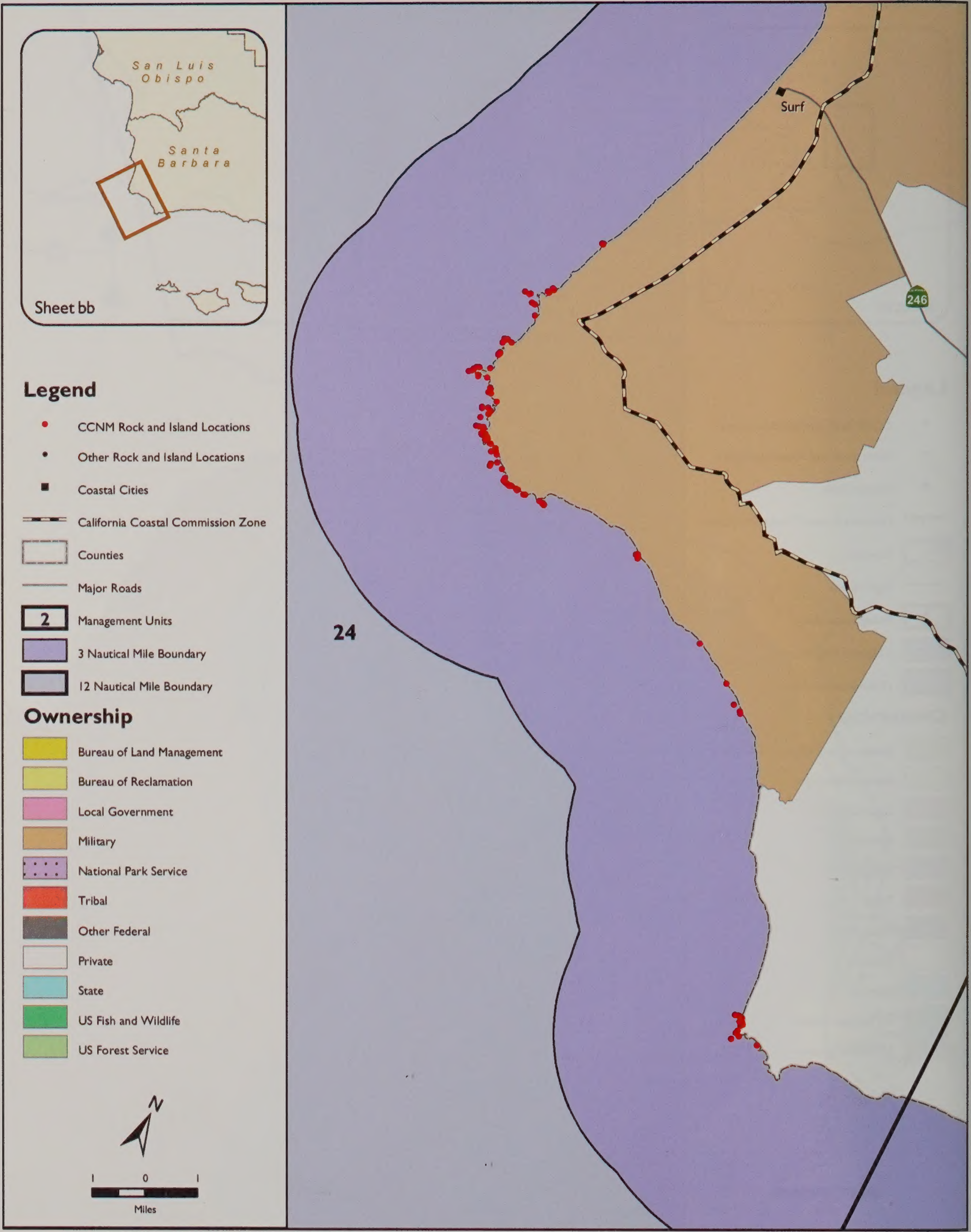
1
Miles
23
24
Guadalupe
1
166
1

CCNM Sub-Units 23 and 24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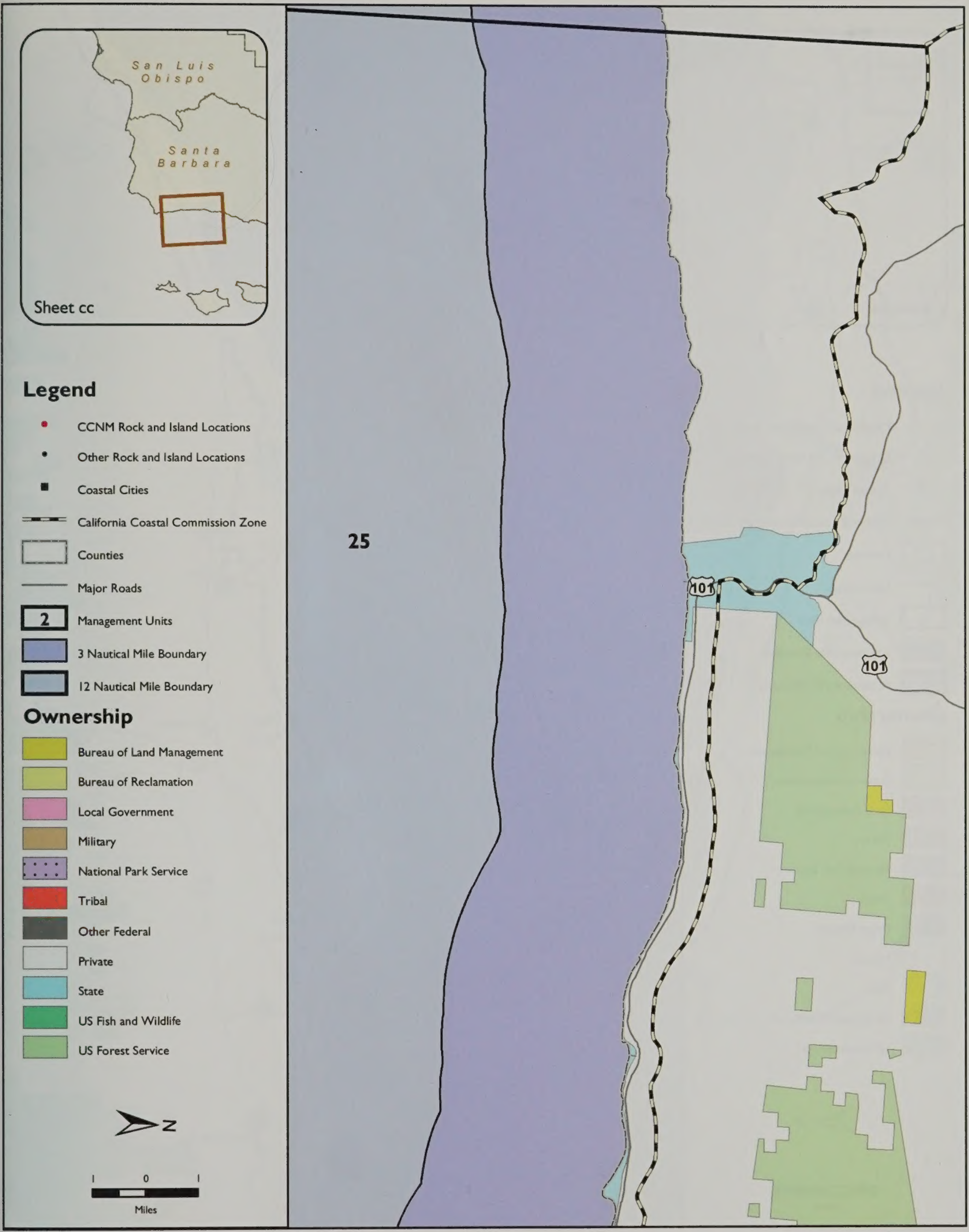
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1
0
1
Miles
Surf
246
24

CCNM Sub-Unit 24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Santa Barbara
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Other Rock and Island Locations
Coastal Cities
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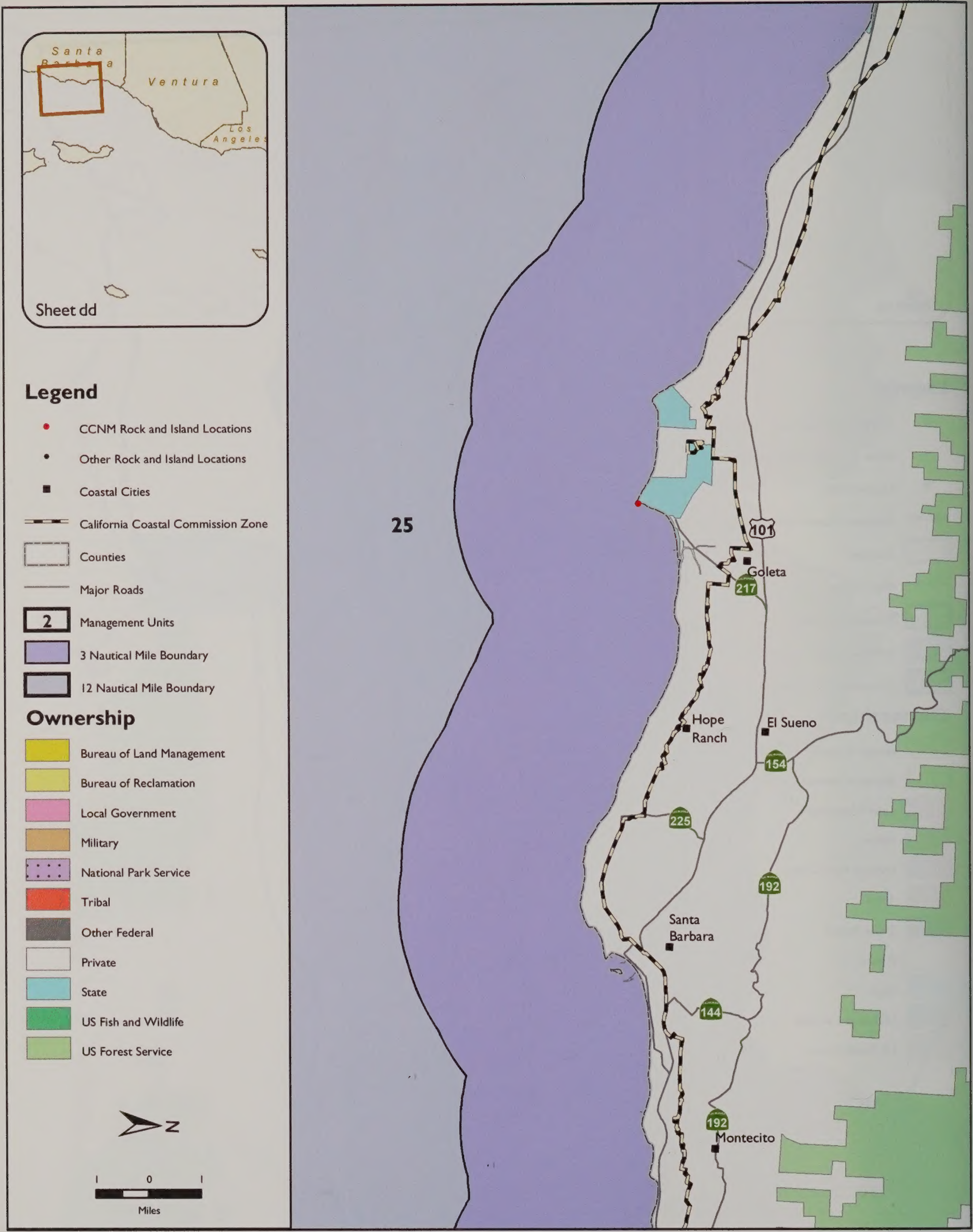
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1 0 1
Miles
25
101
101

CCNM Sub-Unit 25


Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
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Counties
Major Roads
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Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1
0
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Miles
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Goleta
217
Hope Ranch
El Sueno
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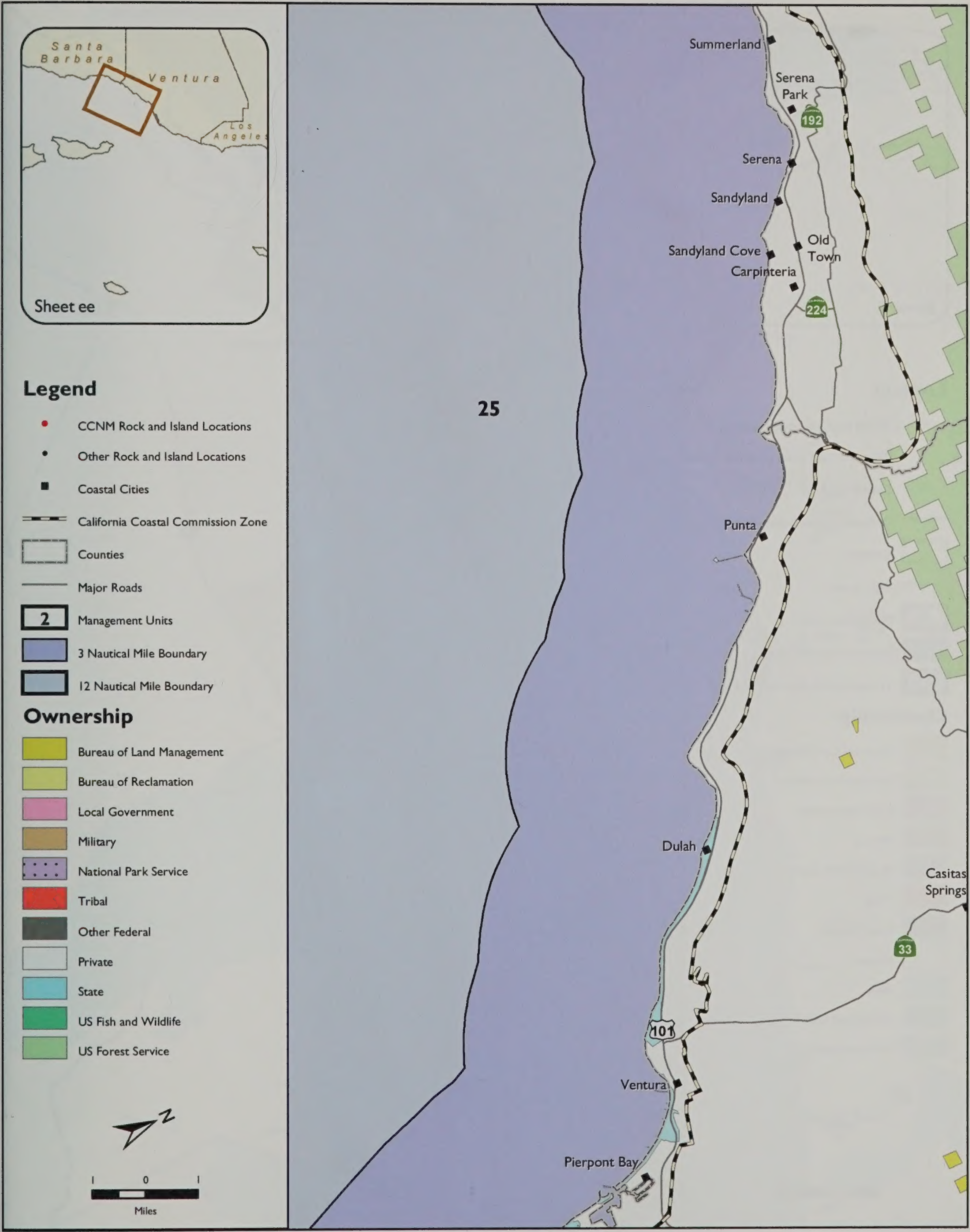
192
Santa Barbara
144
192
Montecito

CCNM Sub-Unit 25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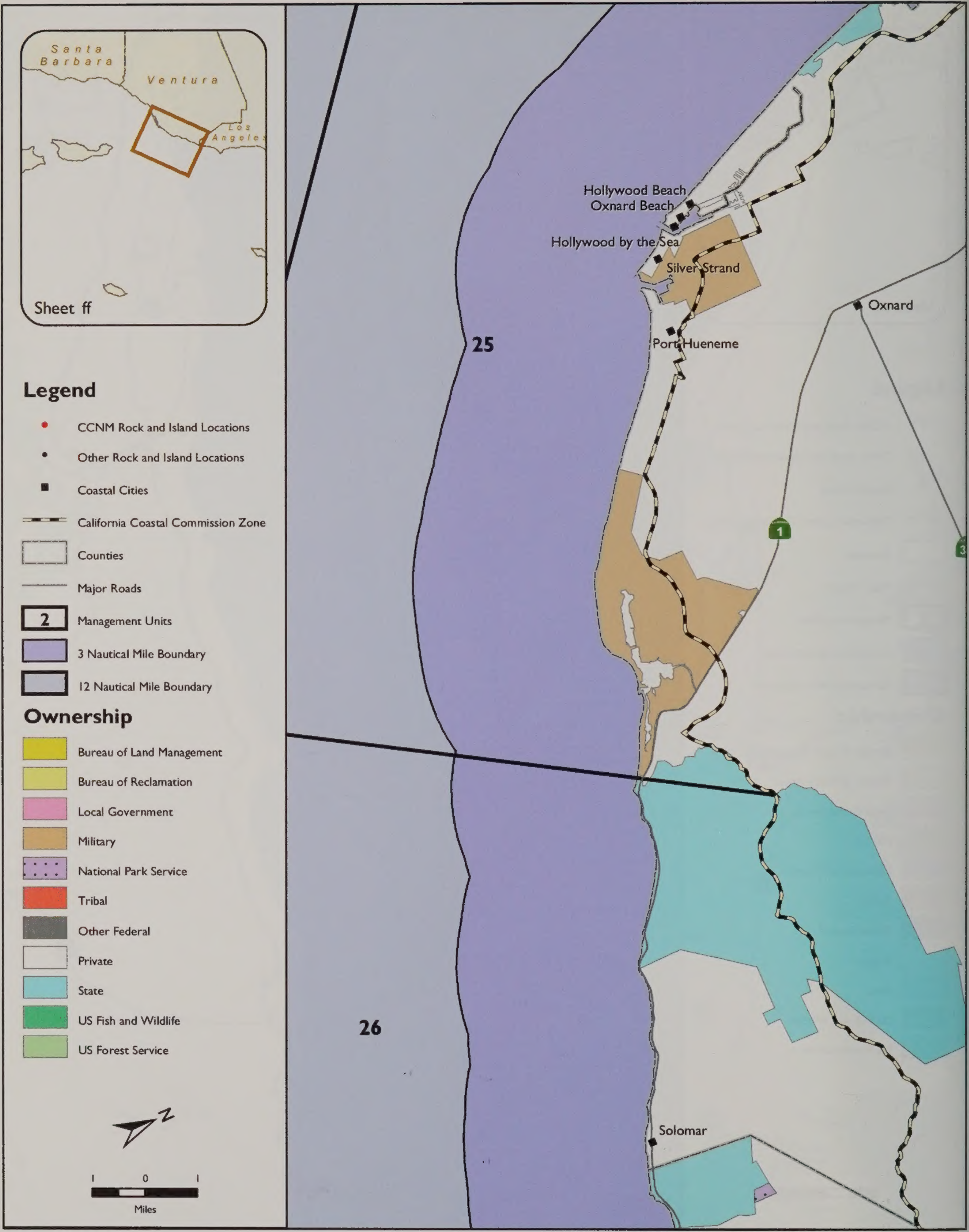
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
Tribal
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
N
1 0 1
Miles
25
Summerland
Serena Park
192
Serena
Sandyland
Old Town
Sandyland Cove
Carpinteria
224
Punta
Dulah
Casitas Springs
33
101
Ventura
Pierpont Bay

CCNM Sub-Unit 25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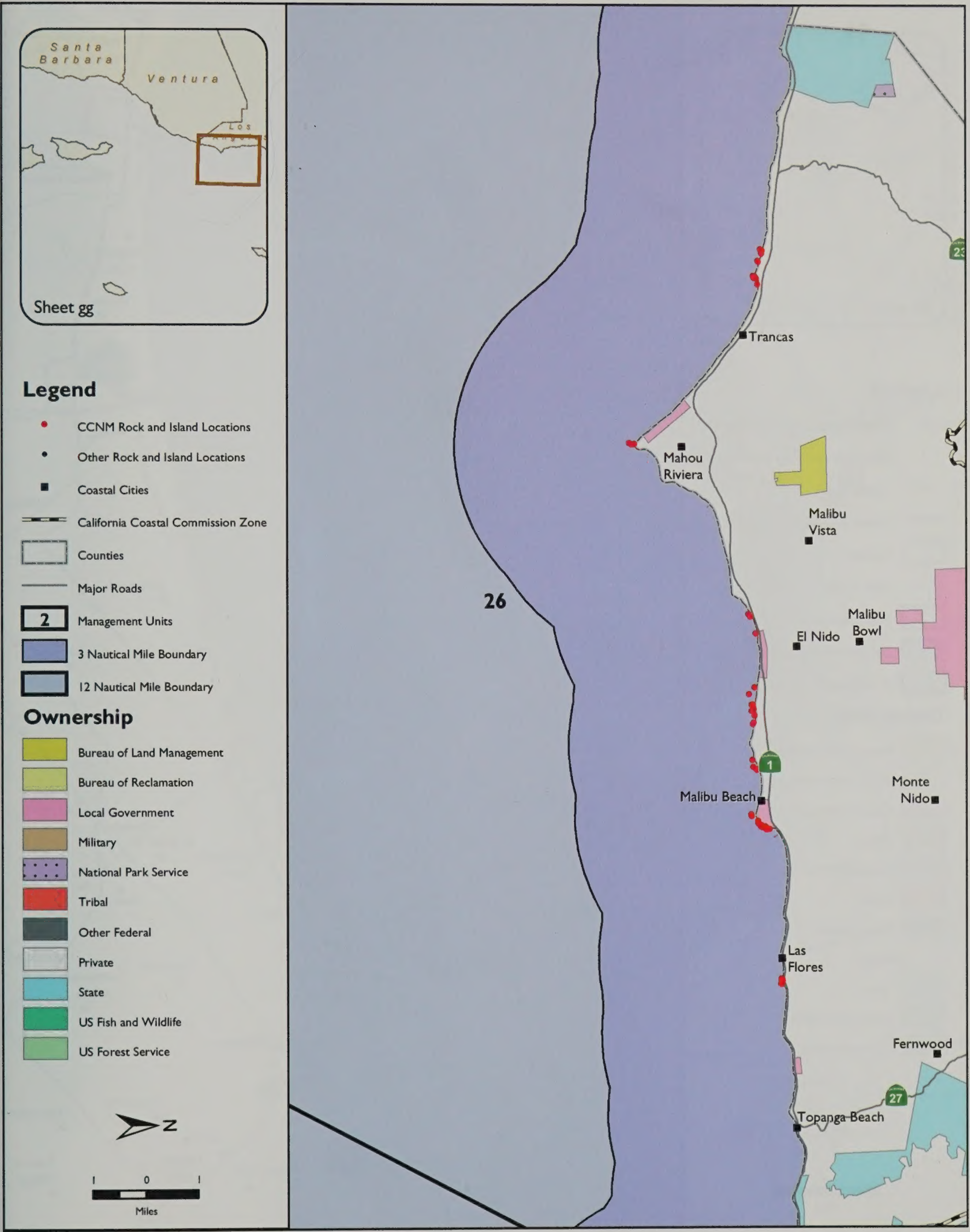
CCNM Sub-Units 25 and 26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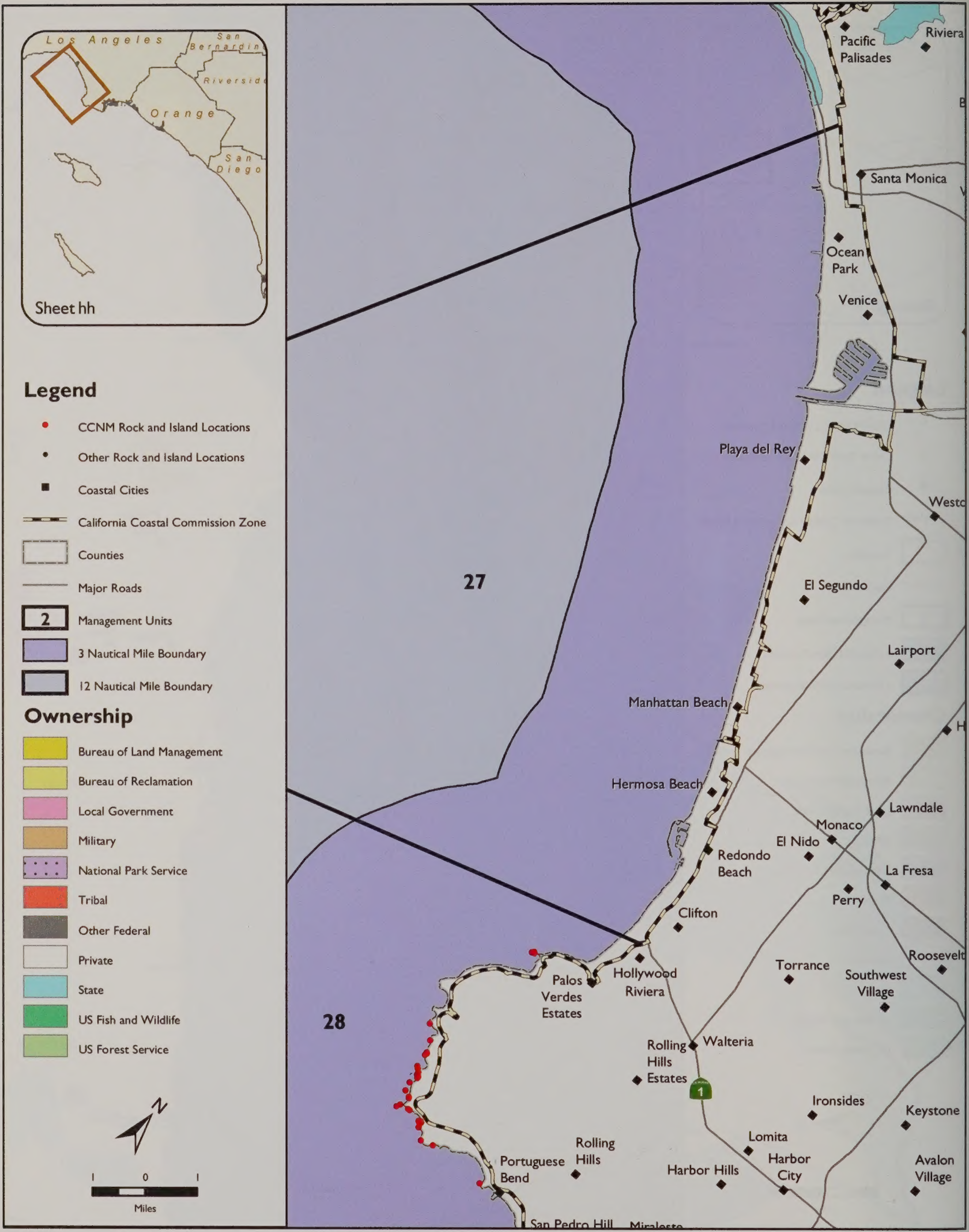
CCNM Sub-Unit 26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Manhattan Beach
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Monaco
El Nido
Redondo Beach
La Fresa
Perry
Clifton
Roosevelt
Torrance
Southwest Village
Palos Verdes Estates
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Portuguese Bend
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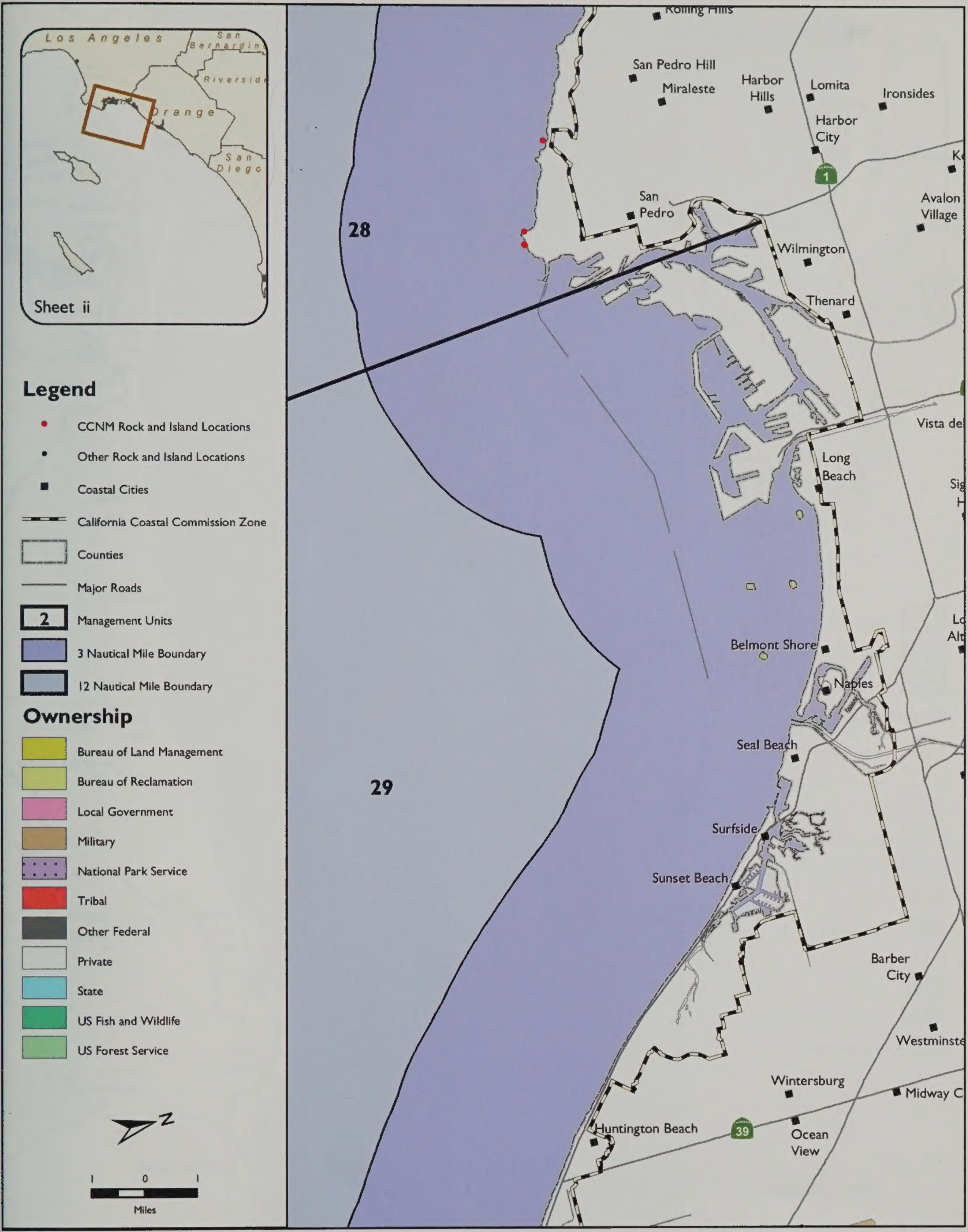
San Pedro Hill
Miraleste

CCNM Sub-Units 26, 27 and 28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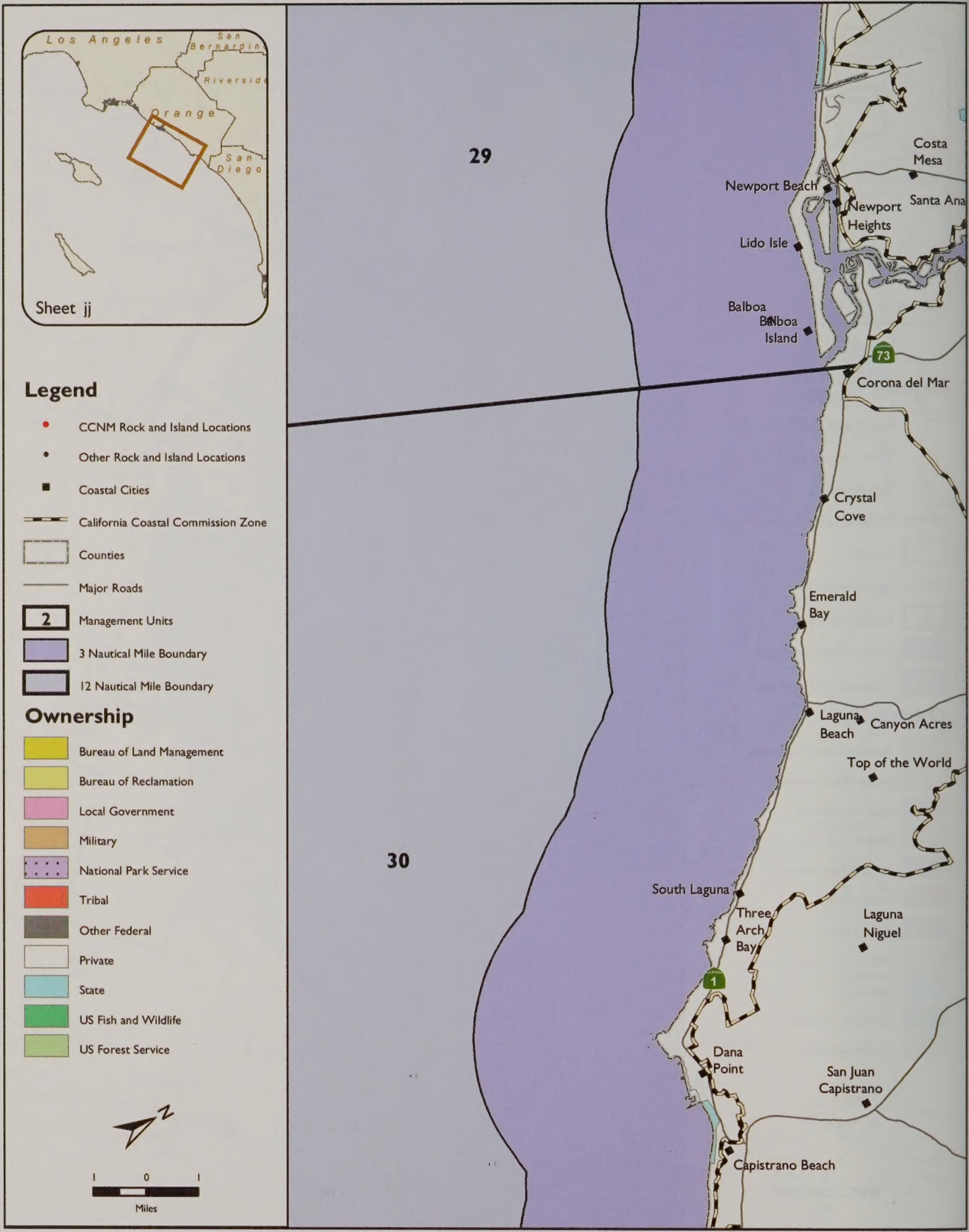
CCNM Sub-Units 28 and 29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Emerald Bay
Laguna Beach
Canyon Acres
Top of the World
South Laguna
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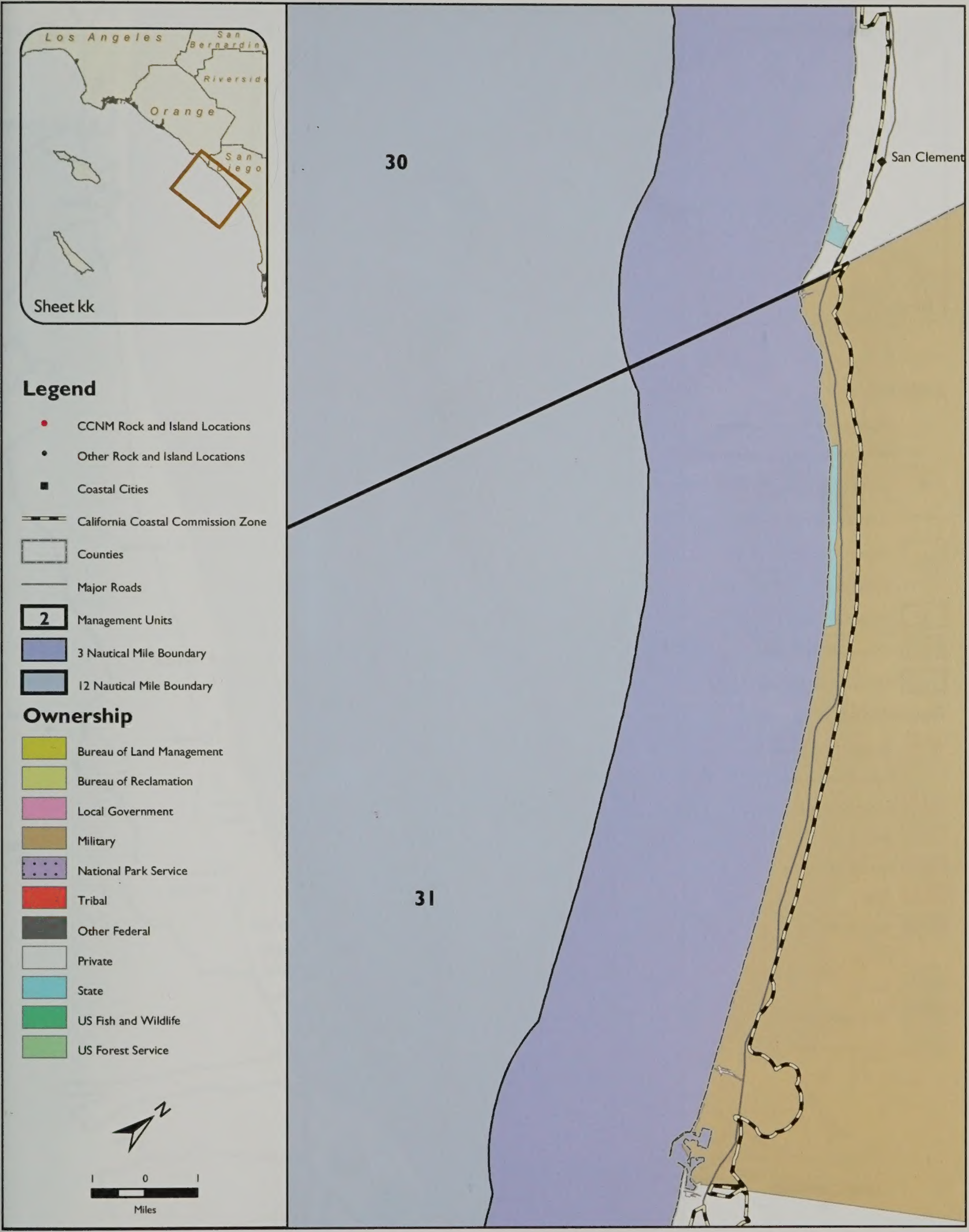
CCNM Sub-Units 29 and 30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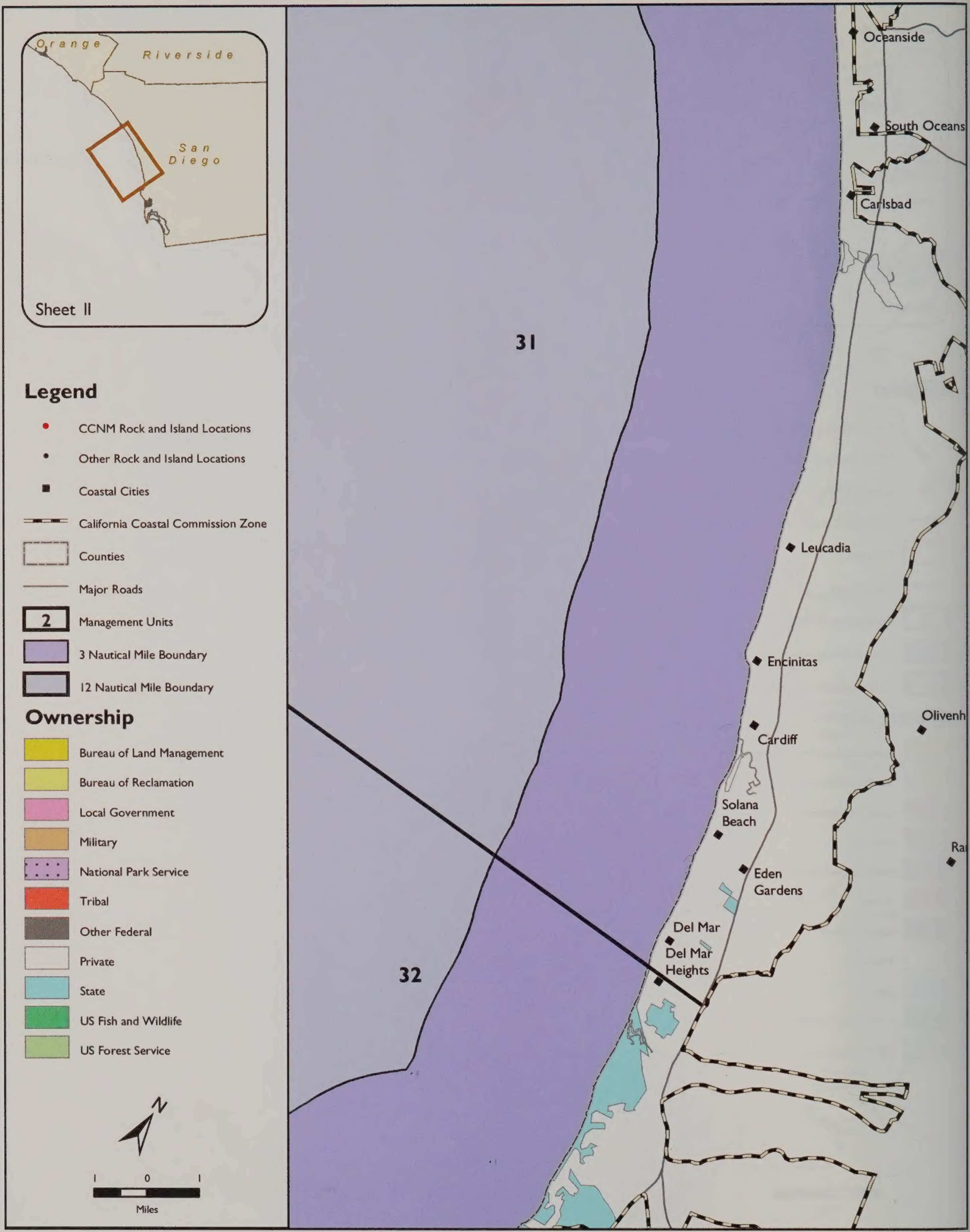
CCNM Sub-Units 30 and 31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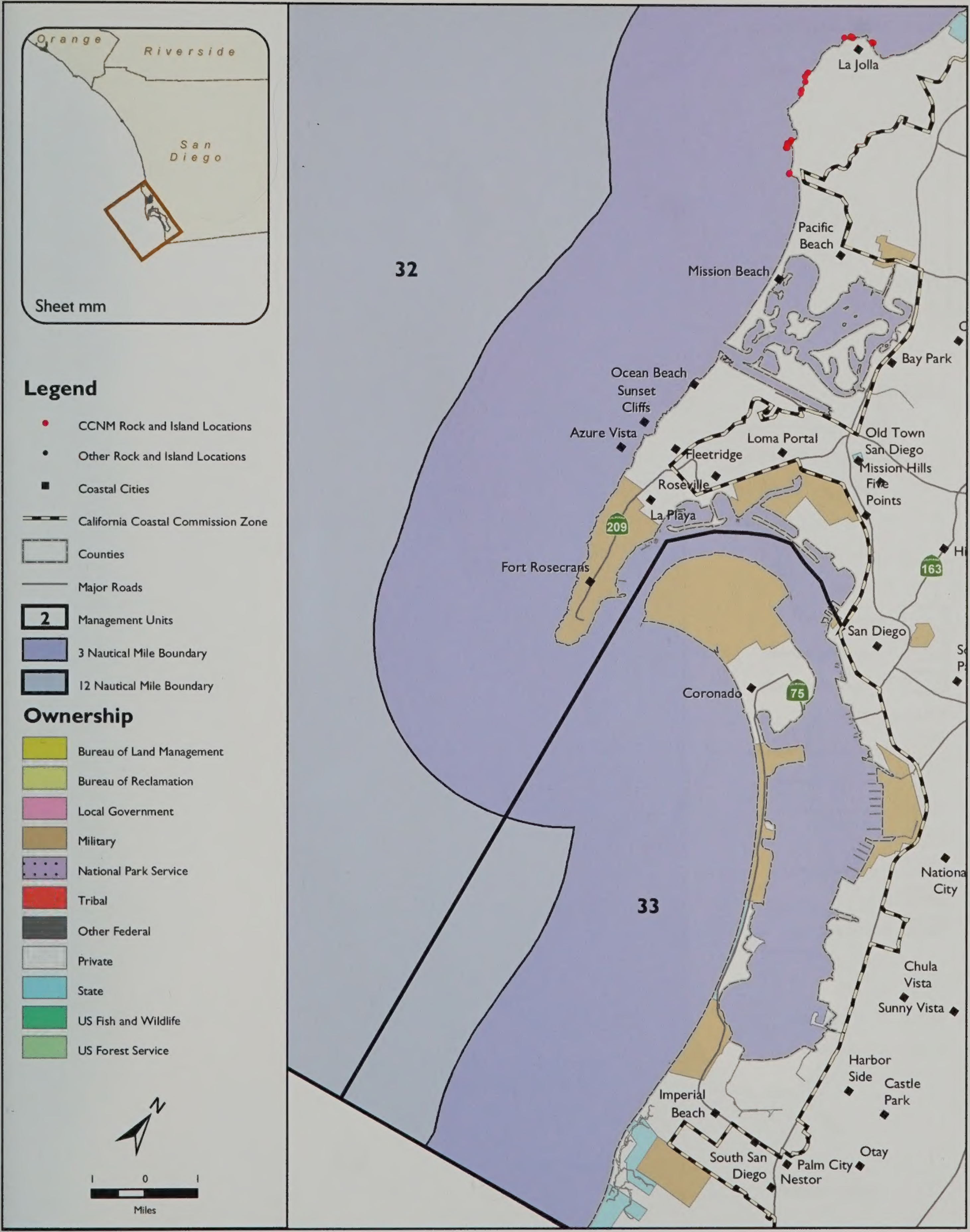
CCNM Sub-Units 31 and 32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Fleetridge
Loma Portal
Old Town
San Diego
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Five Points
Roseville
La Playa
209
Fort Rosecrans
163
San Diego
Coronado
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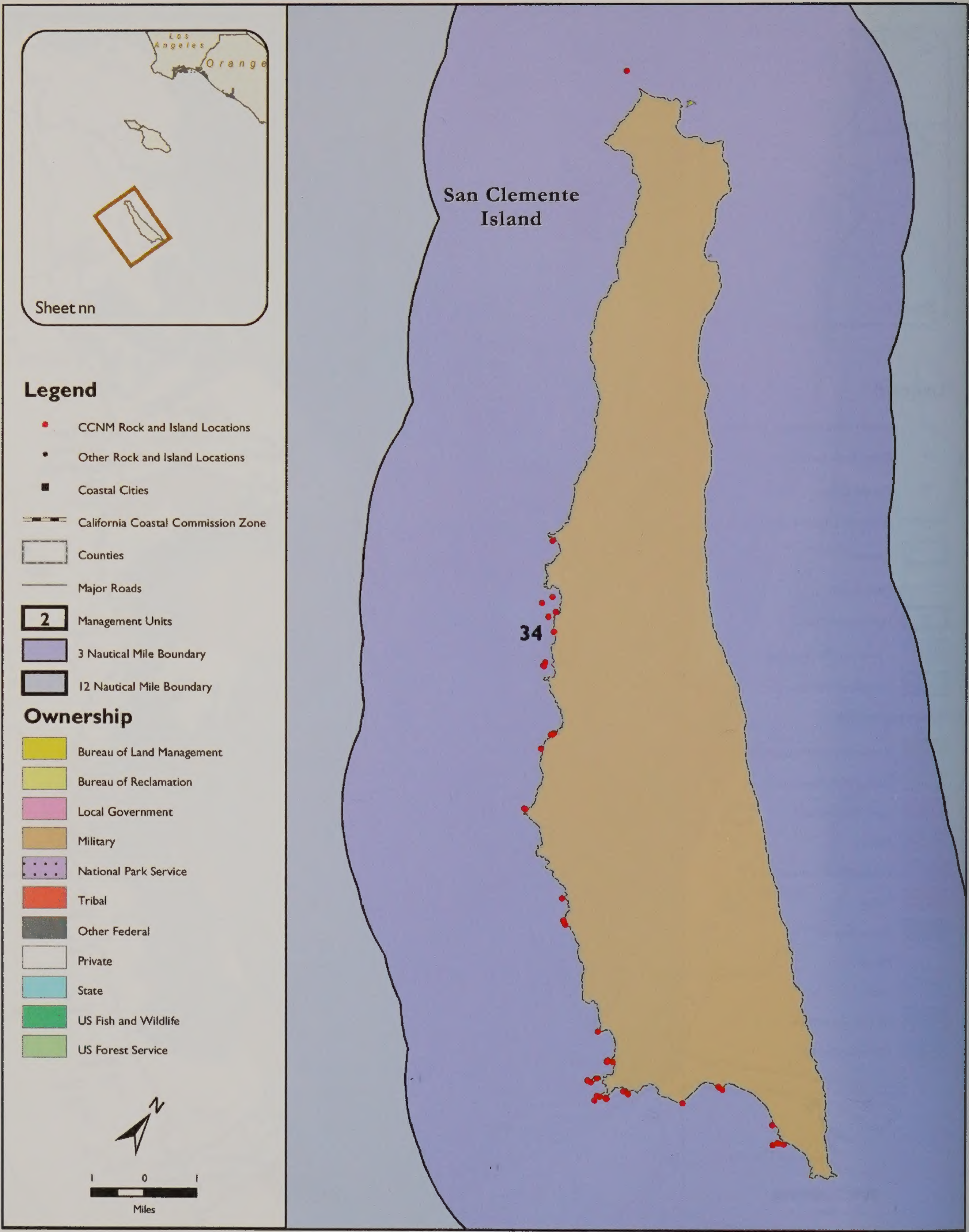
CCNM Sub-Units 32 and 33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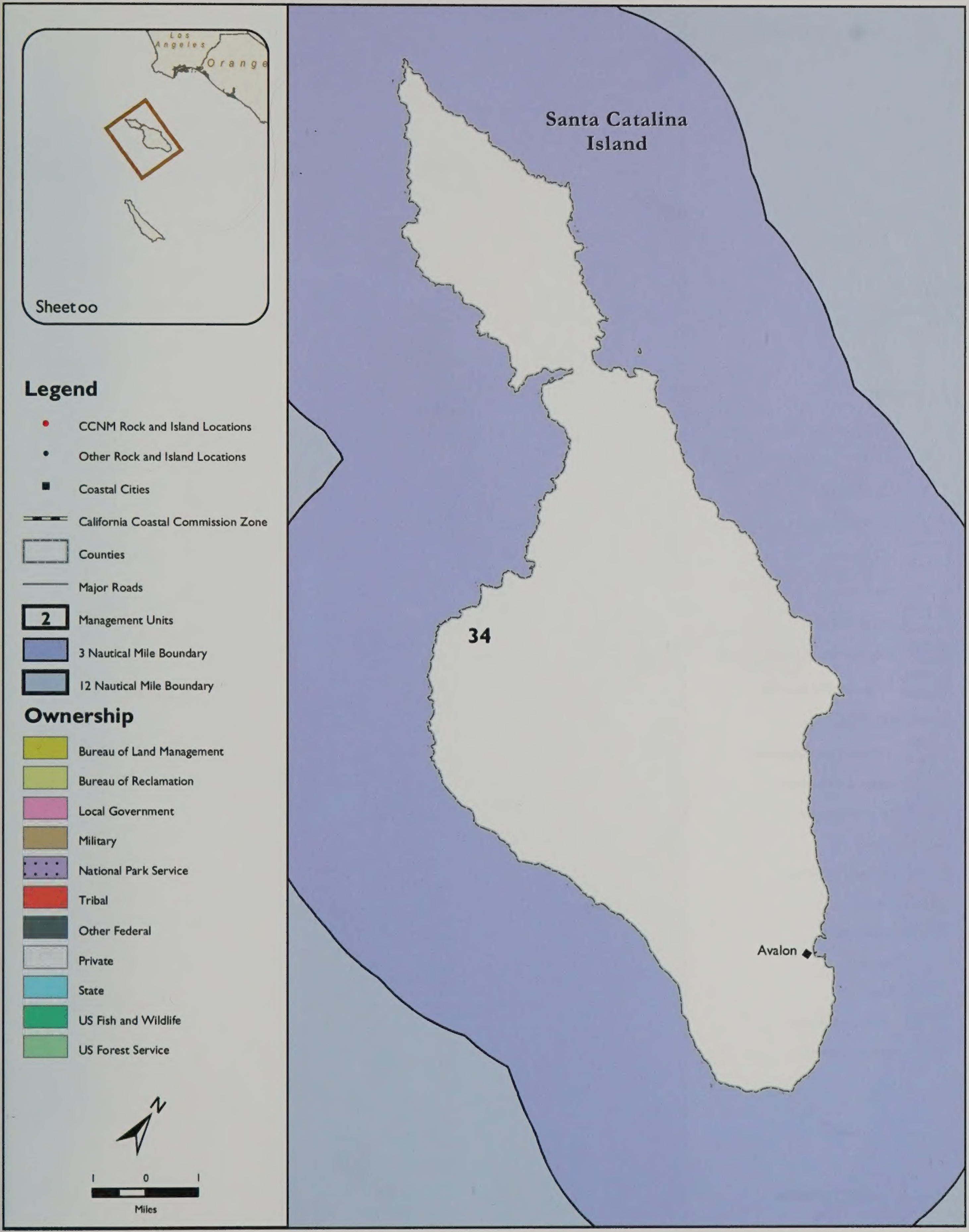
CCNM Sub-Unit 34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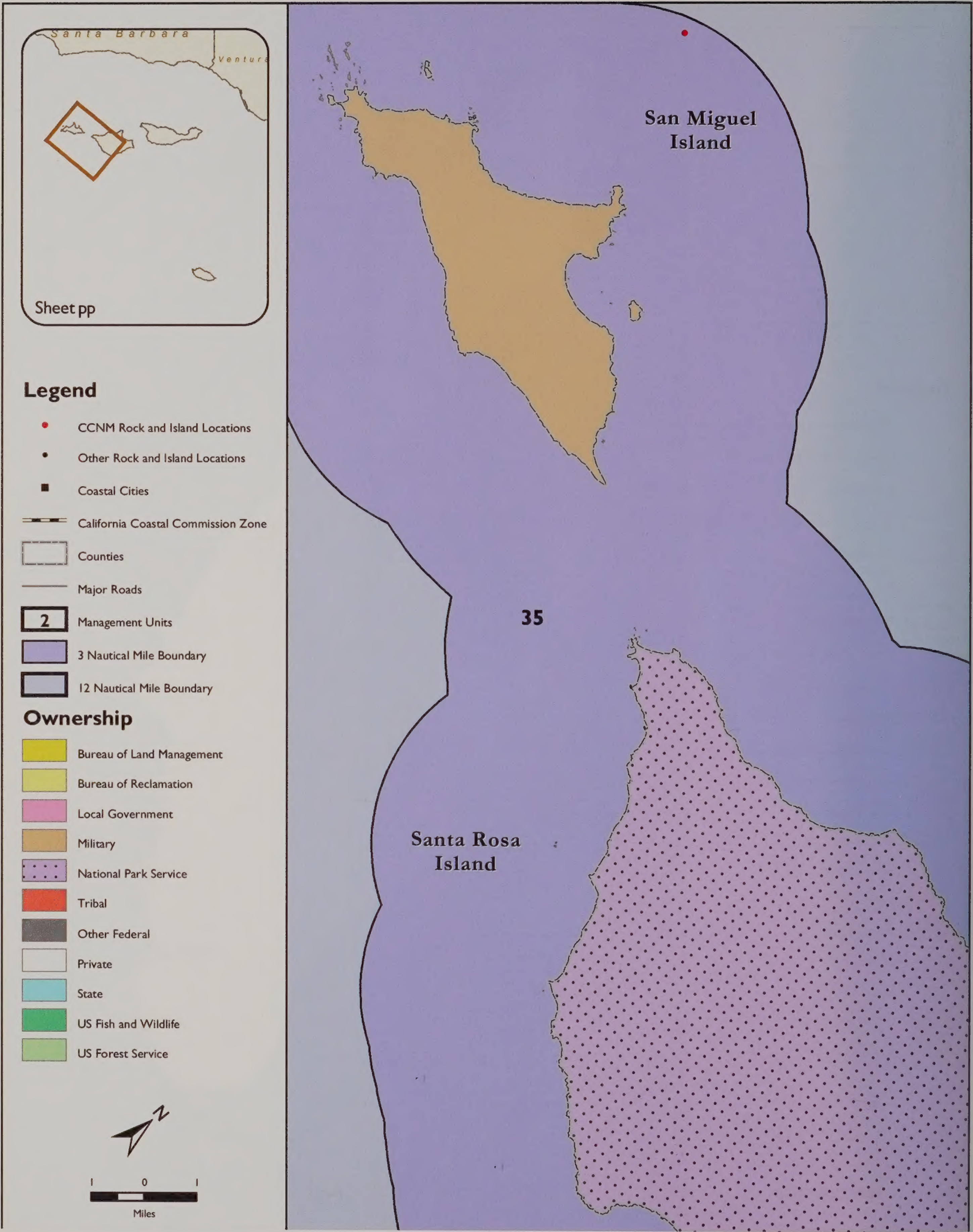
CCNM Sub-Unit 34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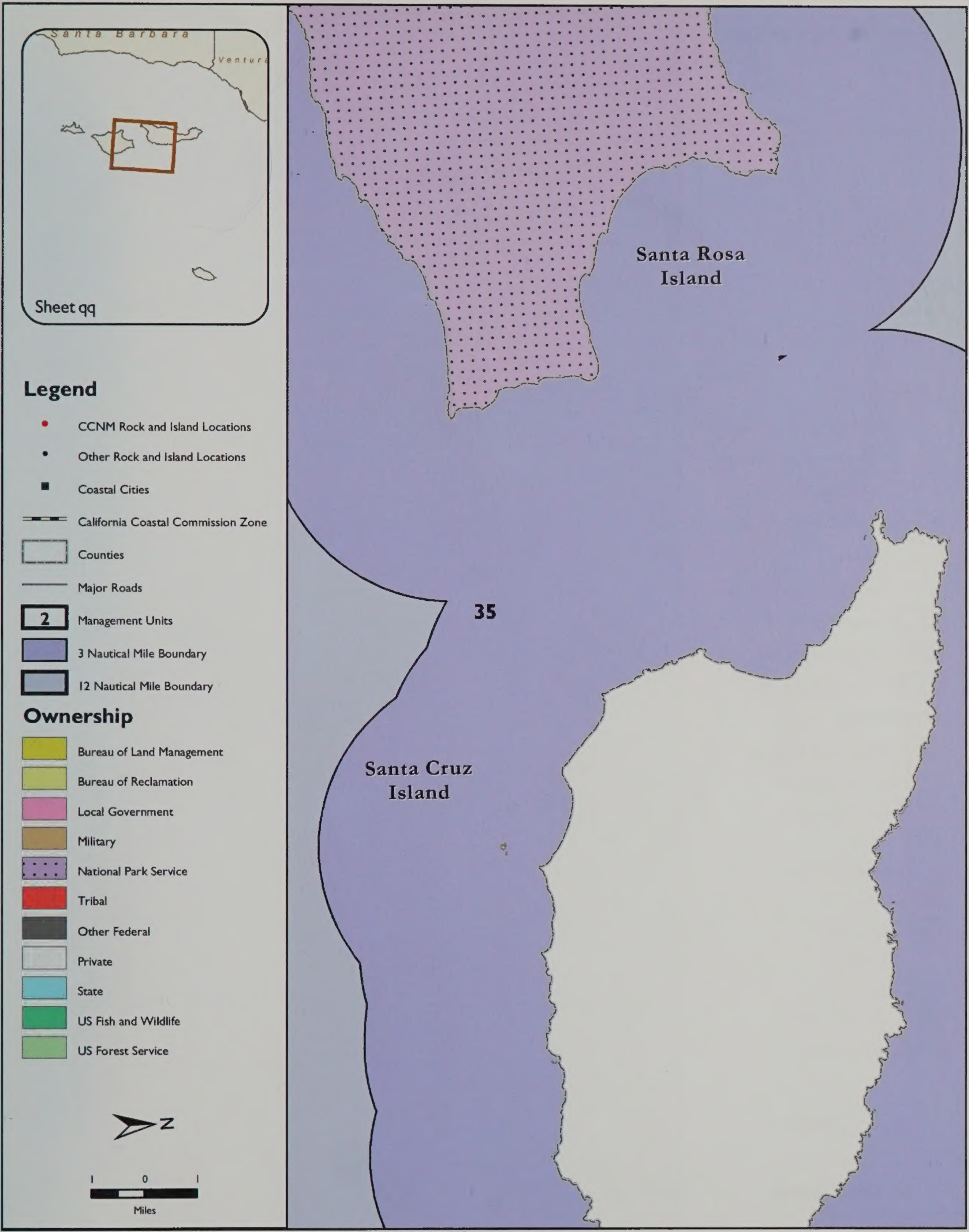
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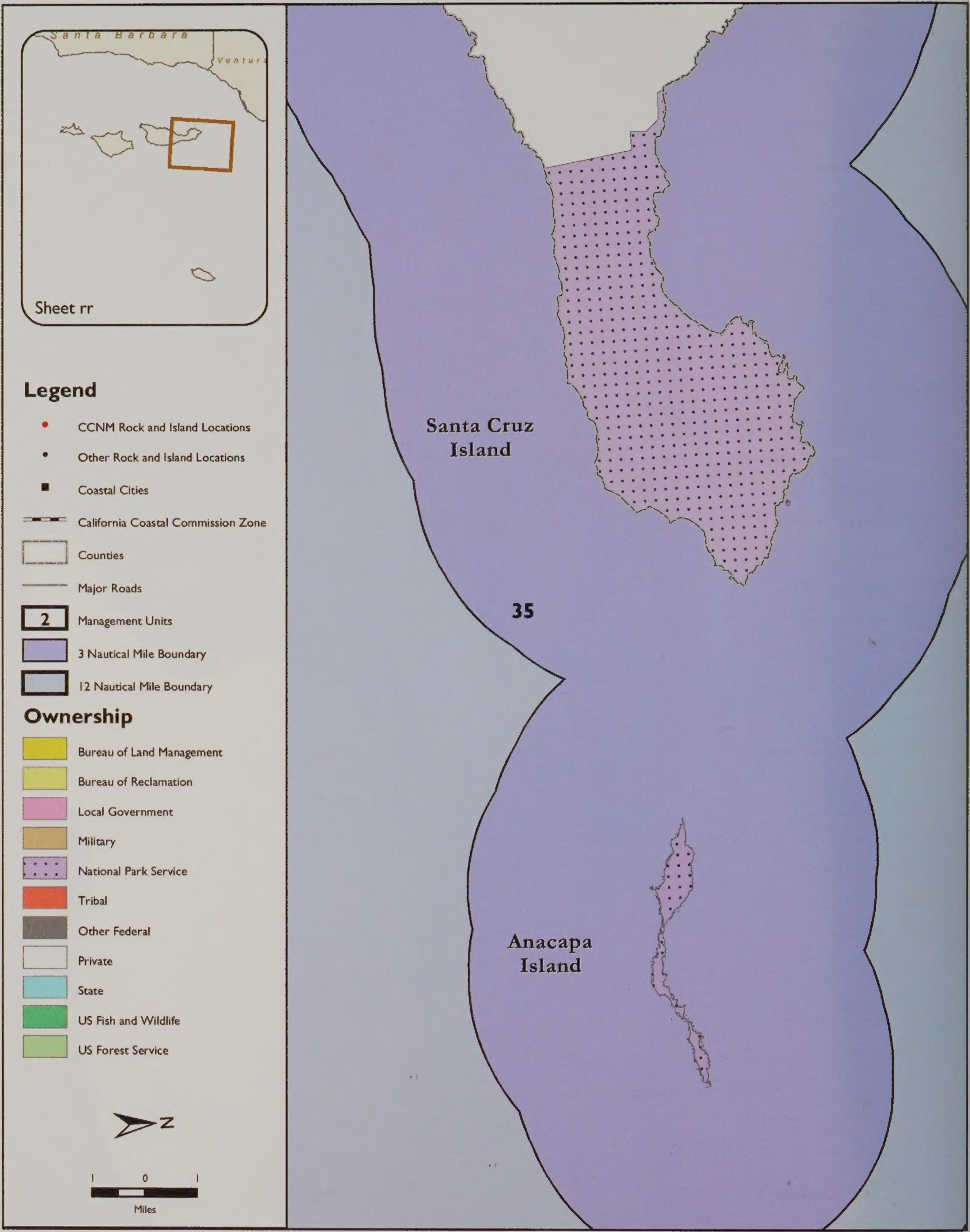
CCNM Sub-Unit 35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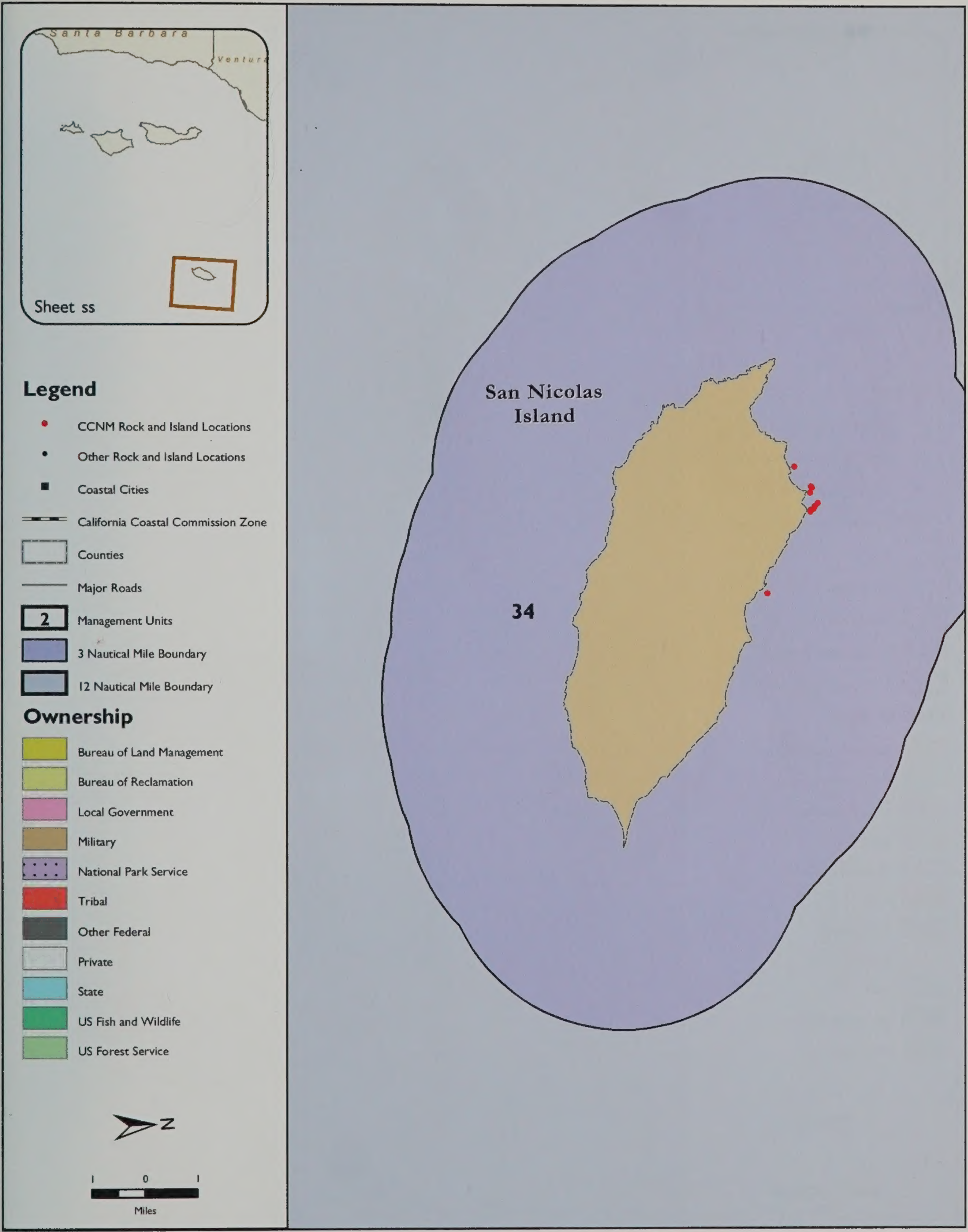
CCNM Sub-Unit 35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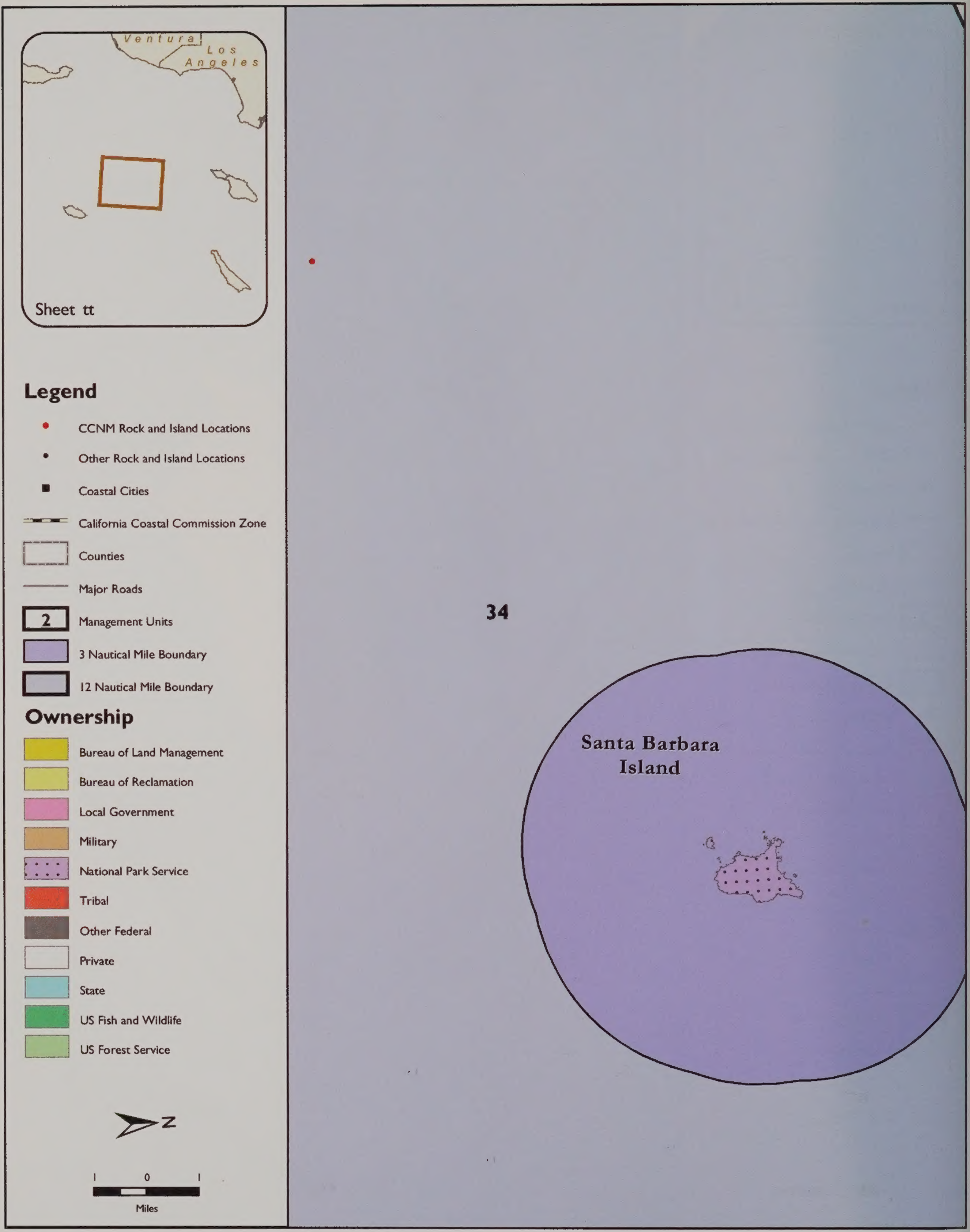
CCNM Sub-Unit 34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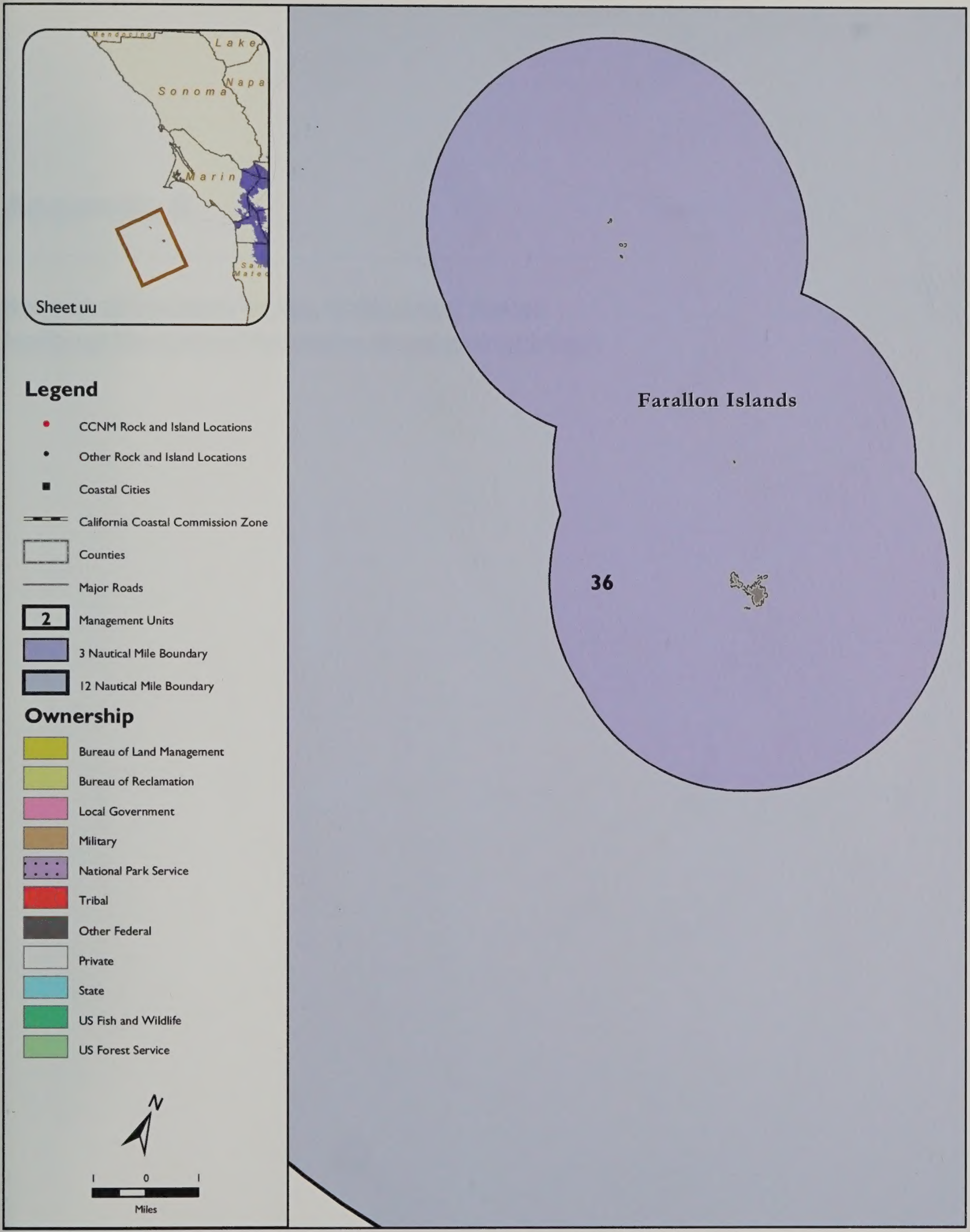
CCNM Sub-Unit 34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CCNM Sub-Unit 36

Appendix A

Record of Decision for the California Coastal National Monument Resource Management Plan

CALIFORNIA COASTAL NATIONAL MONUMENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

RECORD OF DECISION

Prepared by:
U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
California Coastal National Monument
299 Foam Street
Monterey, CA 93940

Recommended by:

Herrick E. Hanks
California Coastal National Monument Manager

9/1/05
Date

Approved by:

Mike Pool
State Director, California

9/8/05
Date

September 2005

1. Decision

It is the decision of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to approve Alternative A, as presented in the Proposed RMP/Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), as the Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the California Coastal National Monument (CCNM), with changes identified below (Section 1.2). This Record of Decision (ROD) culminates a 3-year public planning process that considered public comments; best available scientific and technical information; and results of consultations with federal and state agencies, local governments, Native American tribal governments, a variety of non-governmental organizations, and numerous individuals.

Chapter 2 of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS provides specific direction for the management of resources in the planning area. BLM will prepare a consolidation of the decisions being approved in a separate document, the approved RMP, for future use and distribution.

1.1 Management of Resources

The RMP describes specific, resource-focused management actions in 12 categories, as summarized below:

1. *Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources* – Management actions allow for data recovery where unique paleontologic resources are threatened by natural processes or human activity, development of management criteria for identifying resources requiring protection, ongoing educational and interpretive programs, and research and inventory of monument resources.
2. *Cultural Resources* – Management actions include protection of cultural resources eligible and potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and other cultural and historic properties as appropriate, consultation with Native American tribes to gather information about traditional use areas and activities, ongoing educational and interpretive programs, and research and inventory of monument resources.
3. *Vegetation Resources* – Management actions include development of management criteria for identifying resources requiring protection, site inventory of vegetation and vegetation communities, application of a tiered adaptive management approach, invasive non-native plant species control, ongoing educational and interpretive programs, and research and inventory of monument resources.
4. *Wildlife Resources* – Management actions include development of management criteria for identifying resources requiring protection, site inventory of wildlife and wildlife habitat, application of a tiered adaptive management approach, invasive non-native wildlife species control, implementation of measures to restore or improve habitat and to control predators, and ongoing educational and interpretive programs.
5. *Visual Resources* – Management actions include completion of visual contrast ratings for existing and proposed CCNM facilities, and inventory of existing and potential key scenic vista points along road and trail corridors adjoining the CCNM.
6. *Recreation* – Allowed recreation for the monument will consist of primitive non-motorized, non-mechanized activities. Management actions allow for limited placement of recreation facilities on the monument, installation of signage at key locations along the mainland regarding the

allowed and prohibited recreational uses of the CCNM, ongoing educational and interpretive programs, and research and inventory of recreation-related topics.

7. *Education and Interpretation* – Management actions allow for limited placement of educational and interpretive facilities on the monument, development of an education and interpretation plan, development of a series of CCNM Gateways to serve as visitor contact points, and informational or interpretive kiosks or panels at un-hosted visitor sites off the monument.
8. *Research* – Permits will be required for scientific studies on CCNM land that involve fieldwork or specimen collection with the potential to disturb resources. In coordination with the core-managing partners, BLM will develop research and monitoring permit stipulations that may be used by all three agencies in permitting and sharing research related to the CCNM.
9. *Land Tenure Adjustments* – Management actions include exchange and/or acquisition only where it would further the resource protection purposes of the CCNM.
10. *Land Use Authorizations* – Applications for use of CCNM lands will be considered on a case-by-case basis, and any facilities (e.g., aids-to-navigation) will be constructed to applicable standards and with appropriate stipulations.
11. *Special Management* – Maintaining the Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) designation, with its name changed to the California Coastal ACEC, will enhance protection of CCNM resources. The monument will be managed to protect its identified wilderness characteristics.
12. *Cadastral Support* – Management actions include continued efforts to clarify land ownership, surveying of changes in land ownership status, and development of a survey strategy to guide cadastral work for the CCNM.

1.2 Revisions to the Proposed RMP

The following revisions to management decisions in the Proposed RMP are included in the RMP. All revisions are clarifications or minor changes in wording that are fully within the scope of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

Chapter 2, Proposed Resource Management Plan, 2.2.2 Management of Resources, Wildlife Resources, Management Actions, page 2-8

MA-WLD-2 **Site Inventory.** An inventory of wildlife and wildlife habitat will be maintained. As part of the site inventory, BLM will make elimination of the identified gaps in knowledge about the distribution and status of seabirds and pinnipeds a primary goal (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category). Other inventory priorities will be established and promoted at the outset, including:

- **5th bullet:** Surveys to determine status regarding invasive wildlife species and their effects on native populations. Inventory efforts will include surveying for invasive species such as rodents (e.g. *Rattus* sp. and *Mus musculus*).

Chapter 2, Proposed Resource Management Plan, 2.2.3 Management of Resource Uses, Recreation, Allowable Land Uses, pages 2-14 to 2-15.

AU-REC-4 **Fishing.** Any recreational fishing from the CCNM will be consistent with the State of California recreational fishing regulations. No person fishing from the CCNM shall take fish for commercial purposes except by permit from the California Fish and Game Commission.

AU-REC-7 **Camping.** No person shall camp within the boundaries of the CCNM, for both public safety and resource protection reasons, unless authorized by special permit or within specific areas identified through site specific planning and analysis.

Chapter 2, Proposed Resource Management Plan, 2.2.3 Management of Resource Uses, Research, Objectives, page 2-19

OJ-RSR-2 Consolidate the existing research permitting processes administered by multiple agencies into a single process. Specifics of the Research/Monitoring Permit System will be determined through collaboration with DFG and DPR.

Chapter 2, Proposed Resource Management Plan, 2.2.3 Management of Resource Uses, Land Use Authorizations, Allowable Land Uses, page 2-26

AU-LUA-2 **Allowed Uses.** The following uses will be allowed on the monument:

- **2nd bullet:** Emergency uses of the CCNM, such as response to oil spills or hazardous materials releases (including staging for cleanup operations) and search-and-rescue operations. Law enforcement operations, including enforcement of federal laws within the monument, migrant interdiction, fisheries enforcement, drug interdiction, and national defense, are also permissible uses. Consideration of the environmental sensitivity of CCNM resources shall be taken into account when operating on or over lands within the monument for such purposes.
- **5th bullet:** Other land uses, such as construction and maintenance of aids-to-navigation and facilities necessary for protection of human health and safety on lands subject to BLM jurisdiction (also see "Visual Resources—Allowable Uses"). These land uses will require a land use or encroachment permit or right-of-way, except in cases of emergency.

AU-LUA-3 **Prohibited Uses.** The following uses will not be allowed on the monument:

- **4th bullet:** Appropriation, injury, destruction, or removal of any feature of this monument. Exceptions could include uses authorized by permit in association with research or management activities; collection of seaweed and invertebrates consistent with the State of California recreational fishing regulations; and collection of certain natural materials by Native Americans under BLM permit and consistent with agreements between the State Department of Fish and Game and Native Americans for harvest of marine plants. Exceptions will be allowed only when not in violation of the California Code of Regulations and other federal and state restrictions, or for emergency or management purposes.

2. Alternatives

Four management alternatives were analyzed in the Draft RMP/Draft EIS. The alternatives were developed by the BLM on the basis of, and in response to, substantive public input on the existing environment, existing uses, desired future uses, and desired environmental conditions of the CCNM. The alternatives considered in the Draft RMP/Draft EIS are summarized below.

2.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative corresponds to current management as established by existing laws, regulations, and management directives to guide daily management activities. The principal sources of present management guidance include the Presidential Proclamation, the BLM/ California Department of Fish and Game (DFG)/ California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and the existing federal ACEC and state Ecological Reserve designations. These directives emphasize the protection of the rocks and islands for their unique biological, cultural, and geologic values.

2.2 Alternative A (Balanced Management)

Alternative A, the preferred alternative, proposes to achieve the RMP's resource protection goal with a balance in objectives:

- Emphasizes protection of seabirds and marine mammals.
- Supports low-impact recreation.
- Encourages a broad range of research activities on the entire monument.

The management approach of Alternative A would balance strategies between better-coordinated resource protection, low-impact recreation, and the need for further research to support informed land use decisions on the CCNM. In most resource/use program areas, resource uses, including recreation opportunities, would be provided to the extent that they do not adversely affect CCNM resources. Also guidance for future research and educational programs is provided.

2.3 Alternative B (Resource Protection Emphasis)

Alternative B proposes to achieve resource protection by focusing all major objectives of the management plan on protective actions:

- Emphasizes protection of all natural and cultural resource values.
- Coastal recreation opportunities would be provided primarily through state and local government facilities.
- Emphasizes research to enhance resource protection.

Under Alternative B, the entire CCNM would be managed for maximum protection of resources. Further research would be conducted to support refinement of management zones in the future, to the extent that these activities would not affect monument resources. Educational and interpretive activities would emphasize protective actions. Associated programs would be implemented at a larger number of locations on the coast, to maximize awareness of CCNM resources and their unique value. Recreation and interpretive opportunities along the coast would continue to be provided primarily through use of state and local government facilities.

2.4 Alternative C (Recreation Opportunity Emphasis)

Alternative C proposes to provide resource protection by pursuing the following objectives:

- Promotes a greater variety of recreation opportunities and experiences (e.g., guided tours and kayaking trails).
- Focuses resource protection on known and probable sensitive sites.
- Supports an active interpretation program and research with a focus on human activity along the coast.

Alternative C focuses on the provision of active recreation opportunities on and adjacent to the monument wherever it would be protective of resource values. The plan provides for an active interpretation program at selected locations in support of the recreation opportunities. Resource protection focuses on known and suspected sensitive sites.

2.5 Environmentally Preferred Alternative

Federal environmental quality regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1505.2 [b]) require that an agency identify the "environmentally preferable" alternative or alternatives in the ROD. Alternative B, Resource Protection Emphasis, is the environmentally preferable alternative due to its focus on protection of natural and cultural resource values. Under Alternative B, the entire CCNM would be managed for maximum protection of resources.

In the Draft EIS (Chapter 4, "Environmental Consequences"), Alternative B reported the greatest number of moderate or major beneficial effects among the three alternatives (25 for Alternative B versus 12 for Alternative A and 13 for Alternative C). Alternative B would result in major beneficial effects on cultural resources, vegetation resources, wildlife resources, geologic and soil resources, human healthy and safety, paleontologic resources, and water resources. Alternative B would result in moderate and major adverse impacts only on recreation.

3. Management Considerations/Decision Rationale

BLM has determined that the RMP, as described in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS and amended in this ROD, best meets the purpose and need for the project. The RMP now being adopted balances public needs with environmental protection—with the overall goal to protect the geologic, biologic, and cultural resources of the CCNM. The RMP provides protection for sensitive resources on the monument, yet also supports research, education, and recreation initiatives. The RMP also will ensure that BLM meets the intent of the Presidential Proclamation establishing the CCNM. Throughout the planning process, BLM received input from Native American tribes, governmental agencies, organizations, and individuals. BLM has considered all this input and is adopting a plan that best addresses the range of input received. The RMP has been well received by participants in the planning process and has the support of planning partners.

3.1 Protests

One protest was received and responded to by the BLM Director. The protest raised concerns about:

- BLM involvement with oil spills and clean-up activities,
- Potential impacts of increased tourism and scientific research on commercial fishing, and
- Proposed surveying and eradication of non-native species.

4. Mitigation and Monitoring

Monitoring is an essential component of natural resource management because it provides information on changes in resource use, condition, processes, and trends. Monitoring also provides information on the effectiveness of management activities and strategies. Finally, monitoring can provide excellent opportunities for public outreach and citizen involvement in management of the CCNM. Implementation of the RMP will be monitored to ensure that management actions follow prescribed management direction (implementation monitoring), meet desired objectives (effectiveness monitoring), and are based on accurate assumptions (validation monitoring).

Top priorities for coordinated monitoring include the following:

- Seabird use of CCNM rocks and islands,
- Pinniped use of CCNM rocks and islands,
- Human activities in the vicinity of important seabird and pinniped use areas, and
- Effects of human activities on important biological resources.

Other priorities will be based on the importance of and threat to the particular resource.

5. Agency and Public Participation

5.1 Public Involvement

The Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR 1501.7) and BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610) require an early and open process for development of an RMP. Extensive efforts were made to make the public and agencies aware of the planning process and of opportunities for involvement.

Public Scoping

BLM conducted eight public scoping meetings in August and September 2002 to kick off preparation of the CCNM RMP.

BLM issued a press release, announcing the scoping period and meetings to media throughout California. An informational web site was established and was maintained throughout the effort to provide background on the planning process. The web site announced opportunities for public involvement and highlighted progress on the RMP. Additionally, BLM communicated with interested parties through mailers sent to all members of the CCNM mailing list and several independent meetings were held with interested parties to identify issues of importance.

Public Review of the Draft RMP/Draft EIS

The Draft RMP/Draft EIS was released to the public for a 90-day comment period from September 17, 2004, through November 1, 2004. During this review period, BLM conducted seven public meetings along the coast to update the public on the CCNM planning process and to receive comments on the draft documents. Numerous verbal comments were recorded from the seven public meetings, and BLM developed written responses that were included in Chapter 3 of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

A total of 174 comment letters, including e-mails and response forms, were received on the Draft RMP/Draft EIS. Approximately 66 of these written comment letters contained substantive issues related to the Draft RMP/Draft EIS and were reprinted in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. A BLM interdisciplinary team and independent contractor reviewed these comments and developed written responses that were included in Chapter 3 of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. Three master responses (MRs) were drafted to present BLM's responses to comments that addressed the larger issues of jurisdictional authority (MR-1), sensitive site characterization (MR-2), and recreational access (MR-3). The Draft RMP/Draft EIS was revised as needed to reflect these comments.

5.2 Endangered Species Act Consultation

Federal regulations (50 CFR 402) implementing the provisions of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), require BLM and other federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for terrestrial and freshwater species and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for marine species on projects, plans, and actions that may negatively affect a threatened or endangered species.

BLM began the consultation process by requesting from FWS a list of federally listed species known to occur in the region that could be affected by the RMP. BLM, in conjunction with FWS and NMFS, determined that the following species could be affected by the CCNM RMP and so would be addressed in a biological assessment:

- Brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)
- Steller's (northern) sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*)

BLM prepared a biological assessment for the CCNM RMP in May 2005, which included a complete description of the proposed action and its effects on the above species. BLM determined that the RMP is not likely to adversely affect these wildlife species. BLM's request for concurrence with this determination was submitted to NMFS on June 6, 2005. On July 20, 2005, BLM received a letter of concurrence, dated June 17, 2005, from NMFS. BLM's request for concurrence with this determination was also submitted to FWS on June 7, 2005. On July 11, 2005, BLM received a letter of concurrence from FWS.

5.3 State of California Consistency Requirements

National Historic Preservation Act

According to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), consultation between BLM and the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) was initiated in 2002 during the RMP scoping process. The SHPO was provided with copies of the Draft and Proposed RMPs, and the SHPO submitted a comment letter (dated July 14, 2004) supporting the RMP provisions related to cultural resources management. On July 5, 2005, BLM submitted a letter to the SHPO requesting concurrence with a No Adverse Effect finding for the CCNM RMP. On August 9, 2005, BLM received a letter of concurrence from the SHPO.

Coastal Zone Management Act

The Federal Consistency Unit of the California Coastal Commission (Commission) implements the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) as it applies to federal activities, development projects, permits, and licenses. Under the CZMA, Congress created a federal and state partnership for management of coastal resources. Upon certification of a state's coastal management program, a federal agency must conduct its activities in a manner consistent with the state's certified program. The process established to implement this requirement is called a consistency determination. The federal government certified the California Coastal Management Program (CCMP) in 1978. The Federal Consistency Unit of the Commission prepared a Consistency Determination (CD-085-04), finding that the Proposed RMP was consistent with the CCMP. On July 12, 2005, the Commission unanimously concurred with the consistency determination.

Governor's Consistency Review

BLM submitted the Draft RMP/Draft EIS to the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit (SCH # 2004014002) on September 16, 2004. No state agencies commented on the Draft RMP/Draft EIS to the Clearinghouse. In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.3-2), BLM RMPs must be consistent with officially approved or adopted resource related plans of State and local governments and must identify any known inconsistencies with state or local plans, policies, or programs. BLM also must provide the Governor with up to 60 days in which to identify any inconsistencies and submit recommendations. On June 8, 2005, BLM submitted the Proposed RMP/Final EIS to the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit for review. The BLM received no response within the 60 day period and therefore, pursuant to Federal regulations at 43 CFR 1610.3-2(e), presumes the Proposed RMP/Final EIS is consistent with State and local plans, policies, and programs. No inconsistencies have been identified, either by BLM or the Governor, with the RMP.

5.4 Native American Consultation

The following federally recognized tribes along the California coast or with a California coastal interest were contacted to determine their interest in being a cooperating agency for the CCNM RMP and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) processes:

1. **Big Lagoon Ranchería**, Trinidad, CA (Virgil Moorehead, Chair), 11/22/02.
2. **Coyote Valley Reservation**, Redwood Valley, CA (Pricilla Hunter, Chair), 11/22/02.
3. **Dry Creek Ranchería**, Healdsburg, CA (Elizabeth Elgin DeRouen, Chair), 11/22/02.
4. **Elk Valley Ranchería**, Crescent City, CA (Dale Miller, Chair), 11/22/02.
5. **Graton Ranchería**, Novato, CA (Greg Sarris, Chair), 11/22/02.
6. **Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation**, Hoopa, CA (Clifford Lyle Marshall, Chair), 11/22/02.
7. **Hopland Reservation**, Hopland, CA (Sandra Sigala, Chair), 11/22/02.
8. **Karuk Tribe of California**, Happy Camp, CA (Alvus Johnson, Chair), 11/22/02.
9. **Laytonville Ranchería**, Laytonville, CA (Vernon Wilson, Chair), 11/22/02.
10. **Lytton Ranchería**, Santa Rosa, CA (Margie Mejia, Chair), 11/22/02.
11. **Manchester Point Arena Ranchería**, Point Arena, CA (Jose Oropeza, Chair), 11/22/02.
12. **Pinoleville Reservation**, Ukiah, CA (Leona Williams, Chair), 11/22/02.
13. **Redwood Valley Reservation**, Redwood Valley, CA (Elizabeth Hansen, Chair), 11/22/02.
14. **Resighini Ranchería**, Klamath, CA (William Scott, Chair), 11/22/02.
15. **Rohnerville Ranchería**, Loleta, CA (James Moon, Jr., Chair), 11/22/02.
16. **Round Valley Reservation**, Covelo, CA (John Azbill, President), 11/22/02.
17. **Sherwood Valley Reservation**, Willits, CA (Allen Wright, Chair), 11/22/02.
18. **Smith River Ranchería**, Smith River, CA (Kara Miller, Chair), 11/22/02.

19. **Stewarts Point Ranchería**, Santa Rosa, CA (Lester Pinola, Chair), 11/22/02.
20. **Table Bluff Reservation**, Loleta, CA (Cheryl Seidner, Chair), 11/22/02.
21. **Trinidad Ranchería**, Trinidad, CA (Carol Ervin, Chair), 11/22/02.
22. **Yurok Indian Reservation**, Klamath, CA (Sue Masten, Chair), 11/22/02.

5.5 Cooperating Agencies

Forty-eight agencies and tribes were contacted to determine their interest in being a cooperating agency for the CCNM RMP and NEPA processes: six federal agencies, five California state agencies, 15 California coastal counties, and 22 federally recognized tribes (listed above). By the close of the scoping period, BLM received responses from two federal agencies, three California state agencies, six California coastal counties, and one federally recognized tribe. Of these 12 responses, 10 requested or stated that they were interested in cooperating agency status and were sent a draft memorandum of understanding (MOU) outlining roles and responsibilities of a cooperating agency. The 10 entities that initially requested cooperating agency status are listed below:

1. California Department of Parks and Recreation
2. California Department of Fish and Game
3. California State Lands Commission (requested "limited" status)
4. San Luis Obispo County
5. Humboldt County
6. Del Norte County
7. Santa Cruz County
8. Trinidad Ranchería
9. U. S. Air Force
10. National Park Service

Of the 10 entities listed above, four signed MOUs with BLM, agreeing to serve as a "cooperating agency" under the President's Council of Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR 1500–1508) implementing NEPA. The four entities are:

- California Department of Parks and Recreation
- California Department of Fish and Game
- Trinidad Ranchería
- U.S. Air Force

5.6 Other Consultation

A copy of the Draft RMP/Draft EIS was reviewed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and received a rating of "LO" – Lack of Objections. EPA also reviewed the Proposed RMP/Final EIS and published in the Federal Register a finding of no objection to the proposed plan.

Appendix B

Presidential Proclamation

Appendix B
Presidential Proclamation

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Grand Canyon, Arizona)

For Immediate Release January 11, 2000

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA COASTAL NATIONAL MONUMENT

- - - - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The islands, rocks, and pinnacles of the California Coastal National Monument overwhelm the viewer, as white-capped waves crash into the vertical cliffs or deeply crevassed surge channels and frothy water empties back into the ocean. Amidst that beauty lies irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline. At land's end, the islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles off the coast above mean high tide provide havens for significant populations of sea mammals and birds. They are part of a narrow and important flight lane in the Pacific Flyway, providing essential habitat for feeding, perching, nesting, and shelter.

The California Coastal National Monument is a biological treasure. The thousands of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles are part of the nearshore ocean zone that begins just off shore and ends at the boundary between the continental shelf and continental slope. Waters of this zone are rich in nutrients from upwelling currents and freshwater inflows, supporting a rich array of habitats and organisms. Productive oceanographic factors, such as major ocean currents, stimulate critical biological productivity and diversity in both nearshore and offshore ocean waters.

The monument contains many geologic formations that provide unique habitat for biota. Wave action exerts a strong influence on habitat distribution within the monument. Beaches occur where wave action is light, boulder fields occur in areas of greater wave activity, and rocky outcroppings occur where wave action is greatest. The pounding surf within boulder fields and rocky shores often creates small, but important, habitats known as tidepools, which support creatures uniquely adapted for survival under such extreme physical conditions. Although shoreline habitats may appear distinct from those off shore, they are dependent upon each other, with vital and dynamic exchange of nutrients and organisms being essential to maintaining their healthy ecosystems. As part of California's nearshore ocean zone, the monument is rich in biodiversity and holds many species of scientific interest that can be particularly sensitive to disturbance.

The monument's vegetative character varies greatly. Larger rocks and islands contain diverse growth. Dudleya, Atriplex-Baeria-Rumex, mixed grass-herb, Polypodium, Distichlis, ice plant, Synthyris-Poppy, Eymus, Poa-Baeria, chapparal, and wetlands vegetation are all present. Larger rocks and islands contain a diverse blend of the vegetation types.

The monument provides feeding and nesting habitat for an estimated 200,000 breeding seabirds. Development on the mainland has forced seabirds that once fed and nested in the shoreline ecosystem to retreat to the areas protected by the monument. Pelagic seabird species inhabit salt or brackish water environments for at least part of their annual cycle and breed on offshore islands and rocks. Gulls, the endangered California least tern, the threatened brown pelican, and the snowy plover, among countless others, all feed on the vegetation and establish their nests in the monument. Both bald eagles and peregrine falcons are found within the monument.

The monument also provides forage and breeding habitat for several mammal species. Pinnipeds are abundant, including the threatened southern sea otter and the Guadalupe fur seal. The monument contains important shelter for male California sea lions in the winter and breeding rookeries for threatened northern (Steller) sea lions in the spring.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the California Coastal National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the California Coastal National Monument, for the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California. The Federal land and interests in land reserved are encompassed in the entire 840 mile Pacific coastline, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument. Lands and interests in lands within the proposed monument not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation.
Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Nothing in this proclamation shall enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction or authority of the State of California or the United States over submerged or other lands within the territorial waters off the coast of California.

Nothing in this proclamation shall affect the rights or obligations of any State or Federal oil or gas lessee within the territorial waters off the California coast.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Appendix C

Memorandum of Understanding between BLM, DPR, and DFG for Management of the CCNM

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)
BETWEEN
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
AND
RESOURCE AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Management of the California Coastal National Monument

Whereas, all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interest in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California were designated as the California Coastal National Monument (Monument) by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000;

Whereas, the Monument was nationally recognized in the Proclamation as a biological and geological treasure, rich in biodiversity, and providing essential habitat for many species of scientific interest;

Whereas, Monument designation mandates the protection of historic and scientific objects, particularly wildlife species which normally inhabit the Monument area, and the designation limits management discretion that the Federal managers otherwise have;

Whereas, the Secretary of Interior manages the monument through the Bureau of Land Management (Bureau) and under the Bureau's existing authorities, subject to the overriding purpose of protecting the objects described in the Presidential Proclamation of January 11, 2000;

Whereas, the Secretary of Resources for the Resource Agency of California has responsibility for all nonstatutory marine and coastal resources management programs for the State of California pursuant to the 1991 amendments of the California Ocean Resources Management Act.

Whereas, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) recognizes the crucial wildlife values of the lands within the Monument;

Whereas, the Bureau has always retained legal responsibility for the Monument area but the CDFG has been handling day-to-day management since 1983 under a mutually signed MOU called "Management of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary" (see Attachment A);

Whereas, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) manages 25 percent of the coastline of California, including lands and waters adjacent to the Monument, and is a public trust agency with responsibilities for protecting the natural and historic values;

Whereas, the Bureau, the Secretary of Resources, CDFG, and CDPR are interested in management of the Monument as partners for the benefit of its natural and historic resources and are so authorized by appropriate federal or state legislation; and

Whereas, the Bureau, Secretary of Resources, CDFG, and CDPR recognize that the cooperation of other federal, state, local, and private entities which manage resources along the California coast are essential to ensure the protection of objects recognized in the Presidential Proclamation of January 11, 2000:

1. Bureau Authority.
    - A. Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (PL 91-648).
    - B. National Environmental Policy Act (PL 91-198).
    - C. Federal Land Policy and Management Act (PL 94-579).
2. State of California Authority.
    - A. California Fish and Game Code , Article 4, Section 1580, Ecological Reserves.
    - B. Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 11, Section 630, Ecological Reserves.
    - C. California Public Resources Code, Chapter 1, Section 5003
    - D. Public Resources Code 36000 et seq.

Now Therefore,

The Bureau, the Resources Agency, CDFG and CDPR Mutually Agree:

1. To collaborate in the management of the Monument by carrying over to this MOU the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1983 "Management of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary" but subject to:
    A. the conditions in the Presidential Proclamation for designation of the California Coastal National Monument,
    B. the recognition that BLM retains the ultimate legal responsibility for the area, and
    C. any additional agreements stated below.

2. To only authorize uses of the Monument within the constraints of the Proclamation and this agreement.

3. To authorize appropriate uses within the Monument only following consultation between the parties,

4. To work as partners in preserving the objects of historic and scientific interest outlined in the Presidential Proclamation of January 11, 2000.

5. To work as partners in mapping and understanding resources within the Monument as well as working with the public to explain the values of the Monument;

6. That this MOU and Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1983 (Attachment A) be considered an Interim MOU until the Bureau, Secretary of Resources, CDFG, and CDPR develop a new MOU which they mutually agree would accommodate additional interested coastal

partners and/or has revised or alternative provisions that benefit the purposes for which the Monument was designated.

7. That it is expressly stipulated and agreed by all parties that each and every provision in this MOU is subject to the laws of the State of California, the laws of the United States, and to the delegated authority assigned in each instance.

8. That nothing in this agreement shall be construed as obligating the parties hereto to expend funds, or for the future payment of money, in excess of appropriations authorized by law.

9. To accomplish all cooperative work under the provisions of this memorandum or supplemental memorandum of understanding or cooperative agreements without discrimination against any employee, or applicant for employment, because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

10. That this MOU shall become effective when signed by the designated representatives of the parties hereto and shall remain in force until terminated by mutual agreement, or by any party upon thirty days notice in writing to the other of its intention to terminate upon a date indicated.

Approved

Robert C. Hight

Director, California Department of
Fish and Game

5-31-00

Date

Approved

Al Wright

State Director, Bureau of Land Management

5/18/00

Date

Approved

Director, California Department of
Parks and Recreation

6/5/2000

Date

I CONCUR

Mary D. Nichols

Secretary for Resources, State of California

May 30, 2000

Date

Attachment A
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
AND
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Management of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary

Whereas, the Bureau of Land Management (Bureau) is responsible for the rocks, islands, reefs and pinnacles lying off the coast of California which are presently unappropriated or reserved (other than by Executive Order 5326) and which lie above the mean high tide line; and

Whereas, the Bureau and the California Department of Fish and Game (Department) recognize the crucial value of these lands to wildlife, including the federally listed endangered Brown Pelican and threatened southern sea otter; and

Whereas, the Bureau has, through publication of Public Land Order (PLO) 6369, segregated the rocks, islands, reefs, and pinnacles off the coast of California from the action of the general public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws; and

Whereas, the Bureau has, through PLO 6369, designated the California rocks and islands as the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary; and

Whereas, the sanctuary is defined by the contents of PLO 6369 which states that it is "All of the islands, rocks, pinnacles, and reefs...situated in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of California, lying above the mean high tide from Oregon to the Mexican border...which are withdrawn from...settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, subject to valid existing rights....;" and;

Whereas, the Bureau and Department are both interested in management of the Sanctuary for the benefit of its wildlife resources and are so authorized by appropriate federal or state legislation:

1. Bureau Authority.

    A. Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (PL 91-648).
    B. National Environmental Policy Act (PL 91-198).
    C. Federal Land Policy and Management Act (PL 94-579).

2. Department Authority.

    A. California Fish and Game Code , Article 4, Section 1580, Ecological Reserves.
    B. Title 14, California Administrative Code, Chapter 11, Section 630, Ecological Reserves; and

Whereas, the Department has the capability to manage offshore resources;

Now Therefore,

The Bureau Agrees:

1. To turn over management responsibilities of the Sanctuary to the Department.

2. To only authorize use of the Sanctuary within the constraints of PLO 6369 and this agreement.

3. To authorize appropriate uses within the Sanctuary only following consultation and concurrence by the Department.

The Department Agrees:

1. To be responsible for management of the Sanctuary.

2. A. To only allow public uses of the Sanctuary which are consistent and compatible with the protection and conservation of the wildlife resources.

   B. During the nesting season (April 1 - August 15), to only allow activities demonstrated as non-detrimental to breeding pelagic birds.

   C. To prohibit removal of vegetation, minerals, or other products having commercial value.

3. To conduct, when feasible, biological surveys at seasons appropriate for estimating breeding bird and marine mammal populations by species. Such data will be reported to the Bureau so trend analysis can be made.

4. To allow entry into the Sanctuary by agents of the United States government when on official duty status.

5. To insure that authorized use does not significantly alter the Sanctuary's capacity to support wildlife.

6. To consult with the Bureau on any matters pertaining to the Sanctuary which are above and beyond the intent of this Memorandum of Understanding, e.g., leasing on submergent lands, other activities which could significantly affect the objectives of the Sanctuary.

It is Mutually Agreed:

1. It is expressively stipulated and agreed by both parties that each and every provision in this Memorandum of Understanding is subject to the laws of the State of California, the laws of the United States, and to the delegated authority assigned in each instance.

2. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as obligating either agency hereto in the expenditures of funds, or for the future payment of money, in excess of appropriations authorized by law.

3. That no member of, or delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share of part of this agreement, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom.

4. To accomplish all cooperative work under the provisions of this memorandum or supplemental memorandum of understanding or cooperative agreements without discrimination against any employee, or applicant for employment, because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

5. This Memorandum or Understanding shall become effective when signed by the designated representatives of the parties hereto and shall remain in force until terminated by mutual agreement, or by either party upon thirty days

notice in writing to the other of its intention to terminate upon a date indicated. Amendments to this MOU may be proposed by either party and shall become effective upon approval by both parties.

Approved

E.C. Fullertan
Director, California Department of Fish and Game
May 13, 1983
Date

I CONCUR

Gordon VanVleck
Secretary for Resources, State of California
May 24, 1983
Date

Approved

Ed Hastey
State Director, Bureau of Land Management

May 23, 1983
Date

I CONCUR

Robert Burford
Director, Bureau of Land Management

May 24, 1983
Date

Approved by the Department of General Services - May 13, 1983

Appendix D

California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 630

Appendix D

Title 14, Section 630 of the California Code of Regulations

California Code of Regulations
Title 14. Natural Resources
Division 1. Fish and Game Commission – Department of Fish and Game
Chapter 11. Ecological Reserves.

§ 630. Ecological Reserves.

The areas specified in this chapter have been declared by the Fish and Game Commission to be ecological reserves. A legal description of the boundaries of each ecological reserve is on file at the department's headquarters, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento. Ecological reserves are established to provide protection for rare, threatened or endangered native plants, wildlife, aquatic organism and specialized terrestrial or aquatic habitat types. Public entry and use of ecological reserves shall be compatible with the primary purposes of such reserves, and subject to the following applicable general rules and regulations, except as otherwise provided for in the special area regulations:

(a) General Rules and Regulations:

(1) **Protection of Resources**. No person shall mine or disturb geological formations or archeological artifacts or take or disturb any bird or nest, or eggs thereof, or any plant, mammal, fish, mollusk, crustacean, amphibian, reptile, or any other form of plant or animal life in an ecological reserve except as provided in subsections 630 (a)(2) and (a)(8). The department may implement enhancement and protective measures to assure proper utilization and maintenance of ecological reserves.

(2) **Fishing**. Fishing shall be allowed in accordance with the general fishing regulations of the commission except that the method of taking fish shall be limited to angling from shore. No person shall take fish for commercial purposes in any ecological reserve except by permit from the commission.

(3) **Collecting**. No collecting shall be done in an ecological reserve except by permit issued pursuant to section 650 of these regulations. Any person applying for a permit must have a valid scientific collecting permit issued pursuant to part 3 of this title.

(4) **Motor Vehicles**. No person shall drive, operate, leave, or stop any motor vehicle, bicycle, tractor, or other type of vehicle in an ecological reserve except on designated access roads and parking areas.

(5) **Swimming**. No person shall swim, wade, dive, or use any diving equipment within an ecological reserve except as authorized under the terms of a permit issued pursuant to subsection (3).

(6) **Boating**. No person shall launch or operate a boat or other floating device within an ecological reserve except by permit from the commission.

(7) **Trails**. The department may designate areas within an ecological reserve where added protection of plant or animal life is desirable, and may establish equestrian or walking trails or paths within such designated areas. No person shall walk or ride horseback in such areas except upon the established trails or paths.

(8) **Firearms**. No person shall fire or discharge any firearm, bow and arrow, air or gas gun, spear gun, or any other weapon of any kind within or into an ecological reserve or possess such weapons within an ecological reserve, except law enforcement personnel and as provided for in individual area regulations that allow for hunting.

(9) **Ejection**. Employees of the department may eject any person from an ecological reserve for violation of any of these rules or regulations or for any reason when it appears that the general safety or welfare of the ecological reserve or persons thereon is endangered.

(10) **Public Entry**. Public entry may be restricted on any area at the discretion of the department to protect the wildlife, aquatic life, or habitat. No person, except state and local law enforcement officers, fire suppression agencies and employees of the department in the performance of their official duties or persons possessing written permission from the department, may enter any ecological reserve, or portion thereof, which is closed to public entry. No person may enter any Ecological Reserve between sunset and sunrise except with written permission from the Department, which may be granted for purposes including night fishing in accordance with subsection (a)(2) from designated shore areas only.

A $2.00 day use pass or a valid $10.00 annual wildlife pass is required of all users of Elkhorn Slough and Upper Newport Bay ecological reserves except for users that possess a valid California sport fishing license hunting license or trapping license, or users that are under 16 years of age or users that are part of an organized youth or school group and having free permits issued by the appropriate regional office. Refer to subsection 550(b)(16)(B), Title 14, CCR, for regulations for fee requirements for wildlife areas.

(11) Introduction of Species. Unless authorized by the commission, the release of any fish or wildlife species, including domestic or domesticated species, or the introduction of any plant species, is prohibited. The department may reintroduce endemic species on ecological reserves for management purposes.

(12) **Feeding of Wildlife**. The feeding of wildlife is prohibited.

(13) **Pesticides**. The use of pesticides is prohibited on any ecological reserve unless authorized by the commission with the exception that the department may use pesticides for management purposes and for public safety.

(14) **Litter**. No person shall deposit, drop, or scatter any debris on any ecological reserve except in a receptacle or area designated for that purpose. Where no designated receptacles are provided, any refuse resulting from a person's use of an area must be removed from that area by such person.

(15) **Grazing**. The grazing of livestock is prohibited on any ecological reserve.

(16) **Falconry**. Falconry is prohibited.

(17) **Aircraft**. No person shall operate any aircraft or hovercraft within a reserve, except as authorized by a permit from the commission.

(18) **Pets**. Pets, including dogs and cats, are prohibited from entering reserves unless they are retained on a leash of less than ten feet or are inside a motor vehicle, except as provided for in individual area regulations that allow for hunting or training activities.

(19) **Fires**. No person shall light fireworks or other explosive or incendiary devices, or start or maintain any fire on or in any reserve, except for management purposes as provided in subsection (a)(1).

(20) **Camping**. No person shall camp on/in any ecological reserve.

(21) **Vandalism**. No person shall tamper with, damage or remove any property not his own when such property is located within an ecological reserve.

Appendix E

Description of Individual Management Sub-Units of the CCNM

Appendix E
Description of Individual Management Sub-Units of the CCNM

Table E-1. California Coastal National Monument Sub-Units

Sub-Unit	Location	Features
1. Pelican Bay	Oregon border to north of Point Saint George (top of Section 16, T16N,R2W)	Northernmost rocks off Pelican SB merge with USFWS Oregon Coast NWR; Cone Rock off Clifford Kamph Memorial County Park; Smith River Ranchería's Prince Island and Hunter's Rock
2. Crescent City	North of Point Saint George to south of Crescent City at Redwoods National Park boundary (top of Section 2, T15N,R1W)	St. George Reef USCG aids to navigation withdrawals and St. George Lighthouse (private); USFWS Castle Rock NWR; other private islets–Crescent City Light Station on Battery Island, Preston Island, and Whaler Island; various CCNM rocks throughout harbor area
3. Redwoods National and State Parks	South of Crescent City to Big Lagoon (north end of Patrick's Point SP)	Variety of rocks and sea stacks within NPS boundaries, including Footsteps Rock, Sisters Rocks, and False Klamath Rocks; CCNM Redding Rock 4 ½ miles off NPS visitor center
4. Trinidad	Big Lagoon to south end of Little River SP	Town of Trinidad and Humboldt State University marine laboratory; wide variation of CCNM rocks and sea stacks, including Pewetole Island, Green Rock, Flatiron Rock, Blank Rock, Prisoner Rock, Flat Rock, Camel Rock, and Pilot Rock; Patrick's Point SP with various sea stacks
5. Humboldt Bay	South end of Little River SP to Centerville Beach County Park	No CCNM rocks; BLM Manila and Samoa Dunes and South Spit management areas; USFWS Humboldt NWR
6. Lost Coast	Centerville Beach County Park to Usal Creek	BLM Lost Coast Headlands, King Range NCA, and Sinkyone Wilderness SP; USCG Cape Mendocino/Sugarloaf Island aid to navigation withdrawal; numerous rocks and high sea stacks, including False Cape Rock, Steamboat (Battleship) Rock, Sea Lion Gulch Rock, Reynolds Rock, and a double arch off Sinkyone Wilderness SP; Punta Gorda and Cape Mendocino Lighthouses.

Sub-Unit	Location	Features
7. Cape Vizcaino/ Westport	Usal Creek to Ten Mile River	Very visible stretch of CCNM from State Route (SR) 1 below Cape Viscaino in the Hardy Rock area to Ten Mile River Bluff; Westport-Union Lading SR in center; variety of large sea stacks and rocks, including Usal, Middle, Double Cone, Cotaneva, Chris, Hardy, and Kibsellah Rocks; just north of Cape Vizcaino are three private islets (Island No. 1, 2 and 3)
8. Fort Bragg/ Mendocino	Ten Mile River to Big River	Very large concentration of CCNM rocks, sea stacks, and exposed reefs; includes MacKerricher SP and Ft. Bragg at north and Jughandle SB/SR; Casper Headlands SP, Cabrillo Lighthouse SP, Mendocino Headlands SP and Mendocino in southern half; two private islets offshore of south side of Town of Mendocino; Arch of the Navarro marks southern end
9. Van Damme/ Navarro Head	Big River to Navarro River	Another very large concentration of CCNM rocks and sea stacks, including Van Damme SP and Navarro River Redwoods SP
10. Elk	Navarro River to Alder Creek at the north end of Manchester SP	Very visible and scenic stretch of SR 1 with a large concentration of CCNM rocks and sea stacks, including Elk and Greenwood SB with small interpretive center/museum; includes Cove Rock, Casket Rock, Wharf Rock, and Gunderson Rock off of Elk and numerous large sea stacks spread from south of the Navarro River to Irish Gulch
11. Point Arena	Alder Creek to Moat Creek (top Section 30, T12N,R16W)	Point Arena Light Station is the central feature; low rock cluster around Point Arena headland; proposed Stornetta Ranch acquisition would include the 5-acre island (Sea Lion Rock) south of headland
12. Saunders Reef/ Gualala	Moat Creek to Gualala River (Mendocino/Sonoma county line)	Large string of rocks and sea stacks from Iverson Point to Robinson Point, with Fish Rock in middle (Fish Rock is among the CCNM's largest and highest islets); this sub-unit might contain the most varied collection of CCNM features of any CCNM sub-units but is hard to view or access from onshore
13. Sea Ranch/ Fort Ross	Gualala River to Jewell Gulch	String of rocks and sea stacks from Gualala Point south, including Gualala Point Regional Park, CCNM's Gualala Point Island, Sea Ranch, Stewart's Point, Salt Point SP, Stillwater Cove Co. Park, and Ft. Ross State Historic Park
14. Sonoma Coast	Jewell Gulch to Salmon Creek	Sonoma Coast SB's 13 miles of coastline with large sea stacks on the north, including Goat Rock (SCSB), Halfmile Rock, Mile Rocks, Arched Rock, Gull Rock, Death Rock, Duncan's Landing, and a stretch of s large number of smaller jagged rocks
15. Bodega Head	Salmon Creek to south of Dillion Beach (south of old Univerity of Pacific marine station)	UC avis Bodega Marine Laboratory at north end of Bodega Head; various small rocks tucked into coastline around Bodega Head; Bodega Rock (CCNM), large isolated rock outside Bodega harbor and in bay, important haul-out for sea lions

Sub-Unit	Location	Features
16. Point Reyes/ GGNRA	South of Dillon Beach to San Francisco/San Mateo county line	All rocks appear to be within NPS jurisdiction
17. San Mateo/ Santa Cruz	San Francisco/San Mateo county line to Soquel Creek	Variety of CCNM rocks from Mussel Rock City Park to Sea Rock off Santa Cruz Lighthouse, including San Pedro Rocks, Devils Slide Rock, Fitzgerald Marine Reserve rocks, Martin's Beach sea stack, Pescadero SB rocks, Pigeon Point Lighthouse SP rocks, Greyhound Rock, Pelican Rocks, Coast Dairies property rocks, Wilder Ranch SP rocks, and Seal Rock off Lighthouse Fields SB (Santa Cruz)
18. Monterey Bay East	Soquel Creek to El Estero east of Monterey's Fisherman's Wharf	No rocks; Ft. Ord project near southern end, no rocks; Ft. Ord project near southern end
19. Monterey Peninsula	El Estero to Carmel River	Some very small rocks in Monterey Harbor and off Monterey Bay Aquarium; small sea stack off Hopkins Marine Station (Stanford University); variety of granitic rocks off Pacific Grove, including large rocks at Point Pinos with Mon-130 midden site; Asilomar SB; Pebble Beach Company and 17-Mile Drive with Bird Rock, Seal Rock, and Pescadero Rocks; few small rocks between Carmel-by-the-Sea and Carmel River
20. Big Sur	Carmel River to San Carpoforo Creek	Variety of rocks and sea stacks visible along scenic drive—includes Yankee Point Rocks, Lobos Rocks, Garrapata SP rocks, Castle/Hurricane Rocks, Ventura Rocks, Pfeiffer Rock, Lafler Rock, Partington Point and Julia Pfeiffer Burns SP rocks (e.g., McWay Rocks), Slate Rock, Dolan Rock, Black Square Rock off UC Big Creek Reserve, Lopez Rock, and Harlan Rock; non-CCNM rocks include Plasketts Rock (private), a series of rocks within the Los Padres National Forest; Cape San Martin sea stacks (San Martin, Middle, and Sea Lion Rocks), Alder Rock, Alm Rock, Bird Rock, Castle Rock South, Prewitt Rock, Whaleboat Rocks and White Rock No.2, and two rocks under US Army jurisdiction (Sea Lion Rock and Villa Rock); Ragged Point is at the southern end
21. San Luis Obispo North	San Carpoforo Creek to Morro Rock	Piedras Blancas Lightstation is the primary feature; four large sea stacks (Outer Islet, Piedras Blancas No. 1 and No. 2, and La Cruz Rock) owned by Hearst Corporation; small rocks along San Simeon coast and scattered rocks between Cambria to a few small rocks along Cayucos beach area

Sub-Unit	Location	Features
22. San Luis Obispo South	Morro Rock to Pismo Creek	Rocks and low sea stacks off Montaña del Oro SP, Diablo Canyon Power Plant (including Lion Rock), and Point San Luis; Point San Luis Lighthouse (San Luis Harbor District); isolated rocks and small sea stacks in San Luis Bay (including Avila Rock and White Rock); islet and rocks off Pismo Beach's Margo Dodd City Park; Whalers Rock with breakwater are controlled by Port San Luis Harbor District
23. Pismo/Guadalupe Dunes	Pismo Creek to Mussel Point (2½ miles south of Santa Maria River)	No rocks
24. Vandenberg/Point Conception	Mussel Point to Cañada del Cojo	Lion Rock off BLM's Point Sal ACEC; rocks, exposed reefs, and a few sea stacks off Vandenberg Air Force Base, including Destroyer Point and Point Arguello (ex-lighthouse site); rocks off Point Conception (and USCG light station)
25. Santa Barbara/ Ventura	Cañada del Cojo to Mugu Lagoon and Mugu Rock	Only a few small rocks, including at the point at Refugio SP, Campus Point at UC Santa Barbara, and in surf and on exposed reef at Carpinteria SB
26. Malibu	Mugu Rock to Santa Monica Canyon	A few small rocks, rock clusters, and tidepools—including Leo Carrillo SP, El Matador SP, Point Dume SB, and Paradise Cove
27. Los Angeles South Bay	Santa Monica to Malaga Cove (at north end of Palos Verdes Peninsula)	No rocks
28. Palos Verdes	Malaga Cove to San Pedro Bay	Scattered rocks and tidepools in and around coves and point, including Flat Rock and Bit Rock of Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve, rocks off Point Vincente Lightstation (USCG) and Point Vincente fishing access, Abalone Cove Ecological Reserve tidepool rocks, Portuguese Bend and Long Point rocks, and Royal Palms SB rocks
29. Long Beach/ Newport Beach	San Pedro Bay to Newport Bay	No rocks; only small man-made islands and large jetties; Los Angeles Maritime Museum and Cabrillo Marine Aquarium (both in San Pedro) and Aquarium of the Pacific (Long Beach) are in the vicinity
30. Laguna Beach/San Clemente	Newport Bay to Orange/San Diego county line	Arch Rock at Little Corona del Mar Beach (Bridge Rock to southeast); Crystal Cove SP with Reef Point; pocket coves with rocks and Hiesler City Park with Rock Piles, Bird Rock, and G. E. Vedder Ecological Reserve within City of Laguna Beach; Goff Island connected to shoreline by small causeway reportedly built as a movie set; San Juan Rocks off Dana Point; San Marcos Rocks are visible from San Clemente SB
31. San Diego North	Orange/San Diego county line to north end of Torrey Pines SB	No rocks

Sub-Unit	Location	Features
32. La Jolla/ Point Loma	North end of Torrey Pines SB to North Island	Some small exposed rocks at La Jolla Cove off Ellen Scripps City Park, at Children's Pool (including harbor seal haul-out area); Bird Rock, and exposed reef at False Point; "Southern Rock" at Sunset Cliffs City Park; Point Loma, including Navy facilities and NPS Cabrillo National Monument and USCG light station at end of point
33. San Diego South	North Island to Mexico Border	No rocks from North Island Naval Air Station south to Mexico border
34. Southern Channel Islands	San Clemente, Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, and San Nicolas Islands	Santa Barbara Island part of NPS Channel Islands National Park (CINP); San Nicolas is owned by US Navy, but rocks off its shore are within the CCNM; San Clemente is US Navy and may have similar situation as San Nicolas Island; Catalina Island is in private ownership but may have rocks that are within the CCNM
35. Northern Channel Islands	Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel Islands	Anacapa and Santa Rosa are entirely NPS CINP; east half of Santa Cruz Island is CINP, and the rest is owned by The Nature Conservancy; US Navy owns San Miguel Island, but it is managed as part of CINP under an MOU with NPS; Richardson and Wilson Rocks north of San Miguel Island are within CCNM
36. Farallon Islands	Southeast Farrallon, Middle Farallon, and North Farallon Islands	All within Farallon Islands NWR managed by USFWS

Notes:

ACEC = Area of critical environmental concern.
BLM = U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
CINP = Channel Islands National Park.
CCNM = California Coastal National Monument.
GGNRA = Golden Gate National Recreation Area.
MOU = Memorandum of Understanding.
NCA = National Conservation Area.
NPS = National Park Service.
NWR = National Wildlife Refuge.
SB = State Beach.
SP = State Park.
SR = State Reserve.
USCG = U.S. Coast Guard.
USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Refer to the Map Atlas for maps illustrating the management sub-units of the CCNM.

Appendix F

Preliminary Lists of Known Seabird and Marine Mammal Sites in the CCNM

Table F-1. Preliminary List of Known Bird Seabird Nesting Sites in the CCNM

Sub-Unit[1]	County	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Species of Concern
1. Pelican Bay	Del Norte	Cone Rock	41.9733	-124.2173	Nesting site for western gull, pigeon guillemot, and pelagic cormorant
2. Crescent City	Del Norte	Tolowa Rocks	41.7542	-124.2333	Nesting site for fork-tailed storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, and pigeon guillemot
4. Trinidad	Humboldt	Rocks from Palmers Point to Scotty Point (except Sea Gull Rock)	41.1237	-124.1621	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Rocks from Scotty Point to Megwill Point (except 018-021)	41.1017	-124.1650	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Redding Rock	41.3403	-124.1774	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, western gull, common murre, and pigeon guillemot
		Green Rock	41.0758	-124.1649	Nesting site for fork-tailed storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, common murre, pigeon guillemot, Cassin's auklet, rhinoceros auklet, and tufted puffin
		Puffin Rock	41.0719	-124.1602	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, pigeon guillemot, and tufted puffin
		Little Pewotole Rock	41.0653	-124.1517	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and black oystercatcher
		Flatiron Rock	41.0594	-124.1618	Nesting site for Leach's storm-petrel, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, common murre, pigeon guillemot, Cassin's auklet, and tufted puffin
		Blank Rock	41.0550	-124.1585	Nesting site for fork-tailed storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, common murre, pigeon guillemot, and tufted puffin
		Prisoner Rock	41.0525	-124.1436	Nesting site for fork-tailed storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, pelagic cormorant, western gull, and pigeon guillemot
		Pilot Rock	41.0435	-124.1510	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, common murre, and pigeon guillemot
		Trinidad Bay Rocks	41.0500	-124.1333	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, fork-tailed storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, black oystercatcher, western gull, and pigeon guillemot
		Little River Rock	41.0354	-124.1222	Nesting site for fork-tailed storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, double-crested cormorant, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, pigeon guillemot, rhinoceros auklet, and tufted puffin
6. Lost Coast	Humboldt and Mendocino	False Cape Rocks	40.5100	-124.3953	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, common murre, and pigeon guillemot

Table F-1. Preliminary List of Known Bird Seabird Nesting Sites in the CCNM

Sub-Unit[1]	County	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Species of Concern
		Steamboat Rock	40.4154	-124.4028	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, western gull, common murre, and pigeon guillemot
		Sea Lion Rock	40.3267	-124.3604	Nesting site for western gull, cormorant spp., probably mislocated on the map in Sowls et al. page 93. I think this is the more likely location (rlev)
		Three Brothers and Hair Seal Rocks	40.3261	-124.3547	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		Cormorant Hotel Rocks	40.0361	-124.0804	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and western gull
		Point No Pass Rocks	39.9707	-123.9935	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		High Tip Rocks	39.9205	-123.9530	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Anderson Cliffs Rocks	39.8739	-123.9138	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Mistake Point to Big White Rock	39.8537	-123.8962	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
7. Cape Vizcaino/Westport	Mendocino	Usal Bay Rocks	39.8101	-123.8467	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Soldier Frank Point Rocks	39.7568	-123.8395	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Chris Rocks	39.7144	-123.8178	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and western gull
		Hardy Rock and Union Landing Rocks	39.7020	-123.8061	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Westport Rocks	39.6895	-123.7962	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Chadbourne Rocks	39.6172	-123.7833	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant
		Strawberry Cove Rocks	39.5936	-123.7861	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Kibesillah Rock	39.5803	-123.7808	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		Newport Rocks	39.5803	-123.7808	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
8. Fort Bragg/Mendocino	Mendocino	Georgia Pacific	39.4404	-123.8226	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		Caspar Anchorage Rocks	39.3660	-123.8227	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Point Cabrillo to Jack Peters Gulch Rocks	39.3378	-123.8197	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Goat Island Area	39.3095	-123.8120	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, tufted puffin, and western gull
		Brewery Gulch Rocks	39.2930	-123.7970	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
9. Van Damme/Navarro Head	Mendocino	Van Damme Cove Rocks	39.2694	-123.7966	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, tufted puffin, and western gull

Table F-1. Preliminary List of Known Bird Seabird Nesting Sites in the CCNM

Sub-Unit[1]	County	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Species of Concern
		Schoolhouse Creek to Albion River Rocks	39.2442	-123.7823	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
10. Elk	Mendocino	Devils Basin Rocks	39.1760	-123.7552	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Cavanaugh Cove to Gunderson Rock (except Warf Rock (008) and Casket Rock (009))	39.1391	-123.7363	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Casket Rock	39.1307	-123.7260	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Wharf Rocks	39.1306	-123.7224	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Bonee Cliffs Rocks	39.1144	-123.7154	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and pigeon guillemot
		White Rock	39.0951	-123.7185	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, common murre, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Bridgeport Landing Rocks	39.0610	-123.6962	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and western gull
		Mallo Pass Creek Rocks	39.0389	-123.6970	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
11. Point Arena	Mendocino	Point Arena Rocks	38.9569	-123.7375	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
12. Saunders Reef/Gualala	Mendocino	Saunders Landing Rocks	38.8536	-123.6514	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and pigeon guillemot
		Section 30 Cove Rocks	38.8773	-123.6694	Nesting site for pigeon guillemot
		Iverson Landing Rocks	38.8450	-123.6471	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Triplett Gulch Rocks	38.8155	-123.6046	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Fish Rock Cove	38.8013	-123.5800	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant and pelagic cormorant
		Fish Rocks	38.8000	-123.5919	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, Leach's storm-petrel, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, rhinoceros auklet, tufted puffin, and western gull
		Collins Landing to Gualala River Rocks	38.7781	-123.5555	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
13. Sea Ranch/Fort Ross	Sonoma	Gualala Point Island	38.7509	-123.5277	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Del Mar Point Rock	38.7441	-123.5182	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant
		Sea Ranch Rocks	38.7047	-123.4532	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Black Point to Stewarts Point	38.6664	-123.4180	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and pigeon guillemot
		Stewarts Point to Rocky Point	38.6420	-123.4003	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Horseshoe Cove Rocks	38.6112	-123.3738	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and pigeon guillemot

Table F-1. Preliminary List of Known Bird Seabird Nesting Sites in the CCNM

Sub-Unit[1]	County	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Species of Concern
		Gerstle Cove to Stillwater Cove	38.5521	-123.3107	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Bench Mark 125 to Timber Cove	38.5363	-123.2844	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and western gull
		Northwest Cape Rocks	38.5159	-123.2606	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and western gull
14. Sonoma Coast	Sonoma	Russian Gulch Rocks	38.4674	-123.1619	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Russian River Overlook Rocks	38.4542	-123.1457	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, double-crested cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Arched Rock	38.4329	-123.1253	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pigeon guillemot, tufted puffin, and western gull
		Peaked Hill Rock	38.4292	-123.1194	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Gull Rock	38.4248	-123.1199	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Shell-Wright Beach Rocks	38.4082	-123.1080	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Duncan Point to Arched Rock	38.3812	-123.0843	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
15. Bodega Head	Sonoma	Bodega Head Rocks	38.3074	-123.0685	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Pinnacle Rock	38.3068	-123.0193	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Bodega Rock	38.2967	-123.0472	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, and western gull
		Sonoma-Marin County Line Rocks	38.2885	-122.9996	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
16. Point Reyes/GGNRA	Marin and San Francisco	Dillon Beach Rocks	38.2691	-122.9832	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, double-crested cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
17. San Mateo/Santa Cruz	San Mateo and Santa Cruz	San Pedro Rock	37.5953	-122.5222	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, cormorant (unidentified), pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Devils Slide Rock	37.5757	-122.5209	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, common murre, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Pillar Point Rocks	37.4960	-122.5007	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and pigeon guillemot
		Martins Beach Rocks	37.3636	-122.4093	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Pigeon Point Rocks	37.1819	-122.3889	Nesting site for black oystercatcher and pigeon guillemot
		Greyhound Rock to Davenport Rocks	37.0440	-122.2497	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Davenport to Pt. Santa Cruz Rocks	36.9532	-122.1344	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull

Table F-1. Preliminary List of Known Bird Seabird Nesting Sites in the CCNM

Sub-Unit[1]	County	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Species of Concern
19. Monterey Peninsula	Monterey	Pescadero Rock	36.5619	-121.9432	Nesting site for black oystercatcher and western gull
20. Big Sur	Monterey	Pinnacle Point Area Rocks	36.5257	-121.9544	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Castle Rocks	36.3759	-121.9075	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, ashy storm-petrel, Brandt's cormorant, Cassin's auklet, common murre, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Hurricane Point Rocks	36.3627	-121.9078	Nesting site for ashy storm-petrel, black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, common murre, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, tufted puffin, and western gull
		Point Sur Rocks	36.3045	-121.9034	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Molera Rock	36.2792	-121.8583	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Cooper Point Rocks and Islands	36.2473	-121.8353	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Pfeiffer Point Rocks	36.2321	-121.8107	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, cormorant (unidentified), pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Grimes Point Rocks	36.2038	-121.7383	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Lafler Rock	36.1992	-121.7268	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Torre Canyon Rocks	36.1903	-121.7128	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant
		Partington Ridge North Rocks	36.1683	-121.6872	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, double-crested cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		McWay Rocks	36.1630	-121.6785	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Partington Ridge South Rocks	36.1607	-121.6761	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Anderson Canyon Rock	36.1532	-121.6688	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant and pelagic cormorant
		Burns Creek Rocks	36.1429	-121.6585	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, cormorant (unidentified), pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Square Black Rock	36.0725	-121.6097	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant
		Bench Mark 227X	?	?	Nesting site for ashy storm-petrel, Brandt's cormorant, common mure, pigeon guillemot, and western gull.
		Bench Mark 247 Rocks	36.0360	-121.5801	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant
		Lopez Rock	36.0263	-121.5794	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant
		Rockland Landing North Rocks	36.0138	-121.5375	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant and pelagic cormorant
		Larus Rock	35.9619	-121.4846	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and western gull

Table F-1. Preliminary List of Known Bird Seabird Nesting Sites in the CCNM

Sub-Unit[1]	County	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Species of Concern
		Unnamed Point Rocks	35.9492	-121.4823	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		North and East of Plaskett Rock	35.9212	-121.4731	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Unnamed Rock	35.8847	-121.4628	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		Seastack South of Redwood Gulch	35.8306	-121.3963	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		Ragged Point Lodge Colony Rocks	35.7789	-121.3320	Nesting site for black oystercatcher pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
21 Piedras Blancas/San Luis Obispo North	San Luis Obispo	Point San Simeon Rocks	35.6335	-121.1937	Nesting site for pigeon guillemot
		Island South of Cayucos Point	35.4458	-120.9308	Nesting site for black oystercatcher
22. San Luis Obispo South	San Luis Obispo	Spooners Cove Rocks	35.2747	-120.8909	Nesting site for pigeon guillemot and western gull
		Point Buchon Rocks	35.2551	-120.9014	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Unnamed Rocks	35.2407	-120.8911	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Pup Rock	35.2208	-120.8727	Nesting site for black oystercatcher and western gull
		Lion Rock	35.2173	-120.8714	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		Diablo Rock	35.2105	-120.8603	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant South Rocks	35.2017	-120.8471	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, cormorant (unidentified), pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Double Rock Region	35.1905	-120.8208	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant
		Pecho Rock	35.1792	-120.8167	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant and western gull
		Fossil Point Rocks	35.1735	-120.7245	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Smith Island	35.1610	-120.7529	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Shell Beach Rocks	35.1507	-120.6696	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, heermann's gull, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		North Pismo Beach Rocks	35.1492	-120.6561	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Point Arguello Rocks	34.5771	-120.6512	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, rhinoceros auklet, and western gull
24. Vandenberg/Point Conception	Santa Barbara	Destroyer Rock	34.6028	-120.6444	Nesting site for black oystercatcher and pigeon guillemot
		East of Destroyer Rock	34.6028	-120.6425	Nesting site for black oystercatcher and pigeon guillemot
		Rocky Point Rocks	34.5643	-120.6403	Nesting site for black oystercatcher and pigeon guillemot

Table F-1. Preliminary List of Known Bird Seabird Nesting Sites in the CCNM

Sub-Unit[1]	County	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Species of Concern
		Point Conception Rocks	34.4479	-120.4712	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and pigeon guillemot

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[1] See Appendix E for a description of individual sub-units of the CCNM; refer to the Map Atlas for maps of these sub-units.

Table F-2. Preliminary List of Known Mammal Sites in the CCNM

Management Sub-Unit[1]	County	Offshore Rock Name/Location	Latitude Decimal	Longitude Decimal
2. Crescent City	Del Norte	Castle Island Shoals	41.7616	-124.2463
3. Redwoods National and State Parks	Del Norte	Redding Rock	41.3433	-124.1750
4. Trinidad	Humboldt	Flatiron Rock	41.0600	-124.1618
		Blank Rock	41.0583	-124.1583
		North of Blank Rock	41.0583	-124.1583
		Mid Rock	41.0567	-124.1591
		Camel Rock	41.0550	-124.1585
6. Lost Coast	Humboldt and Mendocino	Cape Mendocino	40.4500	-124.4100
		Hook Rock	40.3226	-124.3514
		Hair Seal Rock	40.3195	-124.3523
		Sea Lion Rock	40.3133	-124.3500
		Punta Gorda Rocks	40.2433	-124.3383
		Gorda Rock and Punta Gorda	40.2417	-124.3333
		Point No Pass Rocks	39.9717	-123.9917
7. Cape Vizcaino/Westport	Mendocino	Sea Lion Rock and Soldier Frank Point	39.7604	-123.8394
		Soldier Frank Point	39.7547	-123.8383
		North of Rockport	39.7412	-123.8367
8. Fort Bragg/Mendocino	Mendocino	Point Cabrillo Rocks	39.3619	-123.8250
9. Van Damme/Navarro Head	Mendocino	North Cuffey's Point Rocks	39.1443	-123.7397
		Cove Rock	39.1402	-123.7403
12. Saunders Reef/Gualala	Mendocino	Fish Rocks	38.8017	-123.5900
14. Sonoma Coast	Sonoma	Northwest Cape Rocks	38.5650	-123.3333
15. Bodega Head	Sonoma	Bodega Rock	38.2963	-123.0472
22. San Luis Obispo South	San Luis Obispo	Pecho Rock	35.1779	-120.8189

Note: Preliminary list of sites suspected to be used by Steller sea lions. Many sites along the coast are used by California sea lions and harbor seals. Local management agencies should determine which ones of the latter should be protected.

[1] See Appendix E for a description of individual sub-units of the CCNM; refer to the Map Atlas for maps of these sub-units.

Appendix G

Preliminary List of Interpretive Themes for the CCNM

Appendix G

Preliminary List of Interpretive Themes for the CCNM

General Information about the CCNM

Theme 1: The CCNM protects the cultural, natural, and geologic resources found on more than 20,000 rocks and islands along the entire coastline of California.

SUB-THEME 1A: The Bureau of Land Management has the primary responsibility to manage this national monument, but works in partnership with its core managing partners, the California Department of Parks and Recreation and California Department of Fish and Game, and other state and federal agencies on a statewide basis, and local governments and communities on a regional basis, to protect and manage these areas.

SUB-THEME 1B: The CCNM was created in 2000 under a Presidential Proclamation. The proclamation in part directs the protection of "the geologic formations that provide unique habitat for biota" that these rocks and islands provide (e.g., for seabirds, sea mammals, and other plant and animal life within this portion of the coastal intertidal zone, as well as the irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystem of the California coastline."

SUB-THEME 1C: The CCNM boundaries begin at the mean high tide line and encompass all of the offshore rocks and islands not within other private or public ownership.

Theme 2: The public is encouraged to use and enjoy the CCNM in ways that do not affect or harm the resources for which the monument was created.

SUB-THEME 2A: The physical isolation from the mainland has protected the unique plants and animals living on the rocks and islands from most human disturbance, making it the last land-based frontier for research on coastal resources.

SUB-THEME 2B: The CCNM is safely viewed from the mainland or on the water by boat. Rough seas and slippery rocks make most of the rocks and islands too dangerous to explore.

Specific Information about Resources Found within the Monument

Theme 3: Nesting and roosting seabirds use the craggy cliffs and flat-topped islands to avoid predators found on the mainland.

SUB-THEME 3A: Because each bird species requires different nesting and roosting conditions, an island's shape, soil or lack of soil, and isolation from disturbance determine the types of nesting birds found there.

SUB-THEME 3B: The entire monument is a major migration corridor that supports birds flying north and south along the Pacific Flyway.

Theme 4: Seals and sea lions use the rocks and small islands to bask in the sun, rest, socialize, and even give birth. The rocks and islands offer safe refuge from the often overcrowded and dangerous mainland beaches.

SUB-THEME 4A: Harbor seals are the most commonly seen, and easily disturbed, marine mammal along the California coast. Groups of the mottled seals spend hours basking on rocks near the water's edge, saving precious body heat between hunts. Females give birth in summer and may leave their pups unattended on the beach while they hunt for food.

SUB-THEME 4B: The northern elephant seal, the largest seal found in California, gathers in large groups on sandy beaches to breed, give birth, nurse, and molt. Once reduced to less than a hundred animals found on Guadalupe Island in Baja California, the seals have made a remarkable recovery and now have major breeding colonies on mainland beaches and larger islands.

SUB-THEME 4C: The California sea lion and Steller's sea lion can generally be found in groups on larger rocks and islands off the California coast from fall through spring. In summer, the California sea lions migrate to Baja California to breed. The threatened Steller's sea lion breeds in California, but in relatively few numbers. Their distinctive barks, larger size, and brown color easily distinguish them from harbor seals.

Theme 5: Crashing waves, gale-force winds, and thin soils limit all but the hardiest plants from growing on these rugged islands. Adaptations to salt spray, a lack of fresh water, and drying winds have created a unique community of plants found nowhere else.

Theme 6: The coastal rocks and islands have been used by people for thousands of years.

SUB-THEME 6A: The seals, birds, and marine life that thrived on the rocks also sustained local families living in villages along the entire coastline.

SUB-THEME 6B: Individual rocks and islands served as spiritual places and still do today for coastal Native Americans.

SUB-THEME 6C: During the late 1700s, European settlers first harvested plants and animals from the rocks and islands; but later, coastal shipping left its marks in the form of piers, anchor rings, lighthouses, buoys, and aids-to-navigation.

SUB-THEME 6D: The material evidence of times past reflects a heritage that is very much alive for the people still living in these coastal communities. Please respect this heritage and leave any items where you find them.

Theme 7: The geology of the California coast is complicated and dynamic.

SUB-THEME 7A: Ancient faults continue to move southern California slowly to the north, creating bays and islands along the fault lines. The erosion-resistant granite found in places like Monterey and Bodega Head can be traced to similar rock found in Baja California.

SUB-THEME 7B: Waves driven by annual storms off the Pacific carve away the soft coastal sandstones and mudstones, creating ephemeral tunnels, arches, and islands that erode to sand grains once again.

SUB-THEME 7C: Rising and falling sea levels over tens of thousands of years have carved a series of benches along the coast. Many of the larger, near-shore islands were once part of the mainland as you can see from their flat tops that mirror the benches carved into the mainland. These areas are comprised of relatively soft rock that is easily eroded by ocean waves.

Information about Recreational Uses and Restrictions

Theme 8: Sea kayaks and small motorized boats provide some of the best views of the monument's rocks and islands.

SUB-THEME 8A: Rough seas and unpredictable waves can turn an adventure into a tragedy. Check sea conditions before entering the water, stay clear of the rocks, and hire a guide if you are unfamiliar with the area.

SUB-THEME 8B: Yield to the wildlife. Sea kayaks and small boats easily frighten seals and sea lions from the rocks. Stay at least 100 yards away from the animals and watch them for signs of disturbance. If they give a "heads-up response," stop and back away.

Theme 9: The rocks and islands support a diverse community of underwater life that in turn supports recreational fishing, scuba diving, and snorkeling. While the boundaries of the CCNM do not extend below the mean high tide line, underwater recreation brings recreationists close to the rocks and islands.

SUB-THEME 9A: Follow the fishing regulations and dispose of line and trash back at the docks to maintain healthy fish and wildlife populations.

SUB-THEME 9B: Rough seas and unpredictable waves can turn an adventure into a tragedy. Check sea conditions before entering the water, stay clear of the rocks, and hire a guide if you are unfamiliar with the area.

Theme 10: The monument's rocks and islands attract a wide variety of wildlife that can be observed from the mainland.

SUB-THEME 10A: Adjoining mainland bluffs offer the perfect location to watch nesting and roosting birds, and resting seals and sea lions without disturbing them. Move slowly, speak softly, and use a spotting scope or binoculars to get a good view.

SUB-THEME 10B: While some rocks and islands can be accessed at low tide, avoid the temptation and use your binoculars from a distance to watch wildlife.

Appendix H

Management of Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

APPENDIX H

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Management of lands with wilderness characteristics is part of BLM's multiple-use mandate and is recognized within the spectrum of resource values and uses. Public lands with wilderness characteristics generally:

- Have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of humans substantially unnoticeable;
- Have outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;
- Have at least five thousand acres of land or of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in unimpaired condition; and
- Have supplemental wilderness values potentially containing ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

With exceptions, public lands with wilderness characteristics should be managed to protect one or more of these values. In addition, they should augment the multiple-use management of the CCNM, particularly for the protection of natural features such as the geologic features, wildlife habitat, natural plant communities, and wilderness values.

With exceptions, the following activities generally do not occur within lands with wilderness characteristics:

- Commercial enterprises;
- Roads;
- Use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, motorboats, and mechanical transport;
- Landing of aircraft; and
- Construction and placement of structures and installations.

However, there are some exceptions to these prohibitions. These exceptions are generally grouped into the following three categories.

- **Valid Existing Rights**. Prior-existing rights may continue. New discretionary uses that create valid existing rights will not be allowed unless they meet the needs under the monument proclamation and would enhance one or more of the wilderness characteristics.
- **Administrative Activities**. New commercial activities or new roads will not be authorized unless consistent with the monument proclamation. BLM may authorize any of the other prohibitions if necessary to protect one or more of the wilderness characteristics or the health and safety of persons within the area.
- **Other General Allowances**. Subject to limitations determined by the State Director, general allowances could include actions necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases; recurring federal mineral surveys; establishing livestock grazing; commercial services to the extent necessary for activities that are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness character purposes and compatible with the defined values; and adequate access to inholdings.

SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

1. **Emergencies.** The use of motor vehicles and mechanical transport and the construction of temporary roads, structures, and installations will be allowed (1) for emergency purposes and when consistent with the management principles of the monument; and (2) if necessary to protect one or more of the wilderness characteristics, or the health and safety of persons within the area.

2. **Land Disposals, Rights-of-Ways, and Use Authorizations.** These lands will be retained in public ownership. As directed by the Presidential Proclamation that established the CCNM, lands within the CCNM can be disposed of only by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument. Prior existing rights, such as leases under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, leases/permits under 43 CFR 2920, and rights-of-ways (ROWs) may continue. These rights also could be renewed if they are still being used for their authorized purpose. New authorizations, leases, permit, and ROWs will not be authorized because they are considered new valid rights, with the possible exception within the CCNM for aids-to-navigation needed for health and human safety.

3. **Routes of Travel.** The construction of new permanent roads will not be allowed. New temporary roads could be allowed if BLM determines they are necessary to protect one or more of the wilderness characteristics, or the health and safety of persons within the area; or if necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases.

4. **Fire Management.** Fire management will be consistent with BLM policy. New fire management structures will be allowed if they are necessary to protect one or more of the wilderness characteristics, or the health and safety of persons within the area.

5. **Vegetation Health.** Insects, disease, and invasive species may be controlled if determined necessary to protect one or more of the wilderness characteristics, or the health and safety of persons within the area. Insect and disease outbreaks should not be artificially controlled, except to protect other valuable resources. Vegetative manipulation to control noxious, exotic, or invasive species will be allowed when there is no effective alternative and when the control is necessary to maintain the natural ecological balances within the area. Control may include manual, chemical, and biological treatment provided it will not adversely affect the wilderness characteristics.

6. **Recreation.** Primitive and unconfined recreational uses such as hiking, camping, rock climbing, caving, fishing, hunting, and trapping will be allowed to continue on lands with wilderness characteristics so long as they are consistent with the management objectives within this plan.

   Recreational uses should not be allowed if they require:

   - Motor vehicles or mechanical transport (e.g., mountain bikes) off routes designated as open or limited, as designated through the route designation process.
   - The use of motorboats.
   - Permanent structures or installations (other than tents, tarpaulins, temporary corrals, and similar devices for overnight camping).

   New commercial services will not be allowed unless they are necessary for realizing the primitive and unconfined recreational values. An example of an allowed commercial service would be an outfitting and guide service. Existing commercial recreational authorizations may be allowed to continue under existing terms and conditions to their expiration date. Recreational or hobby collecting of mineral specimens when conducted without location of a mining claim may be allowed. This use will be limited to hand collection and detection equipment.

7. **Cultural and Paleontological Resources.** Cultural and paleontological resources are recognized as unique and valuable. They also provide important supplemental values to an area's wilderness character. Resource inventories, studies, and research involving surface examination may be permitted if they benefit wilderness values and the values with the CCNM proclamation. This same standard applies for the salvage of archaeological and paleontological sites; rehabilitation, stabilization, reconstruction, and restoration work on historic structures; and excavations. Extensive surface collection also may be permitted for a specific project. Permanent physical protection, such as fences, will be limited to those measures needed to protect resources eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and will be constructed so as to minimize impacts on apparent naturalness.

8. **Wildlife Management.** Fish and wildlife resources are a special feature that may contribute to an area's wilderness character. Whenever possible, these resources should be managed to maintain that character. Nothing in this plan will be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State agencies with respect to fish and wildlife management on these lands. Fishing, hunting, and trapping are legitimate activities on these lands. The State establishes regulations and enforcement for these uses. State wildlife agencies and BLM are responsible for fostering a mutual understanding and cooperation in the management of fish and wildlife. Management activities on these lands will emphasize the protection of natural processes. Management activities will be guided by the principle that a project can be accomplished if it is necessary to protect one or more of the wilderness characteristics, or the health and safety of persons within the area. Management of public lands with wilderness character should follow the guidelines provided in the Memorandum of Understanding between BLM and the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. Management also will follow any additional site-specific wildlife decisions addressed through the land use planning process.

Appendix I

Preliminary List of Potential Points of Visitor Contact and Access for the CCNM

Table H-1. Preliminary List of Potential Points of Visitor Contact and Access for the CCNM

Name	County	Jurisdiction	Primary Access	Shore Access	Bluff Access	Parking	Restrooms	Visitor Center	Interpretive Signs	Kayaking	Scuba	Boat Fishing	Wildlife Viewing	Scenic Vistas	Pinnipeds	Nesting Birds	Cultural	1 CCNM Intro	2 CCNM Visitation	3 Seabirds	4 Pinnipeds	5 Plants	6 Human Uses	7 Geology	8 Boating	9 Fishing, Diving	10 Wildlife Viewing	Comments
Pelican State Beach	Del Norte	State Parks		1		1	1						1	1														Dozen rocks offshore within 1/2 mile
Clifford Kamph Memorial Park	Del Norte	County		1		1	1							1				X										
Point St. George Public Access	Del Norte	County		1	1	1	1						1	1				X										
Crescent City Pebble Beach Drive and Street Ends Access	Del Norte	City Park		1	1	1			1				1	1	1	1		X										
Patrick's Point State Park	Humboldt	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	
Trinidad State Beach	Humboldt	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	Humboldt State Marine Laboratory adjoining
Trinidad Harbor	Humboldt	City of Trinidad		1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1	2		1											
Trinidad Scenic Drive	Humboldt	County		1	1	1	1		1				1	1														
Kings Range National Conservation Area	Humboldt	BLM		1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1	1	1											
Shelter Cove	Humboldt	County/Private/BLM		1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1														
State Route 1 Usal Road to Ft. Bragg	Mendocino	Cal Trans			1	1							1	1														Numerous pullouts and driving vistas
MacKerricher State Park	Mendocino	State Parks		1	1	1	1		1				1	1														
Jug Handle State Reserve	Mendocino	State Parks		1	1	1	1							1														
Casper Headlands State Beach and Reserve	Mendocino	State Parks			1									1														
Point Cabrillo Lighthouse State Park	Mendocino	State Parks			1	1	1		1					1														
Russian Gulch State Park	Mendocino	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Mendocino Headlands State Park	Mendocino	State Parks	XX		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			X	X	X	X			X		X	X	
Van Damme State Park	Mendocino	State Parks		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	2												Kayaks land on rocks
Navarro River Redwoods State Park	Mendocino	State Parks		1		1	1			1			1	1														
Elk/Greenwood Creek	Mendocino	State Parks/Private	XX	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Point Arena Lighthouse	Mendocino	Pt. Arena Lighthouse Keepers, Inc.			1	1	1	1					1	1			1											Tours of historic lighthouse
Arena Cove	Mendocino	County *(unverified)*				1	1			1		1																Only boat launch ramp between Ft. Bragg and Bodega Bay
Schooner Gulch State Beach	Mendocino	State Parks			1	1	1							1														
Gualala Point Regional Park	Sonoma	County			1	1	1	1						1														
Sea Ranch Public Access Trails	Sonoma	County		1	1	1	1							1														
Salt Point State Park	Sonoma	State Parks		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1														Whale watch talks in winter
Fort Ross State Historic Park	Sonoma	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1											Some rocks of northwest cape and cove
Jenner Visitor Center SCSP	Sonoma	State Parks	XX			1	1	1	1									X	X						X	X	X	Good location for CCNM printed and interpretive materials
Goat Rock SCSB	Sonoma	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1		1	1			1	1	2	2		X		X	X				X		X	Great views of rocks north of Russian River; pinniped disturbance on sandbars of Russian River but merits disturbance signage
Duncans Landing SCSB	Sonoma	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1			1	1		1	1			1	X	X				X					Historic "dog hole" port; views of islands to south
SCSB Pullouts	Sonoma	State Parks	XX	1	1	1								1														
Bodega Head SCSB	Sonoma	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	Views of Bodega Rock 1/2 mile south of headlands
Mussel Rock City Park	San Mateo	City Park		1	1	1							1	1														Mussel Rock direcly offshore; unsure of jurisdiction
Pacifica State Beach	San Mateo	State Beach		?	?	?	?																					Operated by City of Pacifica, unknown relationship to San Pedro Rocks
Montara Lighthouse	San Mateo	NGO Hostel/State Parks		1	1	1	1						1	1			1											Small rocks immediately offshore
James V. Fitzgerald Marine Reserve	San Mateo	County Parks		1	1	1	1						1	1														Popular tidepooling area
Pescadero State Beach	San Mateo	State Parks	XX	1		1	1						1	1	1			X	X		X	X	X				X	Numerous low rocks accessible at low tide
Bean Hollow State Beach	San Mateo	State Parks		1	1	1	1																					Adjoining Pescadero State Beach; include as sub-unit in planning interpretive actions
Pigeon Point Lighthouse	San Mateo	NGO Hostel/State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1						1	1			1	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	Historic lighthouse now hostel, popular for bikers
Año Nuevo State Reserve	San Mateo	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	2	2	1											Main island under State Parks jurisdiction, other rocks part of monument; major pinniped rookery
Wilder Ranch State Park	Santa Cruz	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1			1											Historic dairy with beach and bluff access; sedimentary pillars and exposed reefs off cliffs
Long Marine Laboratory	Santa Cruz	UC Santa Cruz				1	1	1	1				1	1														Vistas over shoreline; possible partner to distribute and display interpretive materials
Lighthouse Field State Beach	Santa Cruz	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1		1												Seal Rock off Point Santa Cruz, popular surfing area
Monterey Bay Aquarium	Monterey	Monterey Bay Aquarium (private)					1	1	1																			
City of Pacific Grove	Monterey	City of Pacific Grove	XX	1		1			1				1	1	1													

1 = Present.
2 = Potential Conflict.

Table H-1. Preliminary List of Potential Points of Visitor Contact and A

Name	Comments
Asilomar State Beach	Point Pinos accessed along Ocean View Boulevard by car and on foot from Asilomar Conference Center; granitic rocks offshore
17-Mile Drive	Potental partnership for interpretive signs at pullouts along driving route
Carmel River State Beach	A few rocks at north end of unit
Garrapata State Park	Rocks and wildlife viewable from coastal trail to Soberanes Point
Point Sur State Historic Park	Historic lighthouse; basalt rocks offshore
Andrew Molera State Park	
Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park	Caltrans pullout at Partington Point popular vista point
Point Piedras Blancas	Historic lighthouse transferred to BLM; public access being planned
William R. Hearst Memorial State Beach	Small rocks along cove with dock, rental boats, and gear
San Simeon State Beach	Large number of small rocks and exposed reefs north of San Simeon Creek
Cayucos State Beach	A few scattered rocks in area
Montaña del Oro State Park	Sea stacks and rocks offshore and inside Spooner Cove; interesting geology
Port San Luis	
City of Pismo Beach	
Point Sal State Beach	Lion Rock, south of beach used as harbor seal and sea lion haul out area
Carpinteria State Beach	Popular surfing beach; small cluster of rocks at surf line
Leo Carillo State Park	A few rocks and tidepool at Sequit Point; whale watching and tidepool interpretive walks
El Matador State Beach	Small rocks close to shore
Point Dume State Beach	Offshore rocks used as roosting area for cormorants and brown pelicans
Palos Verdes Estates	
Point Vicente Park	
Point Vicente Fishing Access	
Abalone Cove Beach	
Royal Palms State Beach	Offshore rocks used as roosting area for cormorants and brown pelicans; popular surfing spot
Little Corona Del Mar Beach	
Crystal Cove State Park	Classic exposed reefs; Arch Rock off north end of park
City of Laguna Beach	
Dana Point/Marine Institute	Offshore rocks viewed from marine reserve managed by Marine Insitute
San Clemente State Beach	San Mateo Rocks visible from parking lot; sea lion haul-out
La Jolla Cove area	Access from Coast Boulevard Park to La Jolla Cove; offshore rocks used by seals and roosting sea birds; harbor seal haul-out at Children's Pool Beach; popular for scuba, snorkeling, swimming, beach play
Bird Rock and Fault Point	
Sunset Cliff City Park	

Notes:

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NGO = Non-governmental organization.

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Table H-1. Preliminary List of Potential Points of Visitor Contact and Access for the CCNM

Name	County	Jurisdiction	Primary Access	Shore Access	Bluff Access	Parking	Restrooms	Visitor Center	Interpretive Signs	Kayaking	Scuba	Boat Fishing	Wildlife Viewing	Scenic Vistas	Pinnipeds	Nesting Birds	Cultural	1 CCNM Intro	2 CCNM Visitation	3 Seabirds	4 Pinnipeds	5 Plants	6 Human Uses	7 Geology	8 Boating	9 Fishing, Diving	10 Wildlife Viewing	Comments
Asilomar State Beach	Monterey	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	Point Pinos accessed along Ocean View Boulevard by car and on foot from Asilomar Conference Center; granitic rocks offshore
17-Mile Drive	Monterey	Private Drive		1	1	1	1			1	1		1	1	1													Potental partnership for interpretive signs at pullouts along driving route
Carmel River State Beach	Monterey	State Parks		1		1	1						1	1														A few rocks at north end of unit
Garrapata State Park	Monterey	State Parks			1	1	1						1	1	1													Rocks and wildlife viewable from coastal trail to Soberanes Point
Point Sur State Historic Park	Monterey	State Parks		1	1	1	1						1	1			1											Historic lighthouse; basalt rocks offshore
Andrew Molera State Park	Monterey	State Parks		1		1	1							1														
Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park	Monterey	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1		1				1	1				X	X			X		X	X			Caltrans pullout at Partington Point popular vista point
Point Piedras Blancas	San Luis Obispo	BLM															1											Historic lighthouse transferred to BLM; public access being planned
William R. Hearst Memorial State Beach	San Luis Obispo	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1														Small rocks along cove with dock, rental boats, and gear
San Simeon State Beach	San Luis Obispo	State Parks		1		1	1		1				1	1														Large number of small rocks and exposed reefs north of San Simeon Creek
Cayucos State Beach	San Luis Obispo	State Parks		1		1	1																					A few scattered rocks in area
Montaña del Oro State Park	San Luis Obispo	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1		1				1	1				X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	Sea stacks and rocks offshore and inside Spooner Cove; interesting geology
Port San Luis	San Luis Obispo	Harbor District		1										1														
City of Pismo Beach	San Luis Obispo	City of Pismo Beach		1	1	1							1	1														
Point Sal State Beach	Santa Barbara	State Parks		1	1	1							1	1	2													Lion Rock, south of beach used as harbor seal and sea lion haul out area
Carpinteria State Beach	Santa Barbara	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1														Popular surfing beach; small cluster of rocks at surf line
Leo Carillo State Park	Los Angeles	State Parks		1	1	1	1						1	1														A few rocks and tidepool at Sequit Point; whale watching and tidepool interpretive walks
El Matador State Beach	Los Angeles	State Parks		1	1	1	1						1	1														Small rocks close to shore
Point Dume State Beach	Los Angeles	State Parks		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1														Offshore rocks used as roosting area for cormorants and brown pelicans
Palos Verdes Estates	Los Angeles	City of Palos Verdes Estates			1	1								1														
Point Vicente Park	Los Angeles	Rancho Palos Verdes				1	1	1						1														
Point Vicente Fishing Access	Los Angeles	County			1	1	1							1														
Abalone Cove Beach	Los Angeles	Rancho Palos Verdes		1		1	1																					
Royal Palms State Beach	Los Angeles	State Parks		1	1	1	1				1		1	1														Offshore rocks used as roosting area for cormorants and brown pelicans; popular surfing spot
Little Corona Del Mar Beach	Orange	City of Newport Beach		1		1																						
Crystal Cove State Park	Orange	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				X	X	X	X				X	X	X	Classic exposed reefs; Arch Rock off north end of park
City of Laguna Beach	Orange	City of Laguna Beach		1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1													
Dana Point/Marine Institute	Orange	NGO Marine Institute		1		1	1	1	1				1	1														Offshore rocks viewed from marine reserve managed by Marine Institute
San Clemente State Beach	Orange	State Parks		1	1	1	1						1	1	1													San Mateo Rocks visible from parking lot; sea lion haul-out
La Jolla Cove area	San Diego	City of La Jolla	XX	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	2			X	X	X	X				X	X	X	Access from Coast Boulevard Park to La Jolla Cove; offshore rocks used by seals and roosting sea birds; harbor seal haul-out at Children's Pool Beach; popular for scuba, snorkeling, swimming, beach play
Bird Rock and Fault Point	San Diego	City of San Diego		1																								
Sunset Cliff City Park	San Diego	City of San Diego			1	1																						

Notes:

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California Coastal National Monument

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